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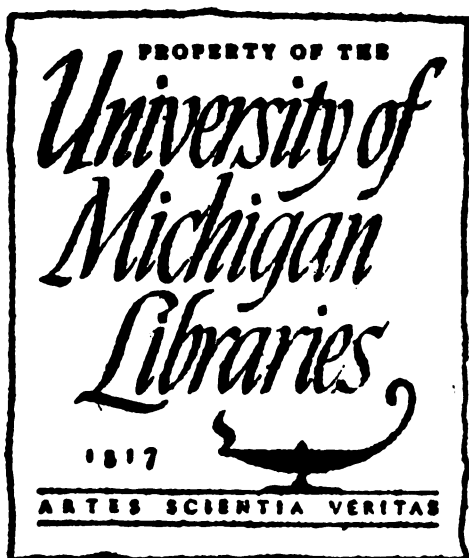
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To y^e R^{ov}d Dr. Archer, Arch-Deacon
of Wells, Feb. 16. 1735

M^r. Arch-Deacon!

Being inform'd y^t. y^e.^{*} Chancellor has taken upon him
to a triennial Visitation, w^{ch} he intends to begin at Bath
on Thursday next, this is to acquaint you, y^t. I look upon
this Attempt of his, tho' of a piece with some other of his
Proceedings, as altogether unwarrantable, & unprecedented.

If he were ~~restus in Laria~~, & under no disability ~~to~~
~~the~~ ~~Wantage~~ by Ecclesiastical censures, I take it he has no
Authority as Chancellor to visit y^e. Diocese, but by y^e. Bp's ap-
p^{ro}bation, & und^r. his Direction; at least not without his Consent
& permission: But as he is at this time und^r. no less than
four Sentences of Excommunication by y^e. Archiepiscopal au-
thority, three of 'em lately published in this Place, to pret^{end}
to visit, under such Circumstances, & by his own authority
is in my mind one of y^e. most irregular, & extravagant
attempts y^t. was ever taken in hand.

I am therefore of opinion y^t. y^e. Clergy & others a-
under no manner of obligation to pay any Regard or
obedience to his Summons; & I think it w^{ou}ld be high-
improper for y^e. Clergy to appear, & joyn in y^e. publi-
c Prayers with a man, who is notoriously excommunicate
& stands out in defiance of y^e. authority of our Church
Ecclesiastical Governour.

These are my sentiments wth. Regard to y^e. Chan-
celled Visitation, w^{ch} I desire you to communi-
cate to y^e. Clergy of y^e. Archdeaconry, as you have o-
portunity, & to assure y^r. self y^t. I am, S^r. your

affect^d. Friend & Bro.
& h^oble Serv^t.

* W^m. Eyre

J. Bath & Wells



Such was the glassy globe, that Merlin made,
And gave unto King Ryence for his guard,
That never foes his kingdom might invade,
But he a knew at home, and them debarr'd.
Sings Fair Queen.

Fair Britomarch's, to strange, for
Glauce her Nurse conveys to
The Martial Bradaquant, a
Was thence relax'd by so

1735

THE

J. T. J. Hill

Gentleman's Magazine:

O R,

Monthly Intelligencer.

VOLUME V.

for the YEAR M DCC XXXV.

CONTAINING,

Proceedings and Debates in
PARLIAMENT.

ESSAYS, Controversial,
Humorous, and Satirical;
Religious, Moral, and Po-
litical: Collected chiefly
from the Publick Papers.

Dissertations and Letters
from Correspondents.

IV. Select Pieces of POETRY.

V. A succinct Account of the
most remarkable Transac-
tions Foreign and Domestic.

VI. Births, Marriages, Deaths,
Promotions, and Bankrupts.

VII. The Prices of Goods and
Stocks, Bill of Mortality.

VIII. Register of Books.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

vide & declare.



E Pluribus Unum.

L O N D O N :

Printed by EDWARD CAVE, at St JOHN'S GATE.

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January 11, 1914

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TO SYLVANUS URBAN.

his Conduct in the Poetical Part of the VOLUME.

Oxford Dec. 28, 1735.

My a posse of poets deputed, I *Bardus* explain, that you *Urban* too oft discredit us.
 I buffet our brains, Sir, fine rhymes to deduct:
 Perhaps, you apply to a very vile use?
 I give acceptance of verse and of prose;
 I ask for Reasons which no body knows:
 If the work was imperfect, the poet,
 Must of all men, most certainly know it.
 As you neglect sometimes a whole year,
 As soon as transmitted appear;
 As *Fidelia*, *Melissa*, and *Fido*,
 Ever take such pains as my *Comrades* and *do*.
 When we're amus'd with a sham of a quarrel,
 Terrible Wars! in disputing the laurel!
 See prize-fighting heroes, who make a great potter,
 Reason to think they won't hurt one another;
 It, or in earnest, yet little it matters,
 Give but diversion to all the spectators:
 Before impute to the favour you show 'em
 Use, we complainants can't get in a poem.
 Needs fair written, nor sent in too late,
 To SYLVANUS at his'd St John's Gate,
 For a place in the next *Magazine*,
 I'd it not give any mortal the spleen,
 Within a month to defer their insertion?
 Wrong, Sir, to us--on yourself an aspersion.
 You of IMPARTIAL the epithet get,
 Could reckon all fish that comes to your net,
 As *Turbid*, or *Salmon* eternally bring
 As course,---but---*Poor Jack* now and then,
 ---and *Old Ling*.
 I whisper'd by some, that you've form'd an
 Alliance,
 As of their skill in the poetick science,
 A judgment they fit on the pieces we send,
 Merely ought passes which they discommend:
 'Tis no wonder to Vulcan are thrown
 As, in so different a strain from their own.
 Icing told you our Grievances--the rupture
 To cement,
 I didly offer these terms of agreement.
 As our pieces arrive, if you can, you may
 Mend 'em,
 As sack to the authors with privacy send 'em;
 As any improvement is made to our seeming,
 Let one find the cloth, and the other the
 trimming.

'Consider, 'tis rashness a piece to refuse,
 Cause written perhaps by a juvenile muse;
 You shou'd strengthen his wings, and encourage
 his fire:

'Tis time must produce you a *Pope* or a *Prior*.
 Shou'd what I have hinted about your alliance
 Be wrong---and the Bards are indeed at defiance?
 Yet why, ingreat *Phaebus*'s name, and the Muses,
 Such heaps of mere personal strife and abuses?
 'T were excusable sometimes to give 'em a column,
 But it's out of all reason to scold thro' a volume.
 And if what they charge on each other be true,
 You may tell 'em from me, they're no writers
 [for you.

The prizes, dear *Urban*, you give, one wou'd think
 Were enough to extract all the gall from their ink;
 Here let 'em contend, or to please, or to prize,
 And then 'tis likely they'll make something of it.

It concerns you to think what their wrangling
 has done!

They have forc'd gay *Fidelia*, alas! to turn *Nun*:
 Nay, the fiery-hot captain has e'en roasted you,
 And basted your *Sylvanus* and *Astrophil* too.
 Now if these, Sir, your old correspondents take
 Perhaps 'twill be difficult new ones to get. (get,
 If *Melissa* forsake ye---so pat at epistle;---
 For those you've postpon'd in vain you may whistle:
 Then in lieu of excuses in short *Nets Bore's*
 You'll be forc'd, Sir, to circulate *Coin* and
Sub-penn's.

In which case, to good order the better to pin ye,
 I hope ev'ry bard will insist on a Guinea:
 And when ever to purchase a month's verse your
 fate 'tis,

You'll treat with more kindness what comes to
 you gratis. BARDUS.

Mrs URBAN'S LECTURE.

Dec. 31, 1735.

WELL! and how can I help it pray:
 wou'd you have the room always be
 like a jakes?

But this is constantly the racket, if you happen
 to miss a letter, or make any mistakes.

Then, 'tis I must see that *Bury* do's not remove
 any of your papers:

Such an unaccountable man! would give any thing
 foul upon earth the vapours.

I beseech yet what word can bear you to sit
 up so late ev'ry night.

A poring over your manuscript, 'till you have
 that fire in a candle light?

And when both are out truly, then you come
starving into bed,
And leave your papers in confusion on the table,
just like your own head.

Methinks ' you might find in your heart to put
'em into your scutcheon, and lock it.

Or, as you do the *Ladies verses* (good lack ')
slip 'em into your bosom pocket.

I believe ' there are few wives, Mr U R B A N, would
like to be so insulted,

And I think it might look full as well, if I were
sometimes to be consulted.

But I know how it is, ever since you have been
so much in the city.

By a *Book of Coling it*, who do but make a
property of ye at best.

When a time there was with your dear, when
you wheeled me out of the *5 pound*,

To make a *joint prize* for your poets, and give
your *Magazine* a better sound !

Yes Sir ! then I was a *Gentleman* truly ! but
now nothing is to be lighted in life ;

You can scarce in a whole week afford to say a
kind thing to your wife !

Nay, when the *Titties* has stood cooling upon
the table, as I'm a finner !

One must wait half an hour before one can get
you in to dinner.

Then what a rout do you keep, if your Egg be
ever so little under boil'd !

Your pudding fast the least musty, or your But-
ter smock'd or oyl'd !

And if it happens that the *Girl* has forgot to set
your *nick and nacker*,

The *Lord* defend us ! to be sure one shall hear
no end of the clatter !

Time was, before your mighty projects, I had some
comfort at a meal.

You could eat without a paper in your hand,
and were better humour'd a good deal.

And you did not sit at dinner then, as you do
now musing, or in a pout,

And, because you don't drink your self, never
once offer to put the wine about.

Then at breakfast and supper, to see you a write-
ing almost all the while,

And I like a fool a feeding ye ' o'my conscience,
would make a day's miler.

But once a week in the Library you can play
at little-cock with Mr *Dick*—to stir you
bleed !

When you might have th' manners to go out
with me in the chariot, and it would do ye
more good.

What ! you laugh at manners, d'ye, because
you're a man of too much reading

To trouble your head about civility, much
less about good breeding ?

And so by or by, as I'm sure they are not
worth any body's loving

I'll warrant ye you have forgot what you told
me last spring,

That after the next *Christmas* I should be quite
cud of the *gob-stone*.

Yes ! I thought how I should be us'd ! witness
your *CHINA* new undertaking ;

I wish to God ! that mad project may'n't cost
ye many a heart-aking !

Don't you remember what your *Friend of
St Martins* told ye one night,

How he publish'd an *account of CHINA*, and
what mighty matters he got by't ?

He gave you good Advice, tho' I suppose you
thought it impertinence.

And I was glad to hear a *Projector* talk like a
man of some sense.

" Mr U R B A N, said he, you have one good thing
be sure stick to that ;

(I must own I was very well pleas'd to hear him
counsel you so pat.)

" Besides, added he, as you don't take a merry
bottle, and keep Bookfellers company,

" They may be apt to tell Gentlemen—all you
undertake is " mere trumpery."

And don't you find the *subscriptions* the Baronet
and his friends in *Suffolk* order'd to be made,

Have not to this day been forwarded t'ye by any
of the trade ?

However, since all your friend urg'd is not suffi-
cient to cure ye,

I shall add but one thing more upon the subject.
I do assure ye.

And that is the information sent you — that
honest murther *§* *Kayser*,

Designs at your expense of the translation to
make himself a painter.

" This too, you have a brave list of earls, lords,
Ladies, knights, clergymen, and squires,

And I heartily wish you was true of the young
Duke, whom every lord admires.

How pretty that would sound, when advertis'd
tho' the nation !

Then there's the motto, and I—d knows what
besides, of the dedication.

Believe in that case, you might begin with lix-
th more than half a thousand subscribers,

Who (you fancy) would soon get you as many
more, every one among his neighbours.

May be so—but as it is, you'll be mad to print
it once a fortnight on your fine new letter,

Unless the middle rank, you seem'd to depend
to march upon, come in a little better.

Yet I do declare they are right, (notwith-
standing you make to great a push.)

To wait till the gods disband'd, e'er they trust
ye about another.

In fine, Mr U R B A N, if you won't take good-
advice, you may when do what you please,

But, for my part, as you promis'd me, I'm de-
termin'd I WILL now live at ease.

SU. URBAN.

* *A like Saying much incident by certain
curious Story.*

§ *A Print of a who for a Gradstreet Gen-
tlemen's Magazine.*

† *See Proposals for Description of China, where
500 is allotted for the Person that shall improve
any useful art, &c*



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

JANUARY, 1735.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Gray's Inn, Jan. 1. 1734/5.

DEAR COUSIN,



Cannot enter upon the New Year, in which I wish you all the Felicity you can desire, without troubling you with a few Thoughts, which if you approve of, I should be glad you would submit to the Public.

As History is my favourite Amusement, and as exact Chronology is the surest Guide of History, I find myself often perplexed with the notorious Disagreement in Dates from *Christmas* to *Lady-Day* by almost every *English* Historian; and should therefore rejoice to see this uncertain Epocha (if it may be so called) reduced to a regular and certain Standard. This is the Month, with which, according to the universal Agreement of our own and foreign Nations the Year is supposed to begin, by the good Wishes and Presents that are now circulated amongst Mankind, by the Direction of the Almanacks, and by the Concurrence of most Chronological Tables: And tho' I am no Pretender to Etymologies, I am far from thinking it an improbable Conjecture that *January* has its Name from *Janua*, because 'tis a Gate which opens into the Year: Nevertheless, how is the World

confounded, not so much by the Difference betwixt the old and new Stile founded on the *Julian* and *Gregorian* Epochas, as by the Briefs of the Pope's, which, Mr *Rapin* observes, begin the Year on the 25th of *December*, and by those of our Lawyers, who make it begin upon the 25th of *March*, and if I may use the Expression, turn the Gate of the Year into its Back-door!

The monstrous Absurdity of such a Variety of Dates is too notorious to every judicious Reader to be denied, and it is well observed by the Compiler of a late curious and seemingly exact Performance in the *Chronological* Way, that it must eternally be productive of gross Anachronisms; if the Differences be not very carefully attended to. That Author, after having remarked in his Preface to a *daily* Chronicle and *yearly* Journal, called, *The REMEMBRANCER*, what Errors are owing to the Difference of the old and new Stile, and to the Computation of the Year from the 25th of *March*, gives two palpable Instances of the Confusion that attends such a Disagreement in Dates. He refers his Readers but to two Years backward, for three State Papers that were then published in one Week with three different Denominations of the Year of our Lord, viz, His Majesty's Speech dated 1732-3; The Lords Address 1732; and the Commons Address 1733. So that if a Person meets with thoe Addresses

Some Years hence, he may well incline to think that they were printed in different Years, unless he happen to have before him at the same Time, that very A Speech from the Throne to which they are Answers.

The other Instance given in the *Remembrancer's* Preface is the epidemical Colds that then reigned in this Part of the World, when some of our News-Papers were dated in 1732 and others in 1733, B from whence he very justly concludes, that it will not be strange if, hereafter, People should be in some Doubt whether that Distemper happened in 1732 or 1733: And it will appear upon Retrospection that there has been the same Reason for the same Remarks in the Papers of former Years, printed between *New-Year's-Day* and *Lady-Day*. In order therefore to preserve an Uniformity so absolutely necessary in the Dates of History; the *Remembrancer* has been at the Pains to ascertain the Events to a greater Exactness of Time than I have yet seen in any Chronology, by reducing the *new* Style to the *old* in the Calculation of Days, and by conforming with all other Nations in beginning the Year *on the First of January*.

While I was ruminating on this Subject, I could not help thinking that it would have contributed not a little to a clearer Understanding of many historical Passages, if all annual Elections to Offices had been made upon the First of *January*: But this only by the Way. I cannot conclude, however, without observing a Custom of some Booksellers who are apt to run the Year forwards, so that I have seen Pamphlets published in *December* and even in *November*, with the ensuing Year antedated in the Title-Page; which Practice has been the Occasion of Perplexity to the curious Reader, when he has lain under a Necessity to consult some Books, particularly Lists of Parliament, &c.

These Observations, how trivial soever they may appear to some People at first Sight, are in my humble Opinion, too material to be overlooked; but whether they are Right or Wrong, is submitted to Superiors, and if they think them worthy of their Animadversion, I have my Aim; History will have better Guides, and our News-Papers will no longer be liable to the Ridicule of being the only Papers in the World that have not any certain Dates to shew when they were published.

I will take up no more of your Room than to subscribe myself,

Your loving Cousin,
URBANUS SYLVAN.

P. S. I observe that some of our Papers are now dated 1734, the very same Date which they had this Time Twelve Months, others are dated 1735, and some dated 1734-5. 'Tis humbly queried whether it would not be more proper that all Printers agreed to distinguish this doubtful Part of the Year by the double Date of 1734-5.

To Sylvanus Urban on his Magazine.

AN EPIGRAM.

URBAN, in thy fam'd Magazine
An *Æra* of new Time begins:
A Period that will know no End,
Whilst wits know how their time to spend,
And mortals have it in their pow'r
To live a month in half an hour.
Here time's redeem'd with little cost,
D And not one precious moment lost:
You add, that Danger to prevent,
Intercalary SUPPLEMENT.
No computation here appears
By solar or by lunar Years:
No motions of sun, moon, or star
Rule thy perpetual Calendar.
E But months compleat their brightness owe
To luminaries here below.

Whilst off thy cycle I revolve
I find one problem hard to solve:
No idle vacant space between
Successive months is to be seen,
And yet, so charming are thy pages,
Between each month there seem some ages

Mr URBAN, Dublin, Jan. 2. 1734-5.

AS the following Paragraph gains Credit here, and serves to shew an Instance of the great Fortune the *Irish* have in raising their Families, I hope you will give it a Place in your Magazine.

WHEREAS it has been falsely reported, that *Thomas Kouli Kan*, the *Persian* General, is a *Burgundian* by Birth, we must assure the Publick that he is a Native of *Ireland*, and that his real Name is THOMAS C'ALLAGHAN, the Name of a very ancient Family in this Kingdom; he is a near Relation of an eminent Lawyer of this City; he left this Kingdom when he was a Child, and went to *France* where he became a Monk, which gave Occasion to the false Report that he was a Native of that Kingdom. He is well known to be remarkably fond of *Irishmen*, and to give them the highest Posts in his Army.

Free Briton, Jan. 2, No. 269.

Of the Growth of Popery.

THe Bishop of London, in his *Circular Letter*, has assur'd us, that at this Times the Priests of Rome use uncommon Diligence in making Converts to Popery; (see p. 702.)

This is undoubtedly true; and there is scarcely a *Petty Coffee-house* in Town, where there is not a *Popish Lecture* read on *Sunday* Evenings, to a Set of *Apprentices*, and such sort of Persons, to intrude them in the great Mysteries of Popery, the Infallibility of *St Peter's Chair*, the uninterrupted Succession of *Popes*, the Schismatical Separation of *Protestant Churches*, and the sacrilegious Nature of the Oath of *Supremacy*. I knew a Gentleman who attended many of these Lectures, and plied these *Reverend Seducers* so hard with Objections and Remarks, that he dissolved several of their Societies, and carried off their Followers in Triumph; till at last some of these unfortunate *Missionaries* were severely censur'd by their Superiors, and even silenced, for suttering the high Points of *Popish Orthodoxy* to be prophanelly disputed.

Of these Superiors, not to mention *Apostolical Commissioners* here, subject to the *Nuncio's* residing at *Paris* or *Brussels*, there are, by the *Pope's* Appointment, *Archbishops* and *Bishops* of every *Diocese* in England and Ireland, who claim *Episcopal Jurisdiction* accordingly. The *Pretender* hath another set of *Prelates*; and as the former acknowledge the *Pope's Supremacy*, the latter acknowledge the *Pretender*, tho' a *Popish, Supreme Head* of their Church, which derives itself from the deprived *Bishops*, who fell under Incapacity at the Revolution, for not taking the Oaths to the Government, and calls itself the *Primitive, Apostolical, Nonjuring Church* of England. To these if we add a *Third set of Prelates*, who are now in legal Possession of the several *Bishopricks*, the Number amounts to at least 78 *Prelates*, either possessing, or pretending to, the several *Mitres* in *South Britain*, besides *Suffragan Bishops*, *Popish* and *Nonjuring*, without Number; so that if a Restoration should happen, what a jostling must there be of divine Rights?

The Impudence of these *Popish* and *Nonjuring* Factions, in excommunicating the Clergy of this Kingdom is astonishing; not that they should praise it, but that it should not meet with just Relentment; and it is wonderfull that our Reformers never excommunicated the *Pope* as amply as he excommunicated this Kingdom. Law, indeed, hath declared it *High Treason* to reconcile any one, or to be reconciled to the Church of Rome; and I should think, to acknowledge that a true Church, to allow the Validity of

its Ordinations and its Marriages, is reconciling ourselves to it effectually.

If any one in *Great Britain*, having received Holy Orders from the *Romish Church*, shall abjure *Popery*; it seems incomprehensible how he can be in Orders after such Abjuration! or how he can be legally capable of Preferment unless he shall be ordained according to Law! Nothing is so inconsistent with the Honour and Authority of our Constitution, or so injurious to the National Church and Clergy, as the Pretensions of *Foreign Priests* to the Privileges of Priests ordained pursuant to the *Laws* of England: and it's strange, that any amongst us should be so unjust to themselves and their Country, as to allow that *Popish Priests* are *Apostolically ordained*; when these never would allow the *English Clergy* to have a *valid Ordination*. I think the common Assent to their Claim of being a *true Church*, and the fatal Concession that we are to be saved within its Pale, whilst they so strenuously insist that all who are out of it cannot be saved, are the Arguments which have made the greatest Impressions on their new Converts, and I never saw them routed or baffled but when they were denied; the doing of which, and our Clergy's shewing themselves cordial Friends to their *Protestant dissenting Brethren*, would strengthen the Church of England against her *Popish Enemies*, and add Lustre to the Reputation of her Clergy; for it's an irresistible Argument with *Popists*, that if the Church of England condemns separation from herself, she is as much condemned for her own Separation from them. Nor can the Force of this be avoided, but by allowing to every Man a Right of judging for himself in the Affairs of his own Salvation. (a)

It hath been the Merit of the *Protestant Dissenters*, that they never allow'd the Church of Rome to be a *True Church*: and 'tis as impossible to reconcile the Ideas of a *True Church* and an *Idolatrous Church*, as the *Worship of God* and the *Worship of Idols*.

It's inconceivable with what good Views it could ever be suggested, that a Church may become a Part of the Constitution without deriving itself from the Laws; and senseless is that Reproach, that our Church is a *Creature of the State*, because founded in the Laws of the Realm; for it's an illustrious Acknowledgement that they exercise their Power and Functions by the willing Choice of Mankind, without usurping on the Rights of Nations, or advancing Claims against the Authority of the Laws; and they may safely and honestly maintain, as in Fact they swear, that Ecclesiasticks of a *Foreign Growth* are not Priests, &c. to us: but that their Function is of itself as Local, as the Exercise of it ought to be. And in this

th's manner the *English Clergy* may prove that none can be admitted in *Ecclesiastical Characters* here, who are not instituted to such Characters by Law.

Without adhering to this, how are they, who call themselves *Bishops*, or *Clergy of the Nonjuring Church*, less *Bishops* than any other so called? For, if any *three* or more of the *deprived Bishops* at the Revolution, did, after their Deprivation, join in pretended Ordinations of *Bishops, Priests, &c.* how could those, so ordained, be denied the Right of such Orders, but by reposing those Orders in the Law?

On these Principles, that all *Christians* have a Right of declaring their own Religion, and of appointing their own Ministers, *Papery* is easily to be kept out of this Country. But if we imagine a *corrupt, superstitious, and idolatrous Church*, can be a *true Church*, and its Orders valid; if we allow they can save Souls, whilst they maintain that all in our Communion are lost; if we discourage our *Protestant Brethren* professing Christianity under the Protection of the same Liberty with ourselves, we shall do that Dishonour to our Church, Injustice to our Clergy, and Service to *Papery*, which will be of most dangerous Consequence. It must greatly multiply *Papists*, to see *Protestants* treating each other uncharitably, and *Papish Priests* must urge this as the strongest Objection against a *Protestant Clergy*; so that to shew (a) less Favour to the *Dissenters* on Account of the Growth of *Papery*, is but a vain Pretence.

(a) The Author of the *Daily Courant*, Jan. 10. (which is an Exhortation to Union among Protestants, since Disputes among them must tend to the Increase of *Papery*) very judiciously differs from this *Free Briton*, concerning the Pronouncing the *Papists damn'd*, or *Salvation not to be had in their Church*, tho' idolatrous. "It is, says he, a poor Argument surely — *The Papists damn you — therefore you ought to damn them.* For tho' Christians have a Right to judge for themselves and of the *Doctrines* of others, it is impossible to judge of the *Heart*; and therefore the highest Presumption to pronounce any not to be in a State of *Salvation*. Instead of maintaining, this is plucking up, *Liberty* by the Roots; as it most effectually tends to the Increase of *Papish Converts*, to affirm, that the Separation of the *Church of England* from that of *Rome* is as much to be condemned, as the Separation of the *Dissenters* from the *Church of England*; and to allow this to be an irresistible Argument with the *Papists*, is to allow the *Church of England* to have as much *Corruption, Idolatry, and Superstition* in her Worship; to impose as *sinful and impious*

Terms of Communion as the *Ramish Church* does. And it's very hard that the *Church of England* must admit this, or else not be deemed cordial Friends to her *Protestant Brethren*; she does allow all the *Friendship* that has been claimed or desired, on the Account of *scrupulous Consciences*; and a Contention for more favour at this dangerous Crisis, must be a great Weakness in those Dissenters who promote it.

Craftsman, Jan. 4, No. 444.

Cooks and Authors compar'd.

THE Resemblance between *Authors* and *Cooks*, probably gave Dr King the Hint of turning *Horace's Art of Poetry* into the *Art of Cookery*; and indeed a direct Comparison may be made between the 2 Professions. As, 1. *Cooks* are generally choleric, or fancy, and are apt to lay Hands on any Body that comes in their Way. *Horace* calls *Authors — Genus irritabile vatum*; which may be applied to *Prose Writers*, as well as *Poets*; for to speak the Truth, there is not a more waspish Race of Animals upon Earth than most of our modern Authors.

Of *Cooks* there are various Kinds, as well as of *Authors*. L—d Fanny, for Instance, is a *Pastry-Cook*, who deals altogether in *Puff-paste*, and pretty Crinkum Crankums — Dame Osborne is one of those *Women Cooks*, who pretend to nothing more than plain *Roasting and Boiling*; nay, she does this so skillfully, that it's surprizing to see her continued so long in a *Gentleman's Service*, but being an *Old Stander*, and let into the Secrets of the Family, her *Master* may be afraid to turn her off. Mr *Walsingham* gives himself the Air of a *Cook of Quality*, tho' he can only toss up a few *Kickshaws* without *Taste or Substance*. — The *Comantiers* are a sort of *Suttlers*, who follow the Camp, and keep a dirty *Cook's Shop* for the worst of Company. We have besides a set of anniversary *Writers*, kept as a *Corps de Reserve*, to maintain the Post of Honour, and justify all the remarkable Blunders of the Year. These resemble those extraordinary *Cooks*, who assist at great Entertainments, for *Kings* and *Personages of high Rank*. I, says D'Anvers, must likewise own myself a *political Cook*, who keep a two penny *Ordinary* every Saturday for all Corners, and I hope I dress nothing but what is wholesome and agreeable to an *English Stomach*.

An *Author*, like a *Cook*, ought to have a regular Education, before he sets up for himself; yet as *Scullions* sometimes profess themselves *Cooks*, so some commence *Authors* without learning to spell, or understanding *Grammar*. — But this is so tender a Point, that I can't explain myself, without drawing

ing the whole *Posse of ministerial Writers* on my Back.

A good Cook does not always serve up the same Things, like *Mother Osborne*, without Variation, or Propriety. In Summer, Things of light Digestion, and even *Whipt Syllabubs* and *Ice Creams* are agreeable; but towards the End of the Year People expect something more substantial, to warm their Blood and keep up their Spirits; and I always endeavour'd to imitate this Rule of Cookery. Pickles and Sauces are allow'd to sharpen the Appetite, and give a Relish to the Meat. But what does that Cook deserve, who uses *Falop*, or *Assa fetida*, and gives the Company a Vomit, instead of quickning their Stomachs, or pleasing their Palates? Such Cooks are like those Authors, who for want of Wit or Humour to sea on their Writings, endeavour to give a false Gusto, by throwing in *Billingsgate* and *personal Scurrility*.

It's the Privilege of Cooks to lick their own Fingers; i. e. to get by their Business; Authors have the same Right: but as a Cook would be hang'd if he took Money to poison the People; so an Author deserves the same Fate, who endeavours to raise himself out of Rags and Obscurity, by scribbling away the Liberties of his Country. So, when I see our ministerial Advocates writing about our Constitution, I think of the Old Saying, *God sends us Meat, but the Devil sends us Cooks*.

But to drop the Allusion; whilst my late Correspondent was entertaining the Publick with his excellent *Dissertations on Parties*, it was pleasant to observe, how all the puny Dabblers in Politics kept pecking at him; but he, like the noble Mastiff in the *Spectator* contented himself with only P— at the small Curs that yelp'd at him— Just so, old Mother Osborne has been weekly pelting us with her *Scale Cant*, that the *British* Constitution was never in more Vigour; and for Liberty, we enjoy as much as human Nature is capable of; then asking wherein the Present royal Family have incaded our Constitution or the Laws? At the same Time the virtuous Mr *Walsingham* endeavour'd to vindicate Corruption, that favorite Attribute of his Patron, and sole Expedient of his Government, from the Imputation of having destroy'd the Authority and consequently the Liberties of the *Castilian Cortes*. The grand Confederacy in the *Courant* came in to the Assistance of these Writers, and threw their Stink-pots at all Persons, who supposed any Defects in the present Administration, or denied the divine indefeazable Right of Corruption. This Confederacy, 'tis said, consists of publick spirited Gentlemen of several Nations, Professions and Religions, under the different Names of *Carni*, *Britannus*,

Freeman, the political *Upholsterer*, &c. But I am most delighted with him who signs his Papers A. B. tho' I am told it should be rather A. C. However he hath been very assiduous in proving himself a fast Friend to ministerial Dependency, and an implacable Enemy to the Country Interest. Nor hath he acted inconsistently; for, as to the first, he has a good Place at present, and, probably, had a Pension before; as to the second, who can wonder a Gentleman [in another Craftsman he is call'd great headed Knight] should be angry at a Set of factious Patriots, who, by their Clamour, threw him out of his Seat in Parliament, and so did all in their Power, to rob him of his Employment. But as they have not succeeded in the latter, no doubt, he will be restor'd to the former, as soon as these Persons, who are chosen for more than one Place have made their Options; especially since the Discovery of a most horrid Plot, to purge us out of our Faith, and make us spew up the Protestant Religion, was entirely owing to his Sycapacy, (See Vol. iv. p. 666. H. 699. Vol. iii. p. 397.) which may be easily known from his Stile, tho' he hath not affix'd to it the Signatures A. B. his Character, as all must allow.

This Plot, indeed, hath been, as most are, turn'd into Ridicule, and the Discoverer of it laugh'd at; however, he made as good a Retreat as he could, by turning the Laugh upon those who began with Laughing at him, and call'd them all a Parcel of Fools for believing a Word he said. This ingenious Artifice puts me in Mind of a sort of merry Wags, call'd Biter, who are thus describ'd by the *Spectator*. A Biter, says he, thinks you a Fool, because you do not think him a Knave. As to the Plot itself, I must own that A. B. is not the only Person who hath alarm'd us against the Growth of Popery and Increase of Popish Concerts; for a great and eminent Prelate hath sent a Circular Letter on the same Occasion; and the Dissenters have instituted a Weekly Lecture at *Salter's-Hall*, for exploding the Errors and Corruptions of Popery. (See Vol. iv. p. 702. C.)

From the *Daily Courant*, Jan. 8.
In Answer to the foregoing Craftsman.

THE *Courant* mentions a Melancholy-Man in *Arlington-Street*, going to *Franklin's* in *Covent-Garden* to Cook up the above Craftsman; he supposes, it might be pick'd out of some Old Manuscript of his Grandfather's or Great Grandfather's, by profession a Cook, and that his Father and himself were bred in the Kitchen and had lick'd their own Fingers. That this Gentleman by his Cha-

rather might sign properly A. C. since all must allow no *Political* Writer can have a better and clearer Title to it. "I must confess, says the *Commentator* to this Writer on *Cookery*, I cannot boast of a regular Education under an experient'd Master, having never had the Happiness of your *Worship's* Acquaintance, which was indeed my own Fault; a Kinsman and Namesake of yours (since dead) having been so Generous to offer me both his and your Assistance, in a certain *Publick* *Affair*, which I had so little grace as to refuse; If I mistake not, your *Worship* was one of the *Yelping* *Curs* that follow'd the *Master*, who sneak'd off after worrying the *Cavaliers*, did you dignify him with the Title of Noble in those Days? for God's sake how do you two look upon one another now?—As to the Gentleman your Rage is level'd at, he will never be ashamed to have his *Character* and *Family* put in the Balance with yours; it's well known how he was prefer'd to the *Employment* he enjoys; he always has and will act a *Consistent* *Part*; not contract a *Friendship* with Persons to day, whom yesterday he stigmatiz'd as *Traitors* to their Country; and he is proud to be reproach'd for the Pains he takes in detecting the Calumnies of licentious Pens against the *best* of Princes and the *mildest* of Governments."

Frederick's Journal, Jan. 4, No. 322.

Dutch Policy.

THE States-General, in their late Assembly, having shewn a great Tenderness for their Subjects, by resolving to make no Additions to their Land or Naval Forces, a Thought or two may be proper upon the Policy of that industrious Hive.

'Tis said there's a Party in *Holland*, desirous of a Starholder; that this Party consists of a few Wealthy, Idle, Luxurious Persons, who, supposing a Starholder would soon end in a King, want a Court to loiter in, and by playing the Sycophant, hope to be rais'd above their Betters, which they cannot expect under a Common-wealth, without Personal Merit. Secondly, this Party consists of such Military People, who had rather get Regiments and Governments, by flattering and pimping, than by lying in Trenches and Storming Towns. But if the States go on to have this Regard for the Ease of their Subjects, the People will scarce with a Change.

Solomon tells us of four Things, which are small, but full of Wisdom, viz. the *Piswires*, *Grasshopper*, *Coney*, and *Spider*. To these some Political Writers have compar'd this Commonwealth.

"First, say they, they resemble *Piswires* for their Providence and Forecast, in that

"they make their Country the Storehouse of *Christendom*; every Nation, some time or other, in a Scarcity, has been oblig'd to buy their own Corn back from the *Hollanders*, at an advanced Price.

A "They imitate the *Grasshopper*; for as those Creatures swarm abroad in Summer, so do the *Dutch* in Fishing Seasons."

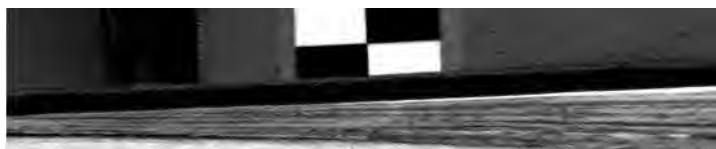
"In Self-preservation they are like the *Coney*, which burroughs under Ground, and works itself into a Fortification amidst Rocks or Hills. Tho' there be no Rocks in *Holland*, or scarce a Stone under Ground, yet have these People made Artificial Rocks, i. e. strong Holds and Fortifications, in which they defended themselves against all the Powers of *Spain*, when that Monarchy seem'd too powerful for all the rest of *Europe*. May, they have gain'd a considerable Track of Land out of the Sea, which they maintain at a constant Charge by strong Mounds and Banks.

Lastly, they are like *Spiders*, which having no Materials of their own, work a most curious Manufacture out of their own Bowels. So the *Hollanders*, in a Country which produces nothing to work upon, yet furnish D Strangers with the Product of the various Climates of the World, which they procure with so much Labour, that it may properly be said, they work it out of their own Bowels. One of their thriving Maxims is, that no Moisture Fructifies or Manures like the Dew of Sweat."

The Cause of this Industry of the *Hollanders*, is Frugality; Profuse and Extravagant People never are industrious; Rapine and Plunder are more suitable to their Genius. The Frugality here meant is that which relates to the Management of the Publick Revenues, which in *Holland* is done by such few Hands, who have such small Salaries, that it may be truly said the People's Money is applied to the Support of the State.

F If they had had a grand Pensionary, or other chief Magistrate, who was a Pilferer; if they were oblig'd to pay great Sums Yearly on Pretence of Publick Service, and should see those Sums drawn away by Jobs, sunk under the Article of secret Service, or distributed in Bribes to form a Party, their G Industry would probably have forsaken them long ago; and they would not have given the Fruits of their Labours for the Support of a bad Government.

It was by Integrity and Frugality, with respect to the Publick, that this State supported itself, and increas'd its strength, even in a continual War of 60 Years, during which they extended their Commerce, grew in Wealth, and did not run a Shilling in Debt. It shews what prodigious Things may be done by wise Heads and clean Hands.



Compare this with the Condition of Country, which, during a Consideration of Peace and Tranquillity, declined Commerce, Wealth, and Honour, it is say, which is most surprising.

Corruption should creep into that Wealth, the People will soon lose all for their Form of Government; it be for Setting up a Statholder, or else; for they will not long bear preffion inseparable from a corrupt ment: From hence it may be in- at as Honesty and Frugality, in Re- the Publick Revenues, rais'd this t will continue its Liberties, till the Vices shall destroy it.

Statesman and Patriot distinguish'd.

Statesman, is one, who by being per- ly acquainted with the Laws of Na- of Nations, knows how to act for rest and Security of his Country, to her against Foreign Powers, and Balance at Home betwixt Property ogative.

Statesman in the Reverse of this Cha- to be consider'd as a great Minister pens to be a Stranger to all this D olitical Knowledge, as well as un- in Active Honesty. He may have inistration of the Treasury and Re- n his Hands, and having a most Soul, may have Interests distinct le of the Publick. The Nature and nce of his Employment may make : Property for the Measures of a ind consequently the Province and of carrying Matters in the Sell sway more with him, than the Consideration of the Publick Wel-

rior's Interests are interwoven with, id to those of his Country; he in- with Factions and the Embroilments te, only because his Country wants e; he would scorn to give up the ranch of Property to the most tempr- but chuses to fall with his Country Comfort of an unblemish'd Inte-

Statesman, who has only Ambition ice at Heart, is merely a Court at, as *Shakespeare* phrases it, soaks ng's Countenance, Rewards, and s. But such Officers, says the same *King best Service: in the End, — me like an Apple in the Corner of his mouth'd to be last swallow'd, — eds what they have glean'd, it is ing them, and then, Spunge, thou in.*

Universal Spectator, Jan. 4. No. 326.

Of the Abuse of Words.

Mr Stonecastle,

WORDS are of themselves nothing, till they receive a Reputation from the A Meaning they convey. It was therefore the Idea that first Created the Word, till Words by not being rightly understood began to convey false Ideas, and so gave the first Rise to the Abuse of them.

In Divinity, there is not a Word of any Importance which has not been tortur'd a B Thousand ways, and defin'd, and explain'd, till the original Meaning was quite lost.

With regard to a Civil Sense, the Word King, which signifies only a Ruler over a People for their general Interest, has lost its Primitive mild Meaning in most Parts of the C World, except Great Britain, and serves only to convey an Idea of an absolute Despotick National Bully.

The Title of Lord conveys to Persons without Reflection, a Superiority in Natural Endowments as well as Fortune; but Personal Merit is the only true Nobility, and the Lord, Knight or Squire, who inherits the Dignities, without the Virtues, of his Ancestors, is but a despicable Creature.

Indeed there is no judging of Men from Names and Titles. Virtue and Good Nature therefore ought to be priz'd, when they accompany the lowest Fortune; and Folly and Knavery should be scorn'd, tho' found in the E highest.

Crito.

London Journal, Jan. 4. No. 810.

THE Writer of a Letter to Mr Osborn, points out some Absurdities and Contradictions in the *Craftsman*, (See V. iv. p. 653.)

The Dissertator on Parties admits, "that the Laws, antiently, were made without the F Consent of the People; and that the Govern- ment was entirely Monarchical and Aristocratical, without any Exercise of Democrati- cal Power;" "yet asserts, that neither Kings nor Lords, nor Both together, could prevail over them, (the People) But still the Law remained Arbitrator both of King and G People, and the Parliament, supreme Ex- pounder and Judge, both of it and them."

Again, he says, "Parliaments were never interrupted, nor the Rights of any Estate taken away." Yet presently affirms, that from the Norman Era, and long after- wards, Kings, Lords, and the Church, were the great Proprietors, held the Commons in no small Subjection, and seem to have governed without much Regard to them, or to their Concurrence? — Again, having af- firm'd this, he adds, "that the Regard which was not paid them at first, the H Kings,

"Kings, Lords and Church found it necessary to pay them in a short time."

The Pomp of this Author's Quotations in several Languages, and his Extraordinary Application of them brings to Mind those Lines of Mr Pope's *Essay on Criticism*,

A Bookish Blockhead, ignorantly read,
With Loads of learned Lumber in his Head.

What makes this Character applicable to him is, his having pick'd up that famous Maxim in Politicks, that *Power follows Property*, and *magisterially* retailed it; yet is so far from having any Perception of the Truth of it, that he has *Demonstrated the contrary*. "Property, says he, and Power by Consequence, have changed Hands since the Norman Era." Yet immediately after says, "that Authority, that Weight in the Balance of Power, which Property did not give, the Commons soon acquir'd by their Numbers, by the great Disorders in the State, and by the Civil Wars."

But this Maxim, so commonly received, is a Mistake. The King, House of Lords, and all the Burroughs of Great Britain, have far from an equal Share of the Property of the Kingdom, and yet their Weight in the Balance of Power is indisputably greater than all the rest. Nay, according to Sir William Temple, all the Power of the Government in Amsterdam is lodged in 36 Persons, who are not the Richest in the Town.

Some time ago the Craftsman intimated you (Mr. Osborne) for saying, that the *Ancient Constitution* was founded in an Over-balance of Property in the Kings, Lords, and Church. (See V. iv. p. 186. E) yet now concedes, that King, Lords, and Church were, in those Days, the Great Proprietors; and that, by the nature of Tenures, as well as by the Bulk of their Estates, they held the Commons in Subjection.

In the Paper, last refer'd to, the Craftsman affirms, "that by the *Domesday Book* it appear'd, the Crown was not possessed of One Tenth of the Lands of England." But those were only *Demesne Lands* of the Crown; almost all the other great Estates in the Kingdom were held of the Crown by *Knights Service*, as Dr. Corwell says in his *Institutes*, *Feudum fere nullum est paulo pinguius, quod servitio militari non astringitur*: And he might have learnt from that puzzled Author, Nathaniel Bacon, that *Wardship, Marriage, and Relief* were incident to this Tenure. It's well known the Conqueror instituted 60,000 *Knights Fees*; which, by the lowest Valuation, amount to more than 10 Millions a Year of our Money.

To conclude this Argument of the Power and Property enjoy'd by the Crown upon the Norman Entry, and the State of our Govern-

ment for above 140 Years after, I shall produce an unexceptionable Authority, namely, that renowned Antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, who, in his *Possebuna*, publish'd by Howell, p. 14, affirms, "That before the 6th of

King John, we seek in vain for any Council of Commons; the first we gather, tho' darkly, by the Record, was in that Year; before, they need not care to advise with the Commons, in Publick Assembly; every Man by his Tenure, held himself to his great Lord's Will, whose Preference was ever requir'd in those great Councils, and in such Affair his dependent Tenants Assent was ever included." Again, p. 13. "The People brought under by the rod of William and his Followers to Vassalage could not possess, in publick Councils, the Right of their former Liberties. Taxes were assessed on the Common People by the Consent of their Lords, who were quot domini, tot tyranni." Let every indifferent Person judge, then how, as the Dissertator says, the Law and the Parliament could remain Arbiters of King and People.

Quacknet Journal, Jan. 9. No. 263.

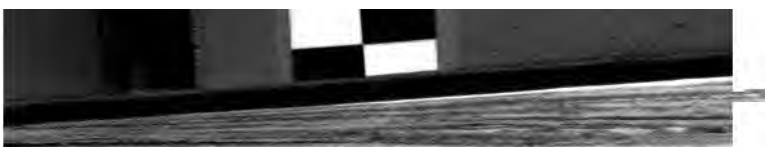
Of Quack Doctors.

D Mr. Bavin,
IT is long since you heard from me, but I shall give you no Reason for it; only in the Language of the Author of the *Bees*, who every Week elegantly tells us, the Cause was from certain *Painfuls*, for certain Reasons, such as were never before heard of in a free Nation; yet I must tell you the Reason of this I tithe is, because you have troubled your Head about the learned Mr Ward, (see V. iv. p. 616.) whose Abilities and great Success are too well known amongst the Undertakers, Coffin-makers, and Sextons, to be blasse'd by your slanderous Pen. If he can kill by one Drop only, whilst others must fill Vials and Quart Bottles to do it, it shews him the greater Artist. I say, a Quack is a very useful Person in a Commonwealth, especially, if it's too populous as ours is; and, to encourage Adepts, I think ought to be encouraged by a Charter, and Mr Ward to be the first Master of the Company.

It is with Pleasure I reflect on the many useful Quacks of this City for 40 Years past. The first was Dr Tom Saffold, the Heel-maker, who made Clap-curing his sole Business, and used to publish his Bills in Verse, thus:

Here's Saffold's Pills, much better than the
Deserv'dly have gain'd the Name of best:

A



Weekly ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1735.

11

eighteen Pills, for eighteen Pence,
too cheap, in any Man's own Sense.

him, upstart Sir W^m Read,
Junk, Oculist, and sworn Operator
Eyes. Tho' he could not read a
Letter he was Knighted, and kept a

I think his Original was a Tay-
ler.

Lead up popped honest Roger Grant
r, of whom a Friend of mine once

By sure was in a surprize,

was very short fighted;

Finker was sworn to look after

Mountebank Read was knighted.

And the Vanity to have his Picture
in Copper; he presented one of these
end of mine, who pasted it up in
his Office, with these Lines un-

the Picture of a brazen Face,
the Lumber of this stinking Place.

first his Scene of Life began;
ing, he set up for Cunning Man:
ing Luck, puts on a new Disguise,
pretends, that he can mend your

[Eyes:
pects, that like a Tinker true,
repairs one Eye, he puts out two.

him flourished the very ingenious
r, the Fortune-teller, of Moor-
ho, for 2d. dispensed as much
une as was richly worth 22d.
same Fields sprung up the flutter-
Do^r, who being asked how he
be so, stuttered an Answer thus,
why is any Man
born a Do—do—Do^r?
—so, then I am an un—do—
Do^r? an't I?

the same Time appeared another
gentleman, a Fortune-teller, who in-
assured us, he had been the Coun-
the Counsellors of several King-
it he had the Seed of the true Pen-
n, and also had a Glass. I once
a great Adept, whom I found very
bby, ignorant, and silly.

'eais since sprung up the learned
ck, who instructed us to cure our-
th cold Water and stew'd Prunes,
was silenced by Men of superior

commend me to Dr Amodyne, who
his Ground longest, and has the
Way to put off his pockets of any
s. One Year he informs us gratis,
s Woodcocks and Cuckoos go annual-
Moon; another Year he presents

us gratis, with an Almanack cram'd with
many valuable Secrets; particularly one
Receipt to choke the Buggs, and another to
make Sack W'hey. His Necklace might be
of great Use to those that breed Gosses, to
hang about the Neck of every Gossling, to
make them breed their Teeth without pain.
And however some may say he buys broken
Marrow bones of the Butchers to make his
Necklaces, I rather think he drills them out
of the Jaw-bone of an Ass.

But let us descend to that famous Doctor,
who has taught us to make a Soup, a Hash,
a Fricassee, of Quickfilver, which you may
swallow, and th—out, and swallow a-
gain 50 Times, till you are cured, but when
that will be, no body can tell. And since a
more ingenious Gentleman has shewn the
Absurdity and Danger of that Practice, 'tis
hop'd, that as the Doctor is a Scholar, a
Gentleman, and no Quack, he will see his
Error.

I shall only add, that altho' I think you
have done well in exposing Mr Ward's Mal-
practice, yet take care he don't sue you for
Scandalum Quackatum; and conclude with
this Advice to all who are inclined to take
this old new revived Remedy.

Before you take his Drop or Pill,
Take leave of Friends, and make your Will.
Democritus.

Free Briton, Jan. 9. No. 270.

IN the Daily Post-Boy of Jan. 7. is the
following Advertisement, viz. On the
Day of the Meeting of the Parliament will be
published, "The Grand Accuser the Greatest
" of all Criminals, Part 2. An Argument
" shewing, that a Man who endeavour'd to
" shoot you thro' the Head 20 Years ago,
" ought not to be regarded, when he informs
" you that One is designing to knock out
" your Brains with a Bickbat, but that
" you ought to let Him knock out your
" Brains, rather than owe your Life to
" the other's Information."

This is the Case of the late L^d B^{la},
as stated by the Cabal, whence this Adver-
tisement visibly comes, who are most uneasy
at seeing his Conduct laid open; and we are
to learn from it, that 20 Years ago he actu-
ally endeavour'd our Destruction; that the
Gentlemen now in the Ministry would not
suffer him to destroy us; that he, in return,
is accusing them of designing to do us some
Mischief; and that he is to be believed in his
Charge, notwithstanding the Infamy of his
Character, or his Malice against the Mini-
sters whom he accuses.

Thus it is agreed by his wife Apologiff,
that he would have murder'd us, that he
would

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1733
P.
417

would have shot the Body Politick thro' the Head; or, in other Words, have destroyed the Protestant Succession. Now what hath this Gentleman done in the Courte of 20 Years, to convince us, that he, who was once so deep in the Design of our Destruction, is to be trusted with our Safety, and to be believed against those who saved us, when he would have destroyed us?

That he may have the full Measure of Justice, I shall, says *W.* rectify the *Terror* of his Actions within these 20 Years past, and leave the World to judge what Alteration hath been produced in his Nature.

Here Mr *Walsingham*, relates the several Circumstances (which have been mention'd before, as the Reader may find turning to our Indexes) of *B*—'s History, and of his requiting by every Injury to his Fame, *Sr R. W*—'s good Nature in recommending him to the H. of Commons, from whence he infers, that *B*—'e is one whom Oaths cannot bind, or Benefits oblige, and who would dethrone the Prince to whom he hath sworn, or the Government to which he hath sued, from a certain villainous Impatience of Nature; which knows not how to support itself under the Burthen of Allegiance, or of Human Gratitude.

Craftsman, Jan. 11. No. 445.

Mr. Danvers's Dream.

AFTER taking a Sprig of the Herb *Nepenthes* I fell asleep, dream'd, and found myself on the Banks of a most delightful River, amidst a numerous and splendid Assembly of Persons, who were distinguish'd by different Robes, as well as Aspect, some of them look'd with an Air of Defiance and Contempt, like the proud *Philistine* in his brazen Armour. Others discover'd a Mixture of Modesty and publick Spirit, Diffidence and Resolution, like the great *Roman Patriot*, who resolv'd to save, or perish with his Country. Whilst I was considering these venerable Objects, their Eyes were turn'd towards a most august Personage, with a Crown on his Head, who advanc'd with a slow, majestic Gait, and plac'd himself on a Throne at the upper End of the Room; soon another Groupe of Gentlemen, in plain Habits, appear'd at the lower End, when the great Person address'd them in the following heavenly Manner.

Bliss'd, shall ye say, be this Day, and the Fruits thereof! For on this Day have I heard the Voice of my People, and inclin'd mine Ears to their Complaints. They shall have rest from their Sorrows, and from their Fears; yea, I will ease them of their hard Bondage, under which they have groan'd, and the Abominations of those, who have committed Evil in my Name shall be done away. Wherefore rejoice,

O ye Servants of the People; for the Rod of Him, that smote them shall be broken, his Burden shall be taken from off their Shoulders, and his Yoke from off their Necks; for He saith by the Strength of my Hand I have done it, and by my Wisdom; for I am prudent; and I have removed the Bounds of the People; I have robbed their Treasures; and put down their Inhabitants like a vastant Man. My Hand hath found as a Nest, the Riches of the People; and as one gathereth Eggs, that are left, have I gathered all the Earth.——But I say, Woe unto that Man, who hath done all this mighty Mischief! and vaunterb Himself in his own Corruptions: Woe unto the Man, who hath endeavour'd to turn the Hearts of the People against me, and made my Name a By-word amongst the Nations. Cursed, I say, shall He be; for his Misdoings are no longer hidden from mine Eyes, his Iniquities are grown ripe for Vengeance, and my Wrath is kindled up against Him.——Let all the People therefore rejoice and be glad; for the Extortioner is at an End, the spoiler ceased, the Oppressor is removed from before the King, and his Throne shall be established in Righteousness.

This Speech, no less unexpected than it was gracious, occasion'd different Emotions amongst the several Members. Those, who shew'd that modest Magnanimity and Resolution beforementioned, receiv'd it with inexpressible Joy and Gratitude. Whilst Those, who discover'd such an indecent Haughtiness and Confidence in their Looks, star'd at each other with visible Marks of Astonishment. One Man in particular, whom I found to be the Person mark'd out in the royal Speech, turn'd pale with Horror, and endeavour'd to steal off thro' the Croud; but he was immediately seiz'd, and brought trembling back to the Tribunal of the Assembly: where He was charg'd with a black Complication of Crimes and Follies, equally pernicious to his King and his Country; of Treachery, Peculation, Blundering, Oppression, false Information, and most abominable Corruption. The Followers of his Prosperity, and even the Creatures of his Power, disown'd their Obligations, and gave Him up to the publick Reformation. We were Friends to his Person, said They, but Strangers to his Crimes; and if He is really guilty, let Him suffer. At the same Time, his actual Accomplices, and the known Partakers of his Crimes attempted to save Themselves, by impeaching Him, and appeared the most busy in his Prosecution. One of them deposed, that the Prisoner at the Bar had brib'd Him to become Evidence in a Plot, which He had trump'd up, and swear to a long Catalogue of Particulars, which he knew no more of than the Person accus'd. Another de-

declared he had been employed by him in the Disposition of *Places*; Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military, which were always sold to the best Bidders; and gave in a List of the Particulars.——A *third* made Oath he had been his *Brother*, and opened such a Scene of mysterious Iniquity as no Punishment can sufficiently atone.——A *fourth* owned himself his *Agent in the Country*, for corrupting *Boroughs*, and *Returning Officers*, naming the Sums expended therein.——A *fifth*, that he was *Paymaster of his Penions in Town*, to an immense Sum within 12 or 14 Years past. He delivered in a List of Names which occasioned a visible Conspiration in many Persons present.——A *sixth* discovered Frauds in the *Revenues*, and Payment of the *publick Debts*, particularly the *Army*; by which he put above a *Million of Money* into his Pockets, and his *Creatures*.——A *seventh*, several other Frauds, under Colour of *foreign Subsidies*, and *Patents for coining base Money*; one of which was that the *Person accus'd* had not only sold his Master's Honour for a large Sum, but taking a *Bond* for it, and finding Payment stoppt, upon the Conditions not being made good, he put off this *Bond* as so much ready Money to one of his *corrupt Agents*; nay, broke thro' the *Rules of Law*, to prevent Discovery, and gave Evidence upon Oath, which favoured very strongly of *Perjury*, at least, if nothing worse.——What a Complication of Wickedness was here in one Transaction; *Deceit* *Regis*, or evil Counsel, Self-Corruption, Subornation of Bribery, fraudulent Dealing, Perversion of Justice, and Suspicion of false Evidence?

Multitudes of other Persons were ready to confirm the Oppression, Fraudulency and Corruption of his *domestick Administration*; but as that Point was thought to be sufficiently proved already. They proceeded to an Examination of his *Conduct abroad*; which appeared to be not only as black as the *other*, but so monstrously weak and even childish, that one would think none but a *Madman*, or an *Ideot*, could have been guilty of it. He was convicted of having entangled his Country in *Treaties*, which were so far from *executing Themselves*, that every Body, except *Himself* and his *Creatures*, immediately saw they had a direct Tendency to obstruct the very Ends, for which They were calculated. It was proved beyond Contradiction that He had negotiated his Country out of a State of *absolute Peace*, *Independency* and *Credit* amongst her Neighbours, into a State of *scandalous Dependency* on almost every little Power about Her, and into the Necessity of engaging in a *War*, or the Danger of seeing one great *Potestate* overrun all the rest, at a Time when it was impossible to support the Expences of a *War* without stripping off the very Skins of the People, as well as their *Fleeces*.—In short, it appear'd, upon a full Enquiry into his *Conduct* that nothing but his immediate Removal would be able to retrieve it.

Some dark Proceedings were likewise hinted at, with Relation to the *Prince Himself*; but as there was already sufficient Matter alledg'd against Him, it was thought advisable, for his Majesty's Honour, to reserve them for his private Information.

The *Prisoner* was now call'd upon to make his Defence; but he had very little besides the common Cant of *great Offenders* in his Circumstances; that *He always intended well*; and if *He had done any Thing wrong*, as very probably *He might*, *He hoped it would be imputed to unavoidable Accidents*, or the *Infirmities of human Nature*. Then, with a sordid Abjection of Spirit, He threw Himself upon the Mercy and Compassion of his Judges.

Upon This, it was immediately resolved, with one Voice, that he was guilty of the Charge, and tho' his Crimes certainly deserved Death, it was thought proper to inflict only certain Pains and Penalties upon him, which he had first brought into Practice, and thereby justify'd them in his own Case.

The News of this great Deliverance was no sooner communicated to the People, than they expressed their Joy upon it by Bonfires, Illuminations, ringing of Bells, and loud Conclamations of *Long live the King*, and may his royal Progeny reign over us for ever!

The Prompter, Number V.

THE PROMPTER intermixing several Subjects in the same Paper, and carrying one into several, we have selected from the following what relates to the Fair Sex.

And oh! in vain from fate we fly,
Since first, or last, as all must die;

So 'tis as much decreed above,

That first, or last, we all must love. L. Lanf.

Of Love and Beauty.

THESE Papers being devoted to my fair Readers, I believe 'tis needless to sue for their Attention—they are too nearly concerned, to be indifferent. Nothing is more generally believed by all, to be known, and yet is in fact less understood, than Love. As Plants take a Tincture from the Soil they grow in, Love receives a Colouring from the Lover's Temper; hence the Platonick, and Sensual; Jealous, and Indifferent; the Constant, and Roving; the Over-warm, and Too-cool; the Disinterested, that has the Happiness of the Object beloved in view, and the Interested, that only consults his own.

The different Notions conceiv'd of Love, make a Satisfactory Definition almost impossible, we are too apt to think That only just which we feel ourselves, not considering if the Object of our Sensation be improper, the Sensation itself is improper too.

The true and only Object of Love, is Beauty; he only therefore that can taste Beauty, can feel Love; Beauty being of two kinds, mental and corporal, Love cannot be the Result of one only; a Savage may taste the Last, yet have no Idea of the first, but

none can taste the First, without having both the Idea and Capability of the Last. The Cue for my pretty Readers is not to be led by the Eye alone. I don't offer the opposite Caution, they seldom take Pains to discover a *beautiful Mind thro' a homely Mask*; whereas it's inconceivable what Pains they take to find Beauties in a Mind prettily lodg'd. Nay, some sit down contented in the House, tho' 'tis without Inhabitants, or what's worse, haunted by an evil Spirit; but to Encourage their looking in, tho' the Outside's untempting, I dare assure them, that the greater a Man's *Sense* is, the higher will his Sentiments of Love be, and his Passion the more permanent.

*Were you, ye fair, but cautious whom you trust;
Did you but know, how seldom fools are just,
So many of your sex would now, in vain,
Of perjur'd men, and broken vows, complain.
Of all the various wretches love has made,
How few have been, by men of sense, betray'd!
Convinc'd by reason, they your own's confess,
Pleas'd to be happy, as you're pleas'd to bless;
And, conscious of your Worth, can never
love you less.* Rowe.

Hitherto I have talk'd of Love as a Philosopher, but may hereafter intersperse Sentiments, more agreeable to the Ladies. In the mean time, I present them with two different Pictures of Beauty drawn from the Life. When I behold *Miranda*, adorn'd with Beauty, Youth, and Innocence, the loveliest Complexion, enrich'd with the most regular, pleasing Features, warm'd with the purest Blood; When I read in her Eyes the Thoughts that swell her Bosom, and give her Soul to my View; when she adds Words to Look, that never contradict each other; and blends, in her Behaviour, *Complacency*, true *Regard*, decent *Mirth*, and agreeable *Sobriety*: How ineluctable must such a Companion be! But when I view her Sister *Belinda*, her Form indeed equal in Beauty to *Miranda's*, but animated only with a Consciousness of her own Beauty; Pride or Scorn ever peeping out of her Eyes, and Folly speaking out of her Mouth, her very Motion accompanied with a visible Affectation; and tending to inspire Love, that she may exercise Tyranny, all her Actions ting'd with Self-Love, and want of Regard for every one else.—I am concern'd that Beauty should act so unnatural a Part, as to turn it's Arms against, and kill itself.

PROMPTER IX. Of Widows.

THE fair Sex may be rang'd under three Classes—*Maids*, *Wives*, and *Widows*; the Danger, that threatens the first Class is from *Curiosity*, the second from *Knowledge*, the third from *Remembrance*, or *Curiosity* broad-awake. The last, as being in my Judgment the most dangerous Situation, indeed a downright State of War, I shall consider first.

THE Point then to be canvass'd, in fa-

vour of Widows, is, whether that Decency that ought to accompany every Woman's Actions, is not a little violated by a second Marriage? — I exclude from my Decision all Widows past the Age when Passion is becoming, and adds a Grace to Beauty, or that are loaded with a numerous Offspring whose Interest a second Match might hurt; for the first of these ought to have no Passion at all, and the second to transfer it to her Children.--- The Question then is, *Whether a Lady, yet in the Age of Passion and Beauty, ought to marry again?* —

There are Persons in the World, that think it is impossible to love twice; whence they conclude a second Match a Violation of Decency, without any Excuse.--- It it were true, that it is impossible to love twice, I wou'd allow the Inference; but I am of so very different an Opinion, that I think that Person that once has loved, most in danger of loving again, since, especially in the Fair Sex, there is a Softness of Nature that excludes Insensibility, which (tho' the Object that first turn'd it into Love is gone for ever) still lives in the same Breast, and is, and ought to be open to the same Possibility of Change.--- For a Woman to sit down, and study to embitter the remaining Part of her Life, by denying herself a Society, the most natural State of Happiness for her, because she once was happy in it, has, besides a Contradiction of Reason, that Species of *Forwardness* in it (to use a whimsical Comparison) that is remarkable in Children, who refuse to play with one Toy, because the other is taken away.--- I am not for refusing a Woman that generous and tender Regard due to the Memory of a Man, whom either Love, or Gratitude, may have made dear to her; but if she pushes it to inward Uneasiness and Discontent, she goes out of Character, and wants prompting into a right Knowledge of herself, and Part she is to act.

The Case then that I wou'd give in Widows, is, To marry again, when they find a Person from whom they have Reason to expect Happiness; but I strictly enjoin them to associate the Mind's Eye with the Body's in searching for this Person.

PROMPTER XV. Of Wives.

THERE is a Story told of Archbishop Cranmer, very humorous, and instructive; I shall relate it here for the Benefit of Wives.

The Archbishop had a Niece, whom he married to a Gentleman every way her Equal. The Wedding Day was solemniz'd with great Pomp, and Splendour; after which, according to Custom, the new married Pair were left at Night alone. The next Morning the good Archbishop went into the Bed-Chamber and told them, he had a Present to make them. — They were impatient to see what it was that he held under

his Robe. The Husband thought it some Grant of Lands, or Employment of Honour, The Wife some rich Diamond Necklace, or other precious Ornament: — The Archbishop persisted in concealing his Present, till they both promised him, *Never to wear it at the same Time*, and then pulled out a Fool's Cap.

I shall not dwell on the Surprize of the young Couple, but proceed to lay down as a Maxim, with the Archbishop, that when two People come together for Life, they will one Time or other, be entitled to wear the Fool's Cap. This then being unavoidable in the married State, the only Business the Prompter can have, is, to give them the proper Cue to prevent their putting it on at the same time.

The Fair Sex have two Reasons to induce them to change their Conditions, — The first, Inclination for one particular Person; or, as they call it *Love*. The other, to get out of the Hands of Fathers and Mothers, and to be their own Mistresses.

I shall speak to the first in another Paper.

As to the other *viz.* *The becoming their own Mistress by Marriage*; — when Ladies interpret this into *absolute Freedom*, and *total Independency*, they put on the Cap, with all its Trinkets and Ornaments, for Life. — For Marriage is but *Changing of Hands*, and not *launching into unlimited Licence*.

Man claims Superiority over the Fairer Sex: And the Woman that will contest that Point, lays a Foundation for future Misery in the married State.

I shall sketch out one general Rule, which I will venture to recommend to the married Part of the Fair Sex, as productive of true Happiness, —

I would advise them, then, to study the Temper and Inclinations of their Husbands, after they are married: — For, according to a very bad Custom practised by both Sexes, *We* seldom appear to each other, during the Time of Courtship, what *We* really are: — Hence it so often happens, that we hear those mutual Reproaches, too common, after a little Marrimonial Intimacy, of *What an Alteration in your Temper, my Dear!* — *I don't know you, sure, 'tis not the same Creature!* — *How have I been deceived!* Be no longer so then, but begin to study over again, and know whom you are to pass your Life with. The Study disgusts you, say you, from the many disagreeable Things you meet with. His Temper is phlegmatick and heavy; yours light and airy. He loves the Country; you the Town. He goes to Plays; you chuse the Opera. He had rather pass an Evening at home; you abroad. — What's to be done? Is he a Man of Sense and good Nature; Yes. Does he love you? Yes. Do you love him? Yes. Have you try'd to cure him of his Faults, and bring him over to your Schemes of Pleasure? Yes. But to no Purpose. You said, you loved him; the Pleasures of the Person you love, are generally dear to us.

But he loves me too. Well argued. — The Point now comes close, and is reduced to this Crisis, — *Who shall yield?* Out of Complaisance, and Love for you, suppose he yields, and foregoes his Pleasure for yours. — Well, you've gain'd the Victory, and triumph. Now, if you've Leisure, reflect a little on the Situation of Mind you've reduced the Man you love to. What Situation? He seems easy and well pleased. — Reflect a little, — Here is a Man that loves you, that robs himself of those Satisfaction that render Life agreeable to him, to partake of those you like, that he has no Relish for. Is not your *Tenderness alarm'd?* Your Love yet awake? Are you not ready to accuse yourself of Unkindness? Does not that Thought take away the very Pleasure you used to receive from those Things you contested for? What! Shall I rob that very Man, of all his Pleasure, from whose Society I draw that *Ease of Mind* that gives the *Pregnancy* to mine?

The Cue, then, that I wou'd give the Wives of Great Brittain, after they have studied their Husband's Disposition, Temper, and Taste, for Pleasure, is, never to let their own come so near, as to put them upon even asking themselves the Question, *Who shall yield?*

I promised in my Paper (No. 9.) to say a Word to Widows that should become Wives.

It is generally observed of Widows, when any thing their Second Husband does, is disagreeable to them, to twit him with what the other wou'd have done in such a Case. — *He wou'd not have us'd me so. — Nothing was too good for me then. Mr Fondlove did so and so. — He never fail'd obliging me as often as ever he cou'd. — I wanted for nothing in his Power.*

And there is nothing that piques so much a Second, as these Encomiums on the First, I shall conclude with giving this one General Rule to Widow-wives, — *Never to mention the Good Man Hector.*

PROMPTER, 19. Of Widows and Wives.

MR PROMPTER

IN your Paper, No. 9. I find the following very remarkable Sentence. — *I conclude from my Decision, all Widows past the Age when Passion is becoming, and add a Grace to Beauty; — these ought to have no Passion at all.*

I am a Widow, not without Admirers, yet am I out of the *Confines of Youth*, and in the *High-Road* that leads to *Age*. — I feel myself strongly inclining to a Gentleman that pays his Addresses to me; yet cannot I see any thing *unbecoming* in this growing *Passion*; Nay, when I indulge it, and happen to be, before my Glass, methinks it recalls my parting Bloom, smooths my Forehead, and gives a Lustre to my Eye; my Smiles have the Appearance of Grace; I almost see the Cupids that used to play about my Mouth, thirty Years ago: My Breast swells, and I feel a Warmth that resembles very much what

what I felt when my first Husband courted me. I sigh too, and with, till I am asham'd of my self: In short, Sir, when I look within, I can't see any Difference between my *present* and *former* Self. I desire therefore to know, Whether Passion (I mean that Passion that deserves the Name of *reasonable*) is not *becoming*, as long as it can be felt? I likewise desire to know, supposing that *all Women decay alike*, What Age you confine Passion to? And, Whether there may not be an *outward*, without any *inward* Decay? Nature never does any thing in vain, Why then should Passion come at a Time when it is not becoming? —

Dear Sir, Favour me with your Answer, for I shall take no Resolution till you have been so good as to *prompt*

Your Admirer, ARABELLA LONELY.

P. S. I have but *ten Children alive*, who are *all well provided for*, and *most of them married*; so that, *without wronging them*, I can give *what I have to any body*.

This Postscript comes in a little unfortunately: The Plausibility of her Remonstrance had almost persuaded me to make an Exception, in her Favour, from the General Rule laid down, — and to have *permitted* to one that can plead so well, the *Rights* she contests for. There appeared something so just in her Argument, that I began to dispute the Truth of my own Sentence, and to think she might lawfully *appeal* from it. — But when I came to the Postscript, and consider'd her as a Woman that dealt with *greater Passions* than that she now feels with such *Vivaciousness*: since a Mother of Ten Children must have had the highest Cares upon her that can interest a Woman. I could not help thinking it quite out of Character, to admit, at her Time of Life, any second Inclination. A Mother (tho' but) of *Ten Children*, out of the *Confines of Youth*, and in the *high Road* that leads to *Age*; can have no Plea for a Passion, which, in Youth, push'd to excess, is at best but a *pardonable Weakness*. And tho' my Correspondent may think by her artful Pleading, she is free from the Decision quoted, she falls under that which immediately follows: Since what *Loves she can feel*, should be *transferred* to her *Children*, 'tis poor Evasion to say, she does not wrong them; because they are provided for. A Parent's Love to a Child ought not to *die*, because it is provided for; nor should she throw her Wealth away, because her Children do not want it. I agree with her, that a *reasonable* Passion is *becoming*, as long as it can be felt; but I am far from thinking that Passion reasonable, that affects a *Mother of Ten Children*, in the same manner as it ought one of her own Daughters. Instead therefore of answering her Questions, I shall recommend to her the following Lines, which *Hamlet* applied to his Mother.

—— *Rebellious Heart!*

If thou canst marry in a *Mother's Bones*,
Thou FLAMING YOUTH! let VIRTUE be WAX,
And MELT in her own FIRE.

A Smooth Mr Prompter,

D'Ye think; for all your fine Speeches. I don't see your Drift; What is the Tendency of your Paper, No. 15. but to make Wives blindly submit to their Husbands, for fear the Good-Man thou'd take Pett. Batchelors Wives are always well governed; but,

B *Practice*, — as you'll find, if ever you come among us with your *Fool's Cap*, and your Fool's Notions of Matrimonial Government. — I wonder you did not preach up the old-fashioned Doctrine of *Honour and Obedy*, which was well enough in former Days, when Wives were mere *Domestick Animals*, or, at best, but *upper Servants*; but now I think those Words may be supplied by *Divide & Impera*. Don't start at my quoting *Latin*, 'tis the Family-Motto, and our Custom, Time out of Mind, to quarter it with our Arms.

C — In short, Sir, you've sown the Seeds of Dissention in my Family; for my Husband never once contradicted me, since I've been married, which is now about 12 Months, till your Paper came out; when, expressing a Desire of going that Night to the Opera, instead of offering to wait upon me, he began to read your *Impertinence* of that Day, and after he had gone thro' it, he told me, he had rather go that Night to see *The Provok'd Husband*. I look'd at him, at that Moment, and saw something so *arch*, and so *pretty* in him, that I cou'd as soon have hurt a Hair of *Farinello's* Head, as have refused him.

D But the Misfortune is, this Condescension of mine, has been the Occasion of his contradicting me 4 or 5 times since, and brought on some little Contests between us; which, in all probability, may rise higher, for I must still stand by my Motto.

E *Tour injured*, Mary Rulewell. I am neither asham'd, nor afraid, to owning that the Drift of that Paper, was, to shew, that a *Reasonable* Authority, and a *Reasonable* Submission, formed the solid Basis of Nuptial Felicity. I am sorry Mrs Rulewell thinks a Wife can have better Notions than those imply'd by *Honour and Obedy*, which are still to be built upon the *Basis of Reason*. But there is no great Danger; Mrs Rulewell, I see, loves her Husband, and it will be his Fault, if she *quarrels* her *Motto* any longer.

PROMPTER XXI. Of unmarried Ladies.

H THE Condition of young Ladies unmarried is very well typified by the Custom of our *Saxon Ancestors*, of proving the Ladies Innocence, by making them walk *harfooted and hoodwinked*, thro' *Burning Plough-Shares*; for what is so *analogous*, as the strong Temptations they are expos'd to, from the warm Addresses of the Men?

Every

Every Woman has two Characters to maintain, viz. of *Virtue* and *Reputation*. Many Women have lost their *Reputations*, and yet have preserved their *Virtues*.

Can *Leonora* deny herself the inexpressible Satisfaction, an Union with *Terrifmond* would procure her, because *Virtue* will not permit an unlawful one, and *Prudence* bids them keep *asunder*? and yet will she let loose the Tongues of all her Female Acquaintance, for the Sake of *seeing* or *conversing* with *Terrifmond*?

Prudentia feels as great Happiness in the Thought of being united to *Leontinus*, as *Leonora* does to *Terrifmond*; but in the little Prospect there is of it, forbears the dangerous Intimacies, which *Leonora* indiscreetly ventures upon. *Prudentia* may get the better of her Passion, *Leonora* never will. Both have equal Regard for *Virtue*; one is to be commended, the other pitied.

In *Prompter* 22. *Whipping Tom* offers the Service of his experienced Arm to reform an Irregularity lately arisen in the *Rear* of the ever-changing Sex, which *perks insufferably upward* from the very *throne* of his Jurisdiction.

A DISSERTATION upon FLOGGING.

Diu multumq; desiderata. Raps inquam. Ter.

GENTLEMEN,

I Have often wondered, that among all the learned Differtators of this and the last Age none have treated professedly of *Flogging*. That it is an Art, I think, most People agree, and I hope to show that it is one which deserves our particular Cultivation. This Lucubration them shall explain wherein the Art consists, enumerate the wonderful Uses of it, and give some Account of the most remarkable Professors. To begin with the Distinction; *Flogging* is an Art which teaches us to draw Blood from a Person's Posteriors in such a Manner as may twinge him most severely without the Danger of a Mortification. To proceed methodically, I shall consider this Art under its four Causes. The material Cause is a Rump which rises with a noble Projection. I have seen a Professor foam with Ecstasy at the Sight of a jolly Pair of Buttocks. The efficient Cause is a grim Pedant in his Night-Gown, with a big, dull Look, whisking a birch Fascis. The formal Cause is the nice administering the Rod in an Angle of about 45 Degrees. For it is a Maxim, that this does the Business far more effectually than the most violent perpendicular Impression. The final Cause, or the Advantages of *Flogging*, may be considered either in Regard to the Patient or Agent in the Operation. As to the former, it has been observed there is a great Sympathy between the Bum and the Head; and that a proper Application made to the Posteriors draws the stupifying Hu-

mours from the *Cranium*, thoroughly purges the Brain, and quickens the Fancy wonderfully. Besides, this Operation reduces the Buttock into a decent Size and Form, effectually hindering that immoderate Tumour which tho' so convenient and lovely in the Fair-Sex,

is yet, I think, universally condemned in a Man. But not only the Patient, but also the Professor receives great Benefit from *Flogging*. As these Gentlemen's Lives are generally sedentary, *Flogging* is a very necessary Exercise, putting the Body into a kindly Agitation, and sometimes a gentle Sweat. Besides, here a Man has an Opportunity of venting his Spleen and Ill-nature, and so qualifying himself for the Company of his Friends. Moreover, as every Man has some Ambition, what a vast Satisfaction must it be to him to lord it so absolutely over a School full of his Fellow

Creatures? *Bumbolio* has own'd to me, that (tho' he has an admirable Stomach) he had rather cut up the Buttock of a Country Squint than the finest Loin of Beef. I shall now proceed to give a short Account of some eminent Professors. This Art does not seem to have flourished much amongst the Antients,

D and I wonder that great Writer Mr *Watson* has not so much as hinted the mighty Superiority of the Moderns in this respect, which would have afforded him as just and copious Matter of Triumph, as our Excellency in the Statute-Laws and Divinity above *Plato* and *Tully*. The first Professor upon Record that I meet with is *Zoilus*, who had a noble Ambition of *Flogging Homer*; and after he had curried him effectually, he assumed the Title of *Homeromastix*. Here I cannot help exclaiming at the unparalleled Stupidity of King *Ptolemy*, who gave this worthy Gentleman no other Reward than Crucifixion. A deplorable Discouragement indeed to *Flogging* and *Criticism*! However *Dionysius*, Tyrant of *Syracuse*, condescended to profess this Art afterwards. For having been judged improper to be Master of the Bodies of his Countrymen, he generously took a Voyage into *Greece*, where he confined his Tyranny to Bums with great Applause, as being an Office he was every Way qualified for. Among the *Romans*,

G *Orbilius* seems to have been away the Prize, upon whom *Suetonius* has given us a Chapter, and *Horace* out of a grateful Sense of the many Favours, he received from him, while his Master, has immortalized him with the Epithet of *Plagius*. Among the Moderns I believe none can contend with our Countrymen,

H of whom Dr *Busby* was undoubtedly the greatest Professor. His History is so well known, that it would be trifling to enlarge upon it. I cannot help adding for the Honour of my Country that this Art is practised as much now as ever, there being hardly a great Town in this Island but has a worthy

Professor

Professor in it. To all such I most humbly desire to dedicate this painful Dissertation, being very sensible in how great need it stands of their Protection, heartily begging their Pardon if there should be found the least Grain of Wit in it; which I hardly believe, since I have been at great Pains to make it as dull and heavy as possible, in order to give it the better Title to their Patronage; and if any of 'em are displeased, my Modesty has not suffered me to celebrate them by Name, I here promise to do 'em all possible Justice in the second Edition of this Work upon their directing their Requests to me at my Bookseller's.

See p. *Worthy Sirs, Yours, to Command.*
89. — *Vol. 6. 331.* *THURSDAY.*

Fog's Journal. Jan. 11. N^o 323.

BY the Instructions given to Freeholders for the Choice of their Representatives, in Pamphlets formerly written, we know what were the prevailing Vices of those Times. That written by *David Laing*, is a Master-piece, it was published in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* at a Time that this Nobleman was not upon very good Terms with the Court, and contains Cautions to Electors against Non-Attendants in Parliament, great Drinkers, dull Blockheads, talkative Coxcombs, profane, and niggyrdly Men, military Officers, practising Lawyers, and those recommended by Ministers or Peers.

But it came not into his Head to caution Electors against those that bribe the Country with the publick Money, against Placemen and Pensioners, Stockjobbers, Knights of the Industry, or common Sharpers; because these Things and Bribing with the publick Money were not known in those Days, — I hope, says *Fog*, it is not known now; the Court had not Money enough to do it; Placemen were few, and so many of them were excluded by Law from Seats in Parliament, that they could not hurt the Constitution. There was indeed a little Noise about Pensioners, but it was after this Treatise was written, and then the Suspicion fell but upon '88. As to Stockjobbers, the Nation had then no Stocks and no Debts, common Sharpers were not then so much the Favourites of Ministers, as to have their Interest so openly espoused, as that where a Borough was made uneasy by the continual quarrelling of Soldiers, it should be in the Power of such a Fellow to engage to ease them of that Burthen on Condition they would chuse him their Representative, that the Troops should be removed by way of Earnest, but sent again on his losing his Election; then there were no such Doings, nor was the Army kept up for such Purposis. Had this noble Peer lived in other Times, he would, probably, have levelled his Arguments against Placemen and Pensioners, as most dangerous to the Constitution. He would have demonstrated what a terrible Thing it must be, to see them all

ranged like *Swiss*, on the mercenary Side, and even broke like Deserters, if they disobeyed Orders, or gave a Vote in Defence of the Liberties of their Country.

Another Set of Animals, tho' not more dangerous, yet more despicable and odious are those who receive neither Pay nor Pension, but tag after a Min in Power, fawn and cringe, to be made, what they call, great; such have been known to fetch and carry all the Days of their foolish Lives, on the Promise of their being called *Sir John*, or *My Lord* — and for a Ribbon would give up that Share of the Liberties of their Country with which they are entrusted. What an uneasy Situation must the senseless Vanity of such a one draw him into? He is led on from Year to Year, acting with Fear and Trembling, for he knows the least Omision in the fordid Drudgery will cancel all his former base Services, and the Corrupter will think himself discharged of his Promise, and at Liberty to cast him off, and laugh at him into the Bargain.

There's another Set of Men who will not be promise-crammel, but must enter into present Pay, either by Place or Pension! yet these meet with their Mortifications; their blind Obedience to all Commands exposes their Corruption to the World, and makes them the Mark of Contempt; their slavish Attendance, and their Apprehensions of being broke, are Mortifications which the mercenary Senator often meets with, and to which the Patriot is a Stranger.

Fog next gives a Story he pretends was acted in the Reign of *K. John* or *K. Richard II.* that there then were such a vast Number of unnecessary Officers kept in Pay, and procur'd by the Minister to be returned for the little Boroughs, that the Nation looked on their Liberties in the utmost Danger. A Projector proposed a Scheme by which to blind the People, and to make them believe that all this Scene of Roguery was carried on for the publick Good. In order to which, a little before the meeting of a Parliament, a Proclamation should be issued, requiring all Officers to repair to their respective Posts; but as a great Number of the Civil had no Offices, some should be erected on Purpose, where they should give their daily Attendance to their No-Business, which would make it look as if their several Employments were really of some Use: But lest the great Man in Power might suffer by their Absence, these Gentlemen should have the same Privilege as Peers, of voting by Proxy, but instead of living Persons, they were to be represented by wooden Figures, which were to be ranged on one Side of the House. That two Strings were to be fixed to the Head of each Figure, one red, the other blue, the Ends were to be held by the first Commissioner of the Treasury, who, upon any Question, was to give the blue String a Tug, by which the Figures were made to nod, to intimate their Consent to the Question. If

he pulled the red Strings, the Figures were to shake their Heads all at the same Time, which was to shew their Dissent. The Projector imagined that this would exactly answer the same Purpose, as if all the Placemen who were Members, were present in propriis Personis.

London Journal, Jan. 11. No. 811.

THE true Friends of Liberty must be surprised to see the Revolution so infamously treated as it was in the Conclusion of the Dissertation on Parties, (See V. II. p. 743) only because we did not, then destroy the Monarchy, and set up a Democracy.

The only Distinction, the Dissertator says, which ought to remain amongst us, is between the Constitutionists, and the Anti-Constitutionists. Agreed. I am, says Osborne, as much for the Constitution as any Man, but by the Constitution I mean, a Monarchy by Law established, in King, Lords and Commons, with each their proper Powers, not the Lords and Commons independent, and the King dependent.

And I think, that at the Revolution we reformed far enough; we reduced the Monarchy, to be perfectly legal, by refusing ourselves from a Power in the Crown, given superior to all Laws: We cut off the very Possibility of a Papist's interlining the Crown, or of a King's marrying a Papist, or his ruining us without our own Consent. And what would we have more? Why, "That all the real Powers of the King should be taken away, He should have just Money enough allowed him to maintain himself from Year to Year, and the Disposing of Places given to the House of Commons, or a Committee of that House."

This is the Meaning of several late Craftsmen, and this Game was played, and with the same Intent, soon after K. William was placed on the Throne; for Sp. Burnet, speaking of the Debates about settling the Revenue in 1689, says, "That the Customs, by long Practice, had been granted to our Kings for Life; and the King expelled the like Regard to himself: But some Whigs, who had wrought themselves into Republican Principles, made it a Maxim not to grant any Revenue, but from Year to Year, or at most, for a Term of Years; they hoped that so uncertain a Tenure would bring about an entire Change of Government; since it would render our Kings so feeble that they could not maintain their Authority. The same Whigs opposed the naming the Dutches of Hanover and her Posterity in the Bill of Rights; and the substituting any beyond the Three named, that the Succession might quickly come to an End."

The Design of these Whigs was to put an End to Monarchy; and this is the plain Design of the Author of the Dissertation, tho' on different Views; for the old Whigs formed their Design on the ill Ute made of Monarchy under the Stuarts; but his Design arises from personal Views, he is in a State of Despair, and therefore labours to overturn the Government.

He hath cast more odious Colours on the Re-

volution, than even Sacheverel could by his frothy Declarations; for he calls it a new Constitution, a Breach in the Constitution; and the Taxes and Funds, inexhaustible Funds of Corruption! See Vol. IV. p. 672.

A But what he says about the Civil List, Taxes, &c. is false and wicked; for 'tis better even for Liberty, that a Civil List should be settled, and the Royal Family have a private Property, distinct from national Provisions, than to have left the Revenue as it was in the Reigns of K. Charles and James. This Revenue, settled soon after the Restoration, was given but for 1,200,000 l, tho' long before K. Charles died, it amounted to near two Millions, and was to answer all the Charges of Government, which he applied in what Manner he pleased, because the Taxes were not appropriated to particular Uses. For when he had obtained Money of Parliament he would pocket it, or else shut up the Exchequer, and steal, at once, near a Million and a Half of Orphans and Widows Money, to maintain his Civil List, or support his private Pleasures. 'Tis much better therefore that the publick Money be distinguished and appropriated, and the Civil List settled for Life: For 'tis very hard that so many Hundred Subjects should hold Places for Life, and that 100 as mere Grants of the Crown, and that the King, who makes those Grants, should not have his own Revenue for Life.

D What our Author says about the Taxes and Funds since the Revolution, is false and infamous; for there was a natural and political Necessity for them. The Natural arose from the Infancy of the Government and the natural State of Things at that Time: For, not only the Jacobites and Tories appeared against the New Settlement; but several of the Whigs, King James's Title, till it was forfeited, was not disputed; he had conferred many Obligations; he had many personal Virtues; and had been a Roman Catholic, might have made a good King; and, besides, was supported by the K. of France. These Circumstances render'd the new Government so precarious, that all Lovers of Liberty trembled for the Event. This State of Uncertainty created such a Diffidence in all who lent Money to the Publick, that they would part with none without high Premiums, or vast Interest, which necessarily created Debts, and as necessarily Funds and Taxes. That an ill Ute was made of some of these by private Persons, is probable; but who can help it now? 'Tis an Evil we must submit to, for the sake of an infinitely greater Good, The Revolution.

Universal Spectator, Jan. 11. N^o 326.

City Politeness.

MR STONECASTLE,

BEING lately arrived in Town I was surprized to find the wrong Idea I had conceived of its Inhabitants; I imagined the Men wise, industrious, and frugal; the Women of excellent Sense, and notable Housewives. Instead of which the young Citizens are

are ambitious to appear as *polite* as the *Country* at *St James's*, and the old Ones take Advantage of their Folly; to appear *fashionable*, to do Things *genteely*, and to be able to make one at a *Party* at *Quadrille*, are Accomplishments in the *Women* superior to a vulgar Concern for their *Husbands* or *Children*. This *Ambition* in the *Citizens*, seems one Occasion of that general Complaint—*Were there ever such Times! How hard on Age 'tis to live in! How dead is Trade! How scarce is Money!*—For such Trade, and such Times in which their Fathers would have grown rich, will hardly support what they call a *respectable Figure* in the World. My Cousin *Short-yard*, the *Mercer*, has great Business; yet owns, that was it not for a Land Estate, the Profits in *Trade* would not have defrayed the Expences of his Family; and I believe him; for he keeps his Brace of Geldings, drinks *French Wine*, and frequents the *Groom-Porter's*; his Lady has her *Quadrille Day*, her Passion for the *Opera's*, and all other elegant Extravagancies of a Woman of *Quality*. Sometimes I mention the *Frugality* of our Ancestors, when the Lady immediately replies—*Lord, Cousin, what strange Nations you Country Gentlemen have of Life, you only endure it, but want a Taste to enjoy it. We are improv'd since our Grandmothers liv'd, and have something else to do now than to pore over old Papers to learn to make green Salves and conserve Pickles, ha, ha, ha, poor Cousin, how little do you know this Town!* Pray, Mr *Stonecastle*, acquaint my *polite Cousin*, that what may be *Taste and Elegance* in a Person of *Quality*, is in a *Citizen's Wife* nothing but *Folly and Extravagance*.

H. OLDFASHION.

To this Mr *Stonecastle*. What Difference is there between the present Elegance of Living, and the frugal Parsimony of our Ancestors? *They* knew not the Policy of depriving themselves of Necessaries to get Superfluities, could rise contented from their Beef and Pudding, without an additional *Ortolan*; that Invention was not found out to harness two Men, and hire them to drag the *Women* along in a Chair: Their Magistrates and Merchants could then foot it to *Guilldhall* or the *Exchange* with as good a Grace as *Augustus* did to the *Capitol*. Then they could eat and drink, tho' it was not in Silver or Gold. Brass and Pewter shone on their Cup-boards, and their *Gold and Silver* lay in their Coffers; their Families were regarded, and their Children brought up in the *Frugality* their Parents practis'd: In short, every Thing they did was suited to their Rank of Life, and their Rank of Life properly distinguished, whether as *Master, Mistress, Apprentice, or Servant Maid*, and a *Grocer's Wife* from a *Baron's Lady*.

Weekly Intelligencer, Jan. 11. No. 1096
Of Religion and Infidelity.

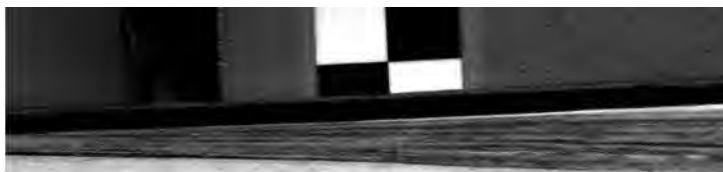
Mr Hooker,

IF we would effectually serve our Country, and establish the Prosperity of it upon a lasting Foundation, we must endeavour to propagate a *Sense of Religion* in Mens Minds; and *Religion* in Proportion as it prevails, will secure the *publick Welfare*. A Society without *Religion*, are like to many Bricks laid together without any Mortar to cement them. The Account which *Infidels* themselves give of the Original, the Continuance and universal Reception of *Religion*, proves the *Necessity*, tho' not the *Truth*, of it. They say, it was the Invention of *political Wisdom*, for the good Government of Mankind. What is this, but owning that Government and Society could not subsist without it? Upon their own Confession then, *profess'd Infidels* are Enemies to their *Prince and Country*, to themselves as well as to others, incapable of being faithful Subjects, and Members of the Community, and labouring to disqualify others for the common Duties of their Station. For, what is the Tendency of their Doctrines? but to teach Men that the *particular private* Happiness of every Man, is the only rational End of all his Actions, and that he is not obliged to regard the Good of others, any further than his own Safety from the *Laws* requires, or the Regard he has to his Honour. But, what is the Honour of an *Infidel*? Most likely, the deceitful Artifice of a designing Knave; at best, a Disposition liable to be worn out by a Decay of Spirits, a Change of the Temperament of the Body, an Alteration of Circumstances, or a strong Temptation. They acknowledge no superior Being that sees what is done in *secret*, that governs the World with infinite Wisdom, Power, and Goodness, they are not influenced by the Belief of a future State of Retribution, they deny the Happiness of another World, and Happiness in this they confine to their own Interest and Pleasures; yet are not ashamed to make Converts under the Pretence of *Friendship*: But Mankind must be invincibly stupid, that cannot see, unpardonably indolent, that will not repent, such mischievous Attempts upon their Felicity.

The following Heads of Enquiry, Sir, are offered for further Consideration, *viz.* Whether a Society of *Atheists* could possibly subsist together? If they could, Whether they could be in as good a Condition as under *Natural Religion*? Whether a Society, living under *Natural Religion*, would not want something to make *Revelation* desirable? And if the *Christian Revelation* has not peculiar Advantages in this Respect.

Yours, BRITANNICUS.

No. 110. 30



Weekly ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1735. 21

from the Prompter, Numb. 16.

*the Captain's but an easy Word,
in the Soldier, is flat Blasphemy.*

Shakeſp. A

Nothing is more clearly conceiv'd than the meaning of Morality in general; more looſely conſider'd than it's particular Duties; few Converſations without ſome ſentences on Qualities, or Practices, with the Cenſurer is not chargeable. The day I heard an old Fellow declaiming into a Fever, againſt the Baſeneſs of a ſoldier, who he ſaid had the Impudence himſelf marry'd to a rich young Heireſs. 4th p. 704.) Being acquainted with the Hiſtory of this *Moralist*, I was ſurprized that it ne'er once glanc'd on his lips, that himſelf, from a broken ſoldier, became a Gentleman, by ob- taining 10,000^l. with a Girl he marry'd at a Boarding School, under the Name of his ſister's Relation. The *Grave* and ſerious term'd their Inroads and Murders on the ſurrounding Neighbours, *civilizing* Bar- barians, and reducing Savage Nations under the *ſublimity* of their Empire; but when he receiv'd the like Uſage, 'twas Cruelty! Rapine! To come nearer how do we exclaim, when reading Hiſtory, againſt the Depredations, ſackings, and Burnings of the Blood-thirſt among the Innocent *Engliſh*? but the Anceſtors of thoſe *Engliſh*, are delivering out the true and native Pro- ſcription from thoſe very Places where they met with ſo juſt a Retaliation, Body feels any Concern for the Su- ſtainers, thoſe Anceſtors of ours were the *People in the World*! and have left courageous Hearts for a Token. I thiſt Track of Thinking by reading the preface of a Book (call'd *The Britiſh America*), full of theſe low, un- ſublimed diſhoneſt Reflections, occa- ſion'd an Attempt of ſome unhappy Ne- ut 30 Years ago, to throw off the Slavery by a riſh and unſucceſsful ——— To blame the Imprudence and ſtupidity of their Deſign had been ratio- nally condemn it with a ſerious Face of , as perſidious ungrateful Villany, and 'twas Injuſtice in a wretched ſtruggle for Deliverance (for them- ſelves) their Poſterity) from a Condition of Death, is to turn Reaſoning into a blot Seriousneſs from Hiſtory, and truth, Juſtice, and Morality.—The mark had been by way of Caution to ſtrangers, not to increaſe the Num- ber of Inmates from *Africa*, and en- ſure by an over Balance of Numbers on their own Freedom; but, in-

ſtead of this, to tranſplant more of our own Poor, to eaſe ourſelves at Home, and ſecure the Safety of our *American* Settlements. An eminent Merchant has communicated in a Letter lately received from that part of the World, the Speech of an old free Negro, who ſeems to have put himſelf in the Front of a revolted Body of thoſe People, fortify'd in the Mountains, and making Head againſt the Power of their Maſters—but this in ano- ther Paper.

The Prompter, Number 18.

This is a Black, beware of him good Coun- trymen. Hor.

*Marm's ring indignantly, They the Mountains Shake!
Yet, their Commander can their Fierceneſs break!
Nothing cou'd, Elſe, their whelmy Pow'r ſwiftly
Nor Earth, nor Sea, nor Heav'n, refrain their
Rage. Virgil—of the Winds.*

C The Speech of *Moses Ben Sâam*, a Free Negro, to the revolted Slaves in one of the moſt conſiderable Colonies of the *West Indies*.

*Dear Fellows in Arms, and Brothers
in Adverſity.*

"HAD your Sufferings been leſs painful, I might have enjoyed my own Eaſe, in an Exemption from Danger. But, in vain did my Courage once exerted, in defence of a Maſter, redeem me from the Name of a Slave! I found no Bleſſing in Freedom, becauſe no longer a Partaker of your Miſery.

While I was, formerly, One of your Number, and but a Wretch, among Wretches, I wanted Sentiments to reflect, with Juſtice, on our Wrongs. But I have ſince been taught your Wretchedneſs, by Sixteen years of Liberty: Years! not ſpent in Eaſe, and Luxury, like the Lives of our Oppreſſors; but laborious Diligence in Purſuit of their Arts, and Capacity: To know, and make known, that Education and Accident, not Difference of Genius, have been the Cauſe of this Superiority, that bids a *White* Man, deſpiſe and trample on a *Black* one.

What Preference, in the Name of that myſterious God, whom theſe Infulters pretend to worſhip, what wild imaginary Superiority of Dignity has their ſilly *Whiteness* to boaſt of, when compar'd with our Ma- jeſtic Gloſſineſs! If there's Merit in Deli- cacy, we have Skins loſt as their Velvets: In Manlineſs, conſider your Shape, your Strength, and your Movement! All eaſier, firmer, and more graceful. Let a *White* Man expoſe his feeble Face to the Winds; or Heat at High- Noon, as we do. Will he bear it too, as we do? No: he will be ſick; pale, and red, by Turns; be haggard and Sun-burnt.

The whole Advantage, then, of theſe proud Spoilers; what conſiſts it, but ſupe-
D rio

rior Happiness? They are not wiser by Nature, but more exercis'd in Art, than We are. Not braver; but more crafty: And assist their Anger, by Discipline; have Rules and Mads in War, which aduate, the most numerous Bodies of arm'd People. While We, acting tho' reluctantly, yet not dependently, Divide and Lose our Firmness, like that River, strong and forcible while moving within its Banks, but breaking them down and spreading its Streams, tame, weak, and muddy.

As soon as I cou'd read, I discover'd, in the *History of all People*, the *Fountain of White Men's Religion*, with Amusement, and *prophetic* Joy, that the very Man, from whom they derive the *Name* they had given me, of *Moses*, had been the happy *Deliverer* of a *Nation*; *chosen and belov'd by God*! from just such a *Slavery* as That which You, and your Forefathers have *gleaned* under.—Innumerable Thousands of his *Captive Countrymen*: All unknowing their own Rights; and forc'd like you, to *labour*, for ungrateful, and merciless *Mothers*.

Will our Task-masters object, against the *Lawfulness* of our Revolt, that *Our Forefathers were Slaves*? So were the Ancestors of those whom their *Moses* deliver'd from Slavery. Will they urge, *that They have paid a Price; and therefore, claim us, as their Property*? Grant them the *Life* of a *First unhappy Captive*, to repay this Claim. But, did they, also, *buy his Race*? Must his *Children's Children*, be *transmitted, to Slavery*?

Priest to *shameless* a Pretension! Let them recollect, how soon the *Profits*, of our Father's *Toils*, repaid them. Let them tell us, (if they dare see *Truth*) whether all the *Pomp*, *Pride* and *Wantonness*, of their Prosperity is not the *Purchase* of our Sweat, our Tears, and our *Discomfort*?

Indulge me, Dear Friends! Your Permission, to sleep, here, and *Weep*. I know, it is a Weakness: And, it shall possess me but a Moment. I will recover my Voice; and go on, to enumerate your Miseries!

Alas! It is not possible. It is too terrible a Task! I have neither Patience, nor Breath enough to find Names, for your Sorrows! Weou'd to Heaven, I cou'd as easily banish them from my Memory, as I can forbear to address you, by their Description! But, Fancy will not suffer me to forget them. Imagination sufficient to torment me, invades my Sleep with your Shriekings. My very Dreams are made bloody by your Whips. I am insulted by the *Scuffs*, the *Crucities*, the grinding, biting, Insultence, which we train up our poor Children to the Taste of! Why rejoic'd we, at their Birth, unhappys, innocent, M'endars? Or, why do they smile in our Faces, since we intend them but for Anguish, and

Agony? Yet, they know, we have no Comfort to give them. Such as is ours, they *Inherit*! Happier Parents bequeathe Money, and Vanity, and Indolence, to their Offspring. Alas! These are Legacies, for *Freemen*! We have Nothing, but our Shame, to bestow on our Posterity: Nothing but the Shame of our Baseness, who have lengthen'd out our Slavery to out-last even Life, by assigning them our Children, on whom to practise our Tortures. But, I have done with the Horrors of this Subject: You have awaken'd me, by that lamentable Howl, into a Repentance that I touch'd you, too sensibly. Let us think then no more upon what we have suffer'd.. Let us resolve, to suffer no longer.

In the Fastnesses of these inaccessible Mountains, and among Forests, so impregnable, we have Little to fear, if we continue on the Defensive. Here are *Savannahs*, for Cattle; and *burnt Woods*, for Corn: And, as Other Things, shall be wanted, There are *Outlets*, and Descents for *Excursion*; we can break down, unexpected, upon the scatter'd Plantations below us; and return with whatever we wish from the *Store-houses* of our Enemy. Let us repress *Malice*, and *Cruelty*: and rather stand to support our new Liberty, than revenge our *past Slavery*. While we train, and confirm, our Forces, by Discipline, and Exercise, we shall grow stronger, by our *Skill*; and as All, of our Colour, will escape to us, from Every Quarter, our very *Numbers* shall make us *invincible*.

Perhaps more is possible; but it ought to be unattempted. For, cou'd we extirpate our Enemies out of the Island, it wou'd be an unformountable Difficulty, *without Ships*, and unskill'd in *Navigation*, to maintain our Possession of the cultivated, and open Coasts, against perpetual fresh Supplies, pour'd in, by their Fleets, for Recovery of rich Townships, and Settlements. Here we have only their *Pride* to contend with: Their *Avarice* will not envy us our *Mountains*, where, we have Every *Art*, within ourselves, necessary for our Support, and Security. They taught us these *Arts*, for our *Misery*: But God, just, and merciful, has turn'd them to our *Benefit*.

I have shewn *Saltpur* and *Saltpetre*, to your Captains, in several Places, upon our Hills. You have Hand mills, in every Company, for preparing your *Gun-Powder*, *Iron* for *Arms*. But there is a nearer Way to obtain them. Prevent the Return of those who shall dare to invade us, and the *Arms*, They bring for our Ruin, will perpetuate our *Protection*.

Let us understand and accept God's Bounty. Let us *divide*, and *appropriate*, the High-lands. Let us *plant*, and *possess*, for Posterity. Cultivating *Love*, too, as well as *Land*, and by submitting to *Government*, become too

generous

generous for Slavery. As often as the Enemy, shall attempt to dislodge us, let 'em find us too strong for their Anger: But, if they leave us in Possession of our Lot, let them acknowledge us too kind for their Cruelty. They must always want the Cattle, which we can never be depriv'd of, but in Traffick: And we may receive, in Exchange, a thousand Things, for our Ease; which it will be more for their Benefit to sell us, than provoke us to conquer.

Be of Comfort therefore, my Friends! and hope All Things, from Patience. Be not, too hasty. Content yourselves to be thought weak, for a while, till you have secur'd, and deepend, your Foundation. The Building will rise, stronger and more beautiful. You have, heard talk of the Dutch; Those Rivals in Riches and Power, to the greatest Princes! What were These a Hundred Years past, but white Slaves, to a Monarch, who, now calls them His Brothers? Keep this Example in your Eye; and assure yourselves, your Enemies will embrace you, in spite of your Colour, when they foresee Destruction in your Anger; but Ease, and Security, in your Friendship.

Grubstreet Journal Jan. 16. No. 264.

THIS Paper is wrote in Reply to the Answer (See Numb. 43 p. 670.) Mr Ward has given to the 12 Cases published in the Grubstreet Journal (See Numb. 47 p. 616.) Mr Bayus observes that Mr Ward takes no Notice of the first and second Cases; and that nor one material Circumstance in all the eight Cases is contradicted by any of the Depositions, except one in the 12th concerning the navel Rupture; but adds, were the Affidavits (Mr Ward brings to contradict those Cases) ever so direct and clear, the following Account of the Manner of obtaining two of them, would raise some Suspicion as to all the rest.

Mrs Stelton, Nurse to the Work house of St George's Hanover-Square, affirms, that soon after the Grubstreet Journal, containing those Cases, was published, one J. Lacy came to their Work-house, and desired to ask her a Question, first putting two Shillings and Sixpence into her Hand, and then spoke with Katherine Cambell, and gave her three Shillings. What he asked them about, was the Death of Samuel Gray, and of the Husband of Katherine.

About ten Days after, Mr Robe, with the same Man and another, went to the Work-house. Mr Robe told the Women he was a Justice, and as such required they should take their Oaths concerning the Deaths of the said Gray and Cambell.

About a Week after, the Justice went again, late one Night, but was refused Admittance. Then the two Men before-mentioned desired to speak with Mrs Stelton's Husband. They brought with them a stamped Paper neatly

filled up; and said it contained what had been sworn before Justice Robe, which they desired her to sign; which she refused, there being hardly a Word of Truth in the Affidavit said to be signed by her, and witnessed by Wm Walker, and J. Lacy. She therefore declares, that the 8th Case, first published in the Grubstreet Journal, is exactly true, viz. That she verily believes Gray's Death was hastened by taking the Drops.

Katherine Cambell likewise declares, that the 9th Case, first published with the other, is true, and consequently the Affidavit, said to be made by her relating to her Husband's dying for want of Necessaries, is false.

Universal Spectator, Jan. 18. No. 328.

*Si Petrus ita miratur Landanque Poetas,
Ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet, errat.*

S I R,

IN Poetry, nothing strikes the Generality of Readers with so much Pleasure as Descriptions, or occasions more Errors in Poets of little Judgment. A judicious Description is like a Face which is beautiful without Art; but an injudicious one is like a painted Complexion, discovering itself by affecting more Gaity of Colour than is natural. The Reason why the descriptive Parts of Poetry make such lively Impressions on common Readers is, because they are drawn from Nature, and they, by what is called Imaging, are in a manner like Pictures made Objects of the Sight; whereas moral Thoughts and Discourses, consisting of Ideas abstracted from Sense, operate slower, and with less Vivacity.

As Descriptions are all drawn from Objects of the Senses, and the Likeness or Unlikeness is immediately perceiv'd, so there is a general Similitude in all true Descriptions of the same Object drawn by several Hands, like that in a Picture of the same Person done by several Artists; and yet the Degrees of Likeness, and the different Manner of expressing it by those several Artists, make a very distinguishable and entertaining Variety. The fine Description of a Horse in Homer's Iliad, B. 6. (of which that in Lucretius, and that in Virgil's Aeneis, B. 11. are only Copies) is very different from one in the Book of Job, yet both extremely natural and beautiful.

Of all Descriptions in Heroic Poetry, none have Writers labour'd to vary so much as that of the Morning: I have lately amus'd myself by drawing together, out of several of the best Poets, a Variety of these Descriptions, which me thought appear'd like so many fine Skies differently colour'd.

The Morning is most frequently figur'd as a Goddess, or Divine Person, unbarring the Gates of Light, and opening the Day. By Homer she is drawn in a Saffron Garmen, with rosy Hands (an Epithet he constantly gives her) sprinkling Light thro' the Earth. She arises out of the Waves of the Sea

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leaves the Bed of *Tithon* her Lover, ascends the Heavens, appears to the Gods and Men, and gives Notice of the Sun's rising. This *Geddes* is plac'd by this *Father* of the Poets sometimes on a Throne of Gold, other times in a Chariot drawn by swift Horses, and bearing along with her the Day; and in some Places she is usher'd in by the Star, which is her Harbinger, and gives the Signal of the Morning's Approach.

On this Groundwork all the succeeding Poets, following the Design of *Homer*, have run their Disquisitions of Fancy: This will appear by the following Instances out of *Virgil*, which I will give in Mr *Dryden's* Translation.

*Aurora now had left her saffron bed,
And beams of early light the heavens o'er-spread.
The Morn began from Ida to display
Her rosy cheeks, and Phosphor led the way.
And now the rosy Morn began to rise,
And wau'd her Saffron streamer thro' the skies.
Now rose the ruddy Morn from Tithon's bed,
And with the dawn of day the skies o'er-spread;
Nor long the sun his daily converse with-held,
But add'd colours to the world reveal'd.*

The Morn ensuing from the mountain's height,
Hath scarcely spread the skies with rosy light,
Th' ætherial consors bounding from the sea,
From out their flaming nostrils breath'd the day.

The same Images have been copy'd and vary'd by the *Moderns*: The following Description is *Tassie's*, as it is closely traced in the old Translation of Mr *Fairfax*:

*The purple Morning left her crimson bed,
And donn'd her robes of pure vermilion red;
Her amber locks she crown'd with roses red,
In Eden's flow'ry garden gather'd new.*

*Aurora grey her crystal gates unbar'd,
And bridegroom-like steps forth the glorious sun.*

And our *Spenser*, who excels in all Kind of Imagery, following the same Originals, represents the Morning after the same Manner.

*Now when the rosy finger'd Morning fair,
Weary of aged Tithon's saffron bed,
Had spread her purple robes thro' dewy air,
And the high hills Titan discovered;
The royal virgin shook off drowsy bed, &c.*

*--The Day forth dawning from the east,
Nights humid curtains from the heavens with-drew.*

*And early calling forth both men and beast,
Commanded them their daily works renew.*

But of all the Descriptions of the Morning as a Person, it is impossible to find a more beautiful one than that of *Shakspeare*.

*Look where the Morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill.*

The same Author, who never wants Variety of Thought, has in other Places embellish'd this Subject with a true Spirit of Poetry, thus,

*—Look what Streaks
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east:*

*Night's tapers are burnt out, and jocund day,
Stands tip-toe on the misty mountain's top.*

*The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale her ineffectual fire.*

A *Milton*, in his *Paradise Lost*, has several Descriptions of the Morning, which are drawn with exquisite Beauty and Judgment, if a Mixture of the Heathen Mythology may be allow'd in a Christian Poem.

*—The Morn,
Wak'd by the circling Hours, with rosy hand
Unbarr'd the gates of Light.*

B *New morn her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.*

But in the following, where the Heathen Mythology is entirely laid aside, in my Opinion he far excels:

*—Now sacred Light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flowers that breath'd
Their morning incense, when all things that
breathe
From th' earth's high altar send up silent praise
To the creator, and his nostrils fill
With grateful smell.*

[Next he quotes and applauds a Description of the Morning as drawn in *Otway's Orphan*, and likewise mentions an inimitable one by *Dean Swift*; but as he has not inserted the last, we may with more Justice omit the former.]

To conclude, of the several Descriptions of the Morning both in the *Antient* and *Modern* Poets, those of *England* have describ'd it with as much Elegance of Fancy as the others have done, and with far more *Variety*.

HENRY TWILIGHT.

Fog's Journal. Jan. 18. No. 324.

Extract from an excellent Pamphlet just published, entitled, An Address to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses elected to represent the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU will do well to consider that you are a new Representative, all past Errors and Miscarriages are now cancell'd, and you now sit out again with fresh Powers. Nothing therefore done in the last Parliament, ought to preclude your Freedom of Judgment in this, nor determine you Right or Wrong to the same Course. Some perhaps have been govern'd too much by Party Considerations, others by personal Attachments: But they must now find they follow'd false Guides, others influenced by worse Motives, formerly, have now an Opportunity of purging their Characters.

Amongst you are a great Number of new Members, * young Gentlemen who have hi-

* *The D. Courant, Jan. 12. Sign'd Britannus, remarks, that the Addressers, do not make their Application to the venerable Fathers who*

ther to had no Share in the Guilt, or Folly of any former Measures, we may apply to them with more Freedom, and Hopes of Success.

To you, Gentlemen, in this fatal Crisis, does the Nation commit her Interests, from you hope Preservation.—You are come up, to a Trial of your Characters, and they will for ever retain the Impressions you now stamp on them, if you keep 'em pure and unfulfilled, their Currency will be universal; but if you mix them with the base Alloy of a Minister, you tarnish their Lustre, and lessen their Weight; they will generally be return'd on your Hands, or pass only within the Verge of Corruption.

You are at present unengaged, uncorrupted, and, we hope, uninfluenc'd. Two Paths lie before you, which to follow is a very serious Consideration. If you chuse the Wrong, you will soon be bewilder'd, and never be able to quit it. The Paths of Corruption infensibly lead to the Precipice of Infamy, whence is no Return. There is an Honesty natural to Youth: A Spirit unbroken by Compliance: a Sense of Shame, and a generous Regard to Reputation. These are so many Warrants of your behaving in a Manner that becomes you, and till you lose these, your Country will not lose you; but be assured no Argument will be wanting to divert you of them.

If Luxury can make you sacrifice your Morals to your Appetites: If the childish Pomp of Strings and empty Names, can flatter your Imagination, they will all be employ'd, to draw you off from the honest Bent of your natural Disposition. But if you reject these Allurements, then a more artful Attempt will be made upon you; you will be told, this Horror of Corruption, this Spartan and Roman

who are grown grey in the Service of their Country, but to young Gentlemen, unacquainted with parliamentary Proceedings; just as they did in Q. Anne's time, when they alarm'd such with the Church's Danger; that the Government was not in the Queen but Marlborough; and that they were all abject Vassals of one Subject. What follow'd is too well known: (says he, but shall the same Men think to catch you by the same Arts? The other Day they call'd you the Mimic of a Parliament, a mercenary Pack, elided from the Dregs of the People; now they would court you to a good Opinion of them, and excite you to Spartan and Roman Virtue; but that Virtue venerated the Laws;—they refer you to Accounts of Affairs of their own Cooking up, wherein they kindly lay to our Door all the quarrels of Foreign Potentates; as arising from the rash Steps taken to guard against the pretended secret offensive Articles of the Treaty of Vienna between the Emperor and Spain; tho' since it has been undeniably made appear, that there were such Secret Articles (See V. IV. p. 740 C &c.) the Charge must lose all its strength, as acknowledg'd by the Craftsman of Aug. 31, 1734. (See Vol. IV. p. 444 A.)

Virtue, is the Effect of your Ignorance of the World, and a Speculation only fit for School-boys,—the Force of Ridicule will be likewise tried, and you will be facetiously call'd hopeful young Saints, and Patriots. Men of reputed Abilities will be set on to warn you of the Folly of these high-sown Notions; that they are romantick, senseless, impracticable, the Bane of all Business. Little false Confidencies will be made you of the Views of Gentlemen in the Opposition, Bits of Scandal throw'd out upon their Characters, and an Opinion inculcated, that the Dispute on either Side is for Power, not Principle: Thus to bring you to devote all your Actions to present Profit, and join with those that offer most.

Should this fail, you will be laughed at for honest simple Fellows, and a quite different Language will be used to you, you will then hear of nothing but the Cause of Whiggism, the Danger we are in from the Tories, the Necessity of uniting under the Standard of the present M---r. You will be told that Liberty, Property, the Protestant Succession, the Peace of Europe, Religion, Toleration; and Publick Credit, are all center'd in his Person, and supportable alone, by the Continuance and Increase of his Power. Unhappy Nation! where all these Blessings depend upon the single Thread of any Man's Life, so near being spun out—If not cut off—Should you ask the Reason of this, and why the Nation is reduced to an entire Dependence upon one Subject, and what Proofs of Ability or Virtue he hath given to deserve such a prodigious Trust, even more than royal Power, it will be answer'd, he was a Whig in Queen Anne's Reign, and never acted with the Tories but once, when out of Place. (See p. 27 F)

Should you suggest, that this boasted Whiggism is nothing more than a fallacious Name to varnish over the Acts of arbitrary Power, you will be called Jacobites, whilst many notoriously so, are grac'd with the Favour of the M---r, and are the most zealous Agents for his Interests; perhaps too Frowns may be play'd upon you, and you may be mark'd out for all those Mortifications the best Subjects have undergone for the Sake of the world. But let not this discourage you, such Delusions cannot, must not, long prevail. Disgrace and Favour will recover their proper Channels, a short Time must turn the former upon those who abuse the latter, then what will be the Circumstances of those amongst you, who have mingled yourselves with the Dregs of this Iniquity, with a despised and detested Faction against your Country? Surely nothing can be more wrong in Point of Interest (if Interest ought to be considered against Duty,) than for a young Gentleman in the opening of Life, to forfeit all Claim to the Reward of Merit in better and probably not distant Times, for the Sake of a little present temporary Gain, obtained on the most sordid Terms.

On the other Side, to encourage you to act agreeable

agreeable to your own unbiass'd Sentiments, you have the greatest Examples to animate and instruct you. Look round the Nation for the Men of the highest Dignity, most acknowledged Wisdom, and tried Integrity, you will find them engaged in the same Cause, to which you are now invited, and ready to assist you with their Lights, Credit, and Friendship. By which you yourselves will soon become considerable too, far more considerable than the highest Minions of him you oppose. Those amongst you born to great Estates, are superior to any, that hold the proudest Fortunes, at the Pleasure of a Court. And should there be any in less affluent Circumstances, what immortal Honour will they gain, if by OEconomy and a generous Contempt of superfluous Pleasures, they can withstand the Force of that Temptation? And what is this mighty Sacrifice your Country requires of you? It is only to give up some trifling Vanities which fall to the Share of every Coxcomb, to separate yourselves from the Herd of those who are even the Contempt of the Masters they serve, and to place your Pride in the solid Superiority of a Mind above Dependence, and a Reputation without Attaint. Different, very different, is the Sacrifice demanded of you from the Man that would corrupt you. Honour, Confidence, and the Esteem of honest Men, present Peace, and future Expectations, all must be given up to fleeting Favour, and perhaps to a bare Promise of Preferment. Nay, would you make any Figure in the *gay*, the *polite*, and the *witty* Part of the World, you must not unite yourselves to those who have so long been the Objects of their Mirth, and whose *Ridicule*, justly acquired, and indelibly fix'd, sheds its ridiculous Influence over all their Dependents.

But if your Ardour in pursuing this glorious Cause does not meet with immediate Success, do not therefore conclude, that all is lost, and that it is useless to contend any farther. Such a desponding may render those Distempers past Recovery, which it is yet in your Power to cure. Remember the wise Maxim of ancient *Rome*, *Nisi desperare de Republica*. Despair not, do but struggle, and you will conquer. Young *Scipio*, with his Sword drawn, obliged the Senate to take an Oath not to abandon the Commonwealth, this had a sudden and stupendous Effect, the *Roman* Intrepidity reviv'd, and the Enemy, tho' powerful indeed, ceased to be fear'd. In like manner, it becomes you, Gentlemen, to undertake the Defence of the Commonwealth in this dangerous Conjunction, if you see it abandon'd by older Men. Your Courage will revive their feinting Spirits, and shame them into a more generous Resolution. You are certainly to look upon yourselves as the last Resource of this Constitution. Among those who have been longer vers'd in Business, many are hardened in Guilt by long Practice, many insatuated by an habitual Course of Blunders, and too

many sunk deep in a supine unresisting Indolence. When History will speak of the present Age, in what Colours will it paint the low Depravity to which we are fallen? How corrupt, how effeminate, how prone to Slavery will it represent us? And how justly shall we suffer the Reprach of Posterity! But in this black and inglorious Scene what a noble Contrast, what a shining Figure will you make if the same History shall relate, this Corruption was check'd, this Slavery and Ruin prevented, by the Virtue of an hundred young Men who stood in the Gap, and saved their Country.——Now, as to the Parliamentary Function in particular, the Practice of summoning the Members to the *Cockpit* by a *Ministerial* Writ, and haranguing them there, before his Majesty opens the Sessions with a Speech from the Throne, is of a modern Date, and an Improvement lately made upon our Constitution. But it hath been carried farther within a few Years, than ever it was before, having not only been punctiliously observed at the Beginning of every Session, but even proscribed to the Service of particular Jobs, to stop Enquiries into Frauds of the most pernicious Nature, to screen Delinquents, and infringe that Liberty of voting, which is always pecuniary extended by a *BALLOT*.

There is something very ridiculous as well as [†]unparliamentary in these Ministerial Conventions. Their first Assembly is commonly held at the Minister's own House, 3 or 4 Days before the meeting of Parliament, and consists only of a few trusty Creatures, who are call'd together to peruse the King's Speech, and consider of proper Persons to move for, and second the Address. — These Gentlemen, who are generally propos'd by the Minister himself, after a self-denying Speech, modestly declining so great an Honour, and desiring it may be put into abler Hands, are at last prevail'd upon to undertake it. At the same Time those choice Friends are let into the State of Affairs as far as is necessary, and instructed what to say in Case of a Debate upon several particular Points. — The Address, perhaps is drawn up and settled long before they met, as well as the Speech. — It hath been the Practice of some late Ministers not only to put what ever they think fit into their Master's Mouth (which is commonly a Panegyric upon themselves, or a justification of their Measures) but likewise to do the same kind Office for the Parliament, and make them echo back the Substance of it by way of Address. When these Points are settled in the *Ministerial* Cabinet (for so I may call it) a general Assembly of all the well affected is summon'd to meet a Day or two afterwards at the *Cockpit*, where the same Farce is acted again

† When others cease to meet and cabal against the Government, these Conventions will cease of course; let them set the Example. (Daily Courant Jan. 12.)

in a more circumstantial Manner. The Minister produces a Copy of the Speech, which being read, and received with great Applause, it is resolved (*Nem. Con.*) to promote a Loyal and Dutiful Address to his Majesty upon it, not only to return him Thanks for so Gracious a Speech, but to applaud the Wisdom of all his Measures, and to assure him of their cheerful Concurrence to any Supplies that may be judg'd necessary in the present Exigency. In this Manner deviating from the ancient Practice of Parliament, which consisted only in returning his Majesty Thanks for his Speech in general, whereas this is a previous Engagement to satisfy all the Demands of a Court, and tho' it may be understood at home to be only a Compliment of Course, it certainly carries a different Aspect abroad, and looks as if the Parliament had in a Lump approved of all the Measures of the Administration. Then the Persons agreed upon before to move and second this Address are propos'd by another worthy Gentleman; who is likewise let into the Secret, and unanimously approved. Here again they modestly decline it, as if there had been no previous Meeting, and again with great Importunity are prevailed upon to accept it. What makes this seem still more diverting is, that when the Commons return from the House of Lords, after his Majesty hath made his Speech, the Speaker always tells them in a formal Manner, that he hath with great Difficulty obtained a Copy of it, when above half the Members had seen or heard it read a Day or two before. That there have been such Practices in former Times cannot be denied, but as they are certainly unparliamentary and anti-constitutional, they ought to be prevented for the Future, at least it behoves every Gentleman who hath the Honour to be sent up with a Commission from the People, to beware of the Artifices made use of in these novel Assemblies, and to keep himself unwengaged 'till the Merit of every Point that is to come before him, is fully open'd and explained by a free Debate on both Sides.

Free Briton. Jan. 16, 23. NO. 271, 272.

An Answer to the Pamphlet quoted in the foregoing Fog's Journal. In an humble Address to the same Knights, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is to the Protection of a Government acting according to Law, that you owe your Being as a *British Parliament* and your Liberties as Part of the People; you will not therefore suffer the Enemies of that Power which protects you to bias you against your Protection, but indulge an Answer to the Insinuations of a Party, whose Anniversary *Invectives* are designed to awe and impose upon your Resolutions, and to fire and mislead the People, under the Pretence of an *Humble Application to Parliament*. You

must judge that such frothy Appeals to prejudiced Minds, are best adapted to the low Resorts of Faction, to Coffee-Houses, to Mechanick Clubs, and Mob Cabals; that you are not appealed to, but from, even before you have heard or debated any one Motion relating to Publick Affairs; Hence they who could speak to you as an House, take this Method of suggesting Fallhoods from the Press, which could not be borne without severe Reprehension, in a *British Parliament*.

Never was a Paragraph more fallaciously begun, or more insamously ended. (See p. 24G) Are you, as new Members, to BREAK the Faith of Parliament after having, as old Members engaged the Faith of Parliament? Or to condemn those very Measures you WARRANTED, by giving the Throne the Advice of Parliament; that they should be undertaken?

It is then said, that if you have been influenced by BAD MOTIVES, you have now an Opportunity to purge your Characters. What, by breaking your Faith, or by acting in Contradiction to your own Advice? Was there ever greater Infamy offer'd to the Majority of a *British Parliament*? Yet this they are to do for the Benefit of Men who have been the Assassins of their Reputation, and who promise, in return, to restore them to their Fame, during the Pleasure of the Bullies, who would make a *Parliament* their Slaves! The natural Import of what has been said amounts to this, *Gentlemen, we have called you Pensioners, Hirelings, Betrayers of your Country, for voting against our Factions; yet, do but contradict the whole Tenor of your Lives, destroy your Friends who have preserved you, and join with us your Enemies, who have abused, and will, if we can, destroy you, this will purge your Characters.*

To support this Infolence, we are told by Way of Irony, "That the Minister, against whom this Libel is intended, was a Whig so long ago as Q. Anne's Time, and hath never acted with the Tories but once, when he was out of Place."

This Honourable Person having been a Member of your Body near 40 Years, it is to you his Character, his Accusers, and his Fate must be submitted. Of you it is to be enquired, whether, during that Time, he has not invariably distinguished himself as a Whig? That, coming into the House of Commons when K. William was ungratefully distressed in all his Measures, by the Power of a French and Jacobite Interest, he supported the declining Cause of the Revolution and the Whigs; and that when that excellent Minister the *Ld Somers* was threatened with Destruction, for having been the Bulwark of the Revolution Government, and for having laid the Foundations of the Protestant Succession: He stood in Defence of that Great Man, against Numbers, Rage, and Power, with such an Affection for the Cause of the Whigs, as supported his Youth against overbearing Parties, and made him, in his rising Years,

phlet, entitled, the *Case of Opposition stated*, you will find several Pages of the coarsest Invectives against the *Proceedings of those Times*, relating to the Press, (See V. I. p. 576) Nay, did not you, in those Times, oppose those extraordinary Proceedings against the Press, which you now extol, and which then proved abortive? For it seems *their own Party* mutinied against them. You should consider whether this may not be your own Case; or whether the *other Party* may not grieve you with *some Papers*, written by your Direction, against the very first Essentials of our Constitution, both in Church and State.

Besides, you ought to have some Compassion upon those *ingenious Gentlemen*, who have so often promised in your Name that you will never attempt any Thing against the *Liberty of the Press*. And indeed, I cannot guess how any Men will relish the Abolition of a *Liberty*, by which they have raised themselves out of the lowest Obscurity into comfortable Circumstances; but I suppose you have promised them all *Pieces or Pensions* for Life.

We shall be told perhaps that nothing could have induced you to take such a Step, but the utmost Provocation and ill Usage. Alas! this will be but a pitiful Apology.—Does not *Tacitus* confess that even *Augustus* and *Tiberius* did not pervert the *Luxury of Majesty*, 'till they were enraged at some Writings against them? To say therefore that you would not have attempted any Thing against the *Press*, unless you was *hurt* by it, is on'y telling us, that if the People would but suffer you to exercise an arbitrary Power by *Consent*, you would not endeavour to obtain it by *extraordinary Means*.—Very gracious truly!—I do not doubt but you have been thoroughly galled in some of our late Writings; but have not you given us ample Provocation, not only by your *publick Conduct*, but by those Torrents of gross *Ribaldry*, which you have been perpetually disgorging from the Press for several Years together, and even gratifying your *Repentment* by *Law*, as far as the *ordinary Forms* of it would allow you?

But, it seems, the *Gentleman*, whom you have mark'd out for Vengeance, *deserves to be proceeded against* in a peculiar Manner, because his *Case distinguishes him from other Writers*.

Indeed his *Case*, by your Management, is somewhat *peculiar*; but as a *Writer*, if he is one, I see no *Peculiarity* in his *Case*, nor how you can proceed against him in a *peculiar Manner* as such, without affecting others. Besides, would you demolish him without *Proof*? For I defy you to prove, that he is either the Author, or Director of any one Paper, or even of *one Sentence*, published in the *Craftsman*. Tho' I do not question your Abilities, or Industry in *Researches of that Nature*; yet I

hope you will take a little more Care in your Evidence than you did in the Affair of *Dun-kirk*, when you got a *Couple of Fellows* to forswear themselves, in order to accuse the *same Gentleman*.

If the late *Dissertation on Parties*, in which the *Revolution* is so fully explained and defended, should be the Point that has disgusted you, your Consistency will still be more conspicuous; for what a glorious Figure must *He* make, who was formerly concerned in the Prosecution of *one Man*, for justifying the *Doctrines of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance* as inconsistent with the *Revolution*, and now threatens to open a *Court of Inquisition* against ANOTHER, who hath laid the *Axe* to the Root of *those slavish Doctrines*? Such a Prosecution, against the *ordinary Forms of Law* will be a most admirable Expedient to prove the CONSTITUTION in no Danger!

It will be expected, that you should answer the Charges brought against yourself (See p. 12.) instead of telling us what was done above 20 Years ago. We have heard enough of that already, but if you persist in this Scheme of *destroying all Freedom of Writers*, I shall endeavour to vindicate that *great Barrier of our Constitution*. Your humble Servant,

CALEB D'ANVERS.

Weekly Dissertant Jan. 18. N^o 110.

Mr HOOKER,

I AM now turn'd of 80, and it is to a sincere Endeavour to adhere closely to the Rules of Religion from my Youth up, that I enjoy Life now, as much as I did 40 Years ago. I have no Pains or Aches, no uneasy Reflections to disturb my Mind; I write without Spectacles, and you see my Hand don't shake. Now whether I could have been so happy upon the Principles of the Infidel, or Practicers of the Debauchery, let your Readers judge from the following Account of myself.

I was born in the Times of universal Confusion in this Kingdom. My Father was a Sufferer for the Royal Cause, and a Member of the Church of England, in the Principles of which he instructed me, and they have been ever since my Support. The whole Duty of Man was then just published, a Book he esteem'd next the Bible, the explaining of which every Sunday Evening, and instructing his Children in Classical Learning the remaining Part of the Week, was his constant Employment. At 14 I lost this best of Fathers, who, in his last Moments, gave us a Book of Instructions, written by himself, for our future Conduct. This Book was the most effectual Restraint to me from the irregular Sallies of Youth, which I no more dar'd to indulge, than I should in the Presence of its Author. I was now left to the Care of an Uncle, a Clergyman, who plac'd me under old *Budy*, in a School, famous for breeding up

up its Scholars in the Principles of Religion as well as Learning, and from thence transplanted to *Oxford*, where having perfected my Studies, and taken my Degree, I removed to *Lincoln's Inn*, to study the Law, and was called to the Bar under the exemplary Christian and excellent Lawyer, Judge *Hale*, to whose private friendly Instructions I owe all the Skill I have in my Profession. Here likewise I was a constant Hearer of A.Bp *Tilloison*, whose sound and rational Discourses, confirm'd me in my Aversion to those at present too spreading Errors, Infidelity and Popery. A Fondness for Gaiety and Diversions was the prevailing Temper of that Age, and the Entertainments of the Stage were so enticing, that for a while I was excessively fond of them; but like that Judge, was soon convinced, this was an Entertainment too dangerous for the young, and very unbecoming the old; therefore I broke loose from it. I found others in the same Way of thinking, but, to make Amends for our self-denial, we met at each others Chambers, and entertain'd ourselves with reading the Classics, which furnished us with no less pleasing, but more innocent Evening Diversion, than we could meet with in the Comedies wrote by Christians. We made some Progress in Natural Philosophy, which discover'd a new World of Wonders, the meanest Insects or Vegetable bespoke the Workmanship of an Almighty Power: But when we look'd into the Frame of our Bodies, our Admiration still encreas'd! The curious Contexture of Parts and Vessels, the least Obstruction in any of which would disorder the Whole, which yet are so small and numerous, that it's amazing they do not hourly meet with some Obstruction, must shew the Infidel upon how slender a Thread his beloved Life depends, but will engage every religious Man to rely on the divine Protection. I had some Taste for Musick, such as inspires noble and manly Sentiments; Church Musick was my chief Delight, and even now my Heart dances for Joy, when I am sitting with my Bass Viol, my Grand Daughter at her Harpsicord, and the rest of my Family chanting the Praises of their Creator in a Psalm or an Anthem. These have been my Entertainments, which filled my Soul in the Enjoyments, and occasioned no bitter Reflections. In my Calling, I abhorred to use the Chicanery of the Law to palliate a bad Cause, to over-bear the Weak, or to clear the Guilty, but the Poor, Injured, and Oppressed, found me always a ready Advocate. Providence so bless'd me that I acquir'd a plentiful Fortune, which I looked on as entrusted with me for the Benefit of others. Accordingly I have found more Pleasure in distributing my Morfel to the Hungry, and Cloaths to the Naked, than I can conceive to arise from the Splendour of Equipage, or the Excess of the Epicure's Table. At 60, I left off my Business, thinking it Time to prepare for Eternity. Ac-

cordingly I look upon the composing Differences amongst my Neighbours, and preventing vexatious Law Suits, and in giving Instructions to the younger Sort of my Profession, as no small nor improper Part of that Preparation. About this time I lost my eldest Son of promising Expectation: This cut me so deep, that if in Life only I had had Hope, I should have been of all Men most miserable, but when I consider'd him as gone to greater Happiness, and how many Blessings I had still left, I resign'd him with Cheerfulness. I have now lived to settle all the rest of my Children, have shared my Fortune among them, reserving only a Competency, and, as it were, peeping out of my Grave, and seeing them enjoy it with Pleasure. The good Principles I inculc'd into them have their desired Effect, they behave with Credit, live in Love, and never think themselves happier than when in the old Man's Company. I expect them all at Dinner with me to Day, upon the Entrance of the New Year, and when I sit down and see my Table filled with my Children and Children's Children, I shall bless myself in being an Instrument of providing so many useful Members for my Country, and so many Inhabitants, I hope, in time, to people Heaven. From hence it appears, That the surest Way to make Life comfortable, is, to act upon the Principles of Reason and Religion, and not to indulge our own Vanity.

See 1st 3rd 39. 465-122 Yours &c.

Grubstreet Journal. Jan. 21. NO. 265.

Extract of a Pamphlet, intitled. The religious, rational, and moral Conduct of MATTHEW TINDAL, L. L. D. late Fellow of All-Souls College in Oxford: By a Member of the same College.

THE Doctor was born in the West of England, and might be descended of a good Family. He enter'd first of *Lincoln*, and afterwards removed to *Exeter College* in *Oxford*. From *Exeter*, in 1678, he was elected one of the Fellows of *All-Souls College*. Here he continued several Years, remarkable for little more than a sort of canine Appetite, which he often gratified to the cost or disappointment of those who tabled with him, having once eat a whole Pig, and complain'd, that being ill, he could not eat as he used to do. He was distinguish'd for nothing except as a zealous High-Churchman, till K. James II. endeavouring to bring Popery into the University, he abjured the Protestant Faith and Communion, in hopes of Preferment. None of the Clergy in the University complied with the Iniquity of the Times except a few, who were marked out for dissembling Hypocrites, or were notorious Debauchees.

In 1708, the Doctor was called upon in Print, to shew how and when he had again embraced the Reformed Religion: But this still continues a Secret. However, in out-

ward shew. he conformed to the Church, as before; for thus much the keeping his Fellowship required. But his calling the Holy Communion *Communian*, and the Grace cup; and the Offertory, only *Paying his Club*; was such a shocking Piece of Rudeness, as no modest Infidel would have been guilty of.

The Deist asserts, that 'tis their Duty to find out and to publish what is pleasing to God, that themselves and others may practise it. If then the Doctor was no more than a Deist, yet was not the very joining in a worship he judged taste and superstitious, a prevaricating with God, and putting Tricks upon Men? When I see an Infidel at a Communion-Table, to qualify himself for a Place, I can't forbear coupling him with the honest Gnosticks, who, as St *Epiphanius* tells us, made it lawful for Men, in case of Persecutions, to forswear their Religion, and not *cast Pearls before Swine*, i. e. themselves before heathen Governors. But the Doctor himself owns in his *Rights*, p. 235, such Compliances to be unlawful.

That the Doctor did not profess himself a Deist, yet he was willing to be taken for such. In some Companies he would acknowledge a God, yet speak doubtfully of Providence: But in other Companies he endeavour'd to make the Notion of God ridiculous. Heus'd to argue thus: "There can't be two Infinites: God is an infinite Being, and there must be infinite Space for him to subsist in; Whence follows the Contradiction of two Infinites." But here lies the Fallacy: Space is obtruded upon us as a Being; whereas, when applied to God, 'tis only a Mode or Attribute, and what the Naturalists call a *Factum* or Void; i. e. Nothing, but Room to contain every Thing. The Doctor's atheistical Notions were so well known in College, that he could bear to be reproached for them in publick Company without any Resentment.

Dr *Sedgwick Harrifson*, one of the Doctor's Disciples, waited on him one Day, being in an ill State of Health. Doctor (says he) *How is it with you? I thank you*, replied Dr *Tindal*, *I believe I am a dying Man. Are you so*, said Dr. *Harrifson*. *and what do you think will become of you? Why you'll as certainly be damn'd as you are now alive*. Upon which the Doctor was really in as great an Agony as the Gouler in the *Acts*, Ch. 16.

He was publicly reprimanded by the Society of *All Souls* as an egregious Fornicator. And he was so far from being ashamed of having Bastards upon Bastards, that he declares Incontinence in single Persons, one of the Rights and Liberties God hath allowed us by the Law of Nature. *Christianity as old*, &c. p. 119. However, it must be allowed a vile action in Dr *Tindal*, to endeavour to debauch a young Gentlewoman on the Road between Oxford and London; which she avoided by changing Beds with an elderly Gentlewoman.

But the Charge against the Doctor runs higher. Perceiving one of his Nymphs pregnant,

he persuaded her to lay the Child to another Gentleman: To that end she desired the Vice-Chancellor to put her to her Oath. The old Gentleman, after some admonition, a k'd her if she was sure she knew Mr. —? She answer'd, *She was, and could distinguish him from ever so great a Company*. Upon this, he open'd a ParLOUR Door, which discover'd several Gentlemen with their Hands behind them, for the Person accus'd had two Thumbs upon one of his Hands. This Stratagem took Effect, and she fell on her Knees, and confessed, that Dr *Tindal* was the Father of the Child, and that what she had done was by his Persuasion.

Another Story of him is, He got a Wench to swear one of his Children to a Gentleman of *Magdalen College*, one as infamous as himself. The Gentleman submitted, and maintained the Child; but afterwards getting into the Mother's Company, ask'd her, *How she could use him so?* Her answer was, *That Dr Tindal had got her with Child, and prevailed on her to swear as she had done*. Well then, replied he, *I desire you to be so just to me, as to let me get another, and that you would swear it to him*. Which was immediately a Bargain, and executed in all its Branches.

As to his Behaviour in his last Sickness, I am credibly inform'd, that he departed with these Words, *If there be a God, I desire him to have Mercy upon me*.

As to his Parts. Mr *Silk*, his Amanuensis, when he wrote *The Rights of the Christian Church*, declared, they were but second rate ones; that his whole Stock of Learning consisted in the Gleanings of a few modern Books and Pamphlets; especially such as had been written against the Church of England; and a Common place Book of what he had heard to please him in Conversation: For the Truth of which he appeals to the tenth Page of *The Rights*, where there is a little Greek, and some Doubt arising about accenting of it, it remains unaccented to this Day.

The Craftsman. Jan. 25. No. 447.

I Shall divert myself this Week with some Remarks on a ministerial Production, intitled *Antient and modern Liberty stated and compared*; which by the Gimcracks, that adorn it, seems to be the handy Work of the political *Pastry Cook*. (See p. 6. D.) It is, indeed, one of the prettiest little *Patty-pans* of History I ever beheld, and serves admirably well, by Way of Dessert, to such substantial Diffrs of Politics, as the *Grand Accuser*, &c.

The Design of this dainty Compendium of the English History, is to clear up a Point, Mrs *Osworne* first started, viz. *that new England is better than old England; and that we enjoy more Liberty at present, than in any former Time*; nay, as much as human Nature is capable of enjoying. (See Vol. iv. p. 121.) In Order to This, our Author presents us with a courtly Inveective on the Reigns of all the Kings and Queens, from the Conquest down to the Accession

of his late Majesty, He does not spare
 our glorious Deliverer Himself, for tho'
 uses the Birth of real Liberty, in this
 us, from the Abdication of K. James 2d,
 e asserts immediately after that by an
 ience in K. William's Temper, and an
 erience of the English Nation, — Neither
 r his People tasted the Fruits of that
 rest, in his Reign, which We now enjoy. —
 would have been said of Me, or any
 Writer on the Country Side, if We had
 the same Liberty with K. William's Cha-
 ; A Templer, not long ago, had his
 ters broke by military Force, and was
 d as a Criminal before his Superiors,
 much less disrespect of that Prince. But
 rs and Court-Writers are allowed to say
 hing, that serves a Turn, and it was
 ry to reprobate K. William as a Man,
 bstructed the Ends of his own great
 taking, in order to give another Person
 rit of it, who first came into Power
 the middle of last Reign. This little
 Book, begins and ends with asserting
 ne Thing, that Liberty never flourish'd
 full Vigour as at present. — *Non modo
 in, etiam Libido impunita, aut si quis
 it, diffis diffis ulcus est.* — But have
 been revenged with Words only? Sure-
 , you must have a very short Memory.
 o judicial Proceedings been commenc'd
 any Persons engaged in this Paper?
 or such Punishments been inflict'd upon
 as render it impracticable for any Man
 on his lawful Business with Safety?
 : We not threaten'd with Another Pra-
 , out of the ordinary Forms of Law?
 Author proceeds to show by divers
 : that our Ancestors were Strangers to
 and that there never was a Cessation or
 from one sort of Tyranny or other from
 quest to the Revolution: and tells us
 r Charges happen'd in the Government,
 People had only the Melancholy Option
 ing one Tyrant, or Form of Tyranny, for
 He indeed is forced, when he can't
 e flourishing Condition of the People in
 us, to attribute it to the gentle Dispo-
 the Prince, not that the People were
 to set Bounds to their Princes.
 ding to his Way of Reasoning, I do: 't
 any People, who live under a King,
 d with the whole executive Power, can
 to be free, for, if He makes a good
 it, it may be imputed, in the same
 , to his gentle Disposition, and not to
 k of their Liberty, but if He makes
 se of it, and they should cast off his
 they must throw Themselves under
 rection of some other Government,
 the same Objection will return, that
 re only changed one Tyrant for another,
 i their Liberties at his Discretion. But
 e push this Argument. — Our histo-
 rian, makes but little Distinction
 the best Princes and the worst, all
 ants, or Idlers, and seem to have

mounted the Throne for no other Purpose
 than to furnish Him with an Opportunity of
 complimenting the present Time.

The House of Commons is generally allowed
 to have taken its present Form, in the Reign
 A of Henry the 3d, our Historian call this our a
 seeming Advantage, then, tho' it was a real
 one in future.

"In Edward the 1st's Reign the People
 grew more considerable, but not more free.
 Their only Comfort (says he) was not that
 the Power of the Crown was bounded, but
 that it was not abused." A great Comfort
 B too, I think.

As to Queen Elizabeth, he will not allow
 that the People enjoy'd the least Shadow of
 Liberty, under her. (See V. iv. p. 609.) "They
 (says he) were driven into their own Interest,"
 yet he admits that they would not submit
 to the same Stretch of the Prerogative, when
 exercised to their Infamy and Ruin, under
 C King James I. and his Son. So that (ac-
 cording to his arguing) their Submission to
 Q. Elizabeth, might be as voluntary, as it
 was for their own Interest.

I must not dismiss this Head, without ex-
 pressing my admiration of that most exquisite
 Parallel, which our Author has drawn, without
 the least Flattery, between Queen Elizabeth's
 D Reign and the present, but greater to the Ad-
 vantage of the latter. Th: Wisdom of both
 is made intirely to consist in supporting a great
 and able Minister against all the Clamours and
 Machinations of his Enemies. This naturally
 brings in an Episode of Charles the 2d, by Way
 of Contrast, who gave up an able and faithful
 E Servant, and by so doing brought Himself into
 Distress, that ended but with his Life. Here's

a broad Hint for Somebody; and, perhaps, it
 may have the intended Effect. But I cannot
 help thinking the Eulogium of this Minister
 a little injudicious, and put upon a wrong
 Foot; for We are told "that if it had not
 been for my Lord Clarendon, the English had
 been, for some Time, at least, as absolute
 F Slaves as the Turks, or the Persians." — How
 so? — "Why, the King would have had
 Two Millions a Year settled upon him, to
 defray all the Expenses necessary for the Sup-
 port of his Government; in which Case,
 Parliaments would have been made useless,
 and consequently laid aside." — It seems, I say,
 a little injudicious in so courtly a Writer to
 touch upon this Part of my Lord Clarendon's
 G Merit; for as it is supposed to have had no
 small Share in his Downfall, so I am afraid it
 will set People upon considering our present
 Circumstances, and the different Conduct of
 that great Person, for whose Honour this noble
 Treatise was compiled. However, if his
 Merit to his Country is not so great as That of
 Lord Clarendon, he hath certainly shew'd
 more Policy, by avoiding the Rock, upon
 which the other split; since nobody can charge
 him with having ever obstructed any Demands
 for the CIVIL LIST, or suffering any Bounds
 to be put to the Power of HIS MASTER.

H

Fog's Journal. Jan. 25. No. 325.

THE Writers on the mercenary Side have attempted a Jest on a supposed Alliance betwixt *Fog* and the *Craftsman*. Indeed, former late Alliances have been Jest to all Mankind, excepting the poor People, who paid for them. But he that can turn our supposed Alliance into Ridicule, must have a little more Wit than either an *Osborne* or a *Walsingham*.

To shew them there is nothing ridiculous in it, I affirm I am not obliged to pay any Subsidies to the *Craftsman* by Virtue of this Treaty; I have entered into no Guaranty to secure to him the Property of his Copy, nor engaged to defend him in the Possession of it, in Case he runs into an unnecessary Quarrel; I shall not raise the Price of this Paper upon my Readers on Account of secret Service, or other contingent Expenses incurred by this Treaty; I scorn to tax the Publick for Deficiencies in my little Revenue, which, must be occasioned by my own Ignorance or Corruption.

But let these Gentlemen put this Alliance into what light they please, they can make no more of it than this, that Men who proceed upon Principle, however exasperated they have been with each other, will, like several Persons in a leaky Vessel, as certainly coalition, when they think the Safety of the Publick is concerned; they will act like two noble *Romans*, who had been at Enmity, but on the Point of a Battle, agreed to convince the World of their Love to their Country by their Behaviour against the common Enemy.

Had *Fog*, in our late political Disputes, been actuated only by the Rancour of Party, he has had Matter enough to divert his Spleen, to see those who once prided themselves in the Name of Whigs now arguing for Hereditary Right, Standing Armies, Riot Acts, against Triennial Parliaments, for Bribery and all Kinds of corrupt Influence, for making two Branches of the Legislature entirely dependant on the Third; and to hear them stigmatize such among themselves as Deserters who adhered to their old Principles, only because they thought it more honest to contend for those Principles under new Leaders, than to fight against them under the old.

But *Fog* never was Tory enough to wish to see the Whig Cause destroyed by the Ruin of his Country's Liberties. When therefore I see a Whig more arbitrary in Power than he has painted his Adversary, I begin to think it Time for all Sides to stand on their Guard, and leave off quarrelling about Party.

While, in former Times, the Contention lay between one Set of Men and another, for nothing but Power, the great Body of the People stood neuter: But will any Body assert that the People are unconcerned in the present Contentions? Indeed the Hirelings of our Men

have maintained that all this Struggle has been only for Places; if so, why are not the great Number of useless Employments suppressed? Take away the Cause, the Effect will cease.

Tho' the Mismanagement and Errors imputed to one Man, have been very flagrant; yet the present Ferment has not arisen from thence, but the People think the Constitution itself has been attacked and defended, and from thence, I fear, springs the ill Humour. The Quarrel is about Things, not Persons; tho' Persons may be so blended with Things, that in the Fate of the Minister some would involve that of the Constitution.

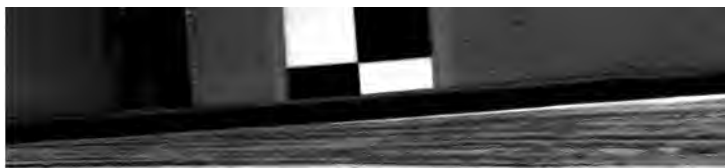
It is a shrewd Sign there is something foul in the Bottom of a Man's Designs, when he employs all his Cunning to evade the Points in Dispute, and when his Proceedings so iniquitous, as the Attack meditated against a supposed Author would be, are encouraged by any Peculiarity of Situation he had formerly been drawn into thro' the Goodness and Favour of the Prince, and Malice and Faithhood of the M——.

What is it to the Publick who are the Authors of any of our political Papers? Men of Sense and Candour will always have Regard to what is written, not to who writes. Suppose I should assert that Sir R—— writes or directs all that weekly Trash and occasional Pamphlets that come out on the Court Side of the Question, and attack him as the Author of all this Stuff; I could make a Devil of him either in a serious or ludicrous Way; and sure I have as good a Right to assert this, as he or any of his Authors that L. B. or W. P. write or direct the Pen of the *Craftsman*. But if the Person pointed at should be believed to be the Author of those fine Discourses in the *Craftsman*, how could it hurt him? Would his Country dislike him for discovering Talents so vastly superior to those of his Adversaries? No; and therefore I think this Trick may be numbered among the political Blunders of our eminent Gentleman. But whoever the Author or Authors of these Papers be, they ought to count it a Triumph to be menaced or even oppressed for pleading in such a Cause; and they who threaten and would oppress them must expect to be loaded with the Hatred of the present Times, and indelible Infamy hereafter.

London Journal. Jan. 25. N^o 813.

Remarks on the Humble Address to Parliament. See p. 24.

HAD such a Speech, as is contained in the first Part of the Address, come out of the Mouth of a *Cato* or a *Brutus*, when the Liberties of Rome were gone; a *Pim* or a *Hampden*, when the Constitution of Eng^land was subverted; a *Somers* or a *Walsart*, just before the Revolution; or a *Walspole* or a *Stan-*
liffe,



Weekly ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1735. 35

e Case of Q. Anne's Reign, when devoted to Destruction by that very is now labouring perhaps in this use to destroy us again: We should 'd up to the Orator as the Saviour of ry: But in our present prosperous, all his Knowledge, Eloquence, of Sentiment, and Force of Expression only the Wantonness, or rather the of a fine Genio. For, what does x say to prove his Point, That our on is in the utmost Danger of being ? Nay, that it is actually subverted, liberties gone? Indeed, he impudent, in Contradiction to Sense and Reason all Vice was with the Majority of arlism, and all Virtue with the ; and supposes, that the Majority of e Parliament will walk in the same ch leads to the Precipice of Infamy; Minority be obstinately virtuous in f all Temptation.

's a dreadful Charge indeed to the last at! could it be proved: Yet what done but made several excellent Laws of Liberty, raised the necessary Sup- pt up a necessary Force, and approved fures of the King in preventing a ll the Preservation of the Ballance of ender it absolutely necessary? What, ired with the Court, so far as it ap- the Interest of the Country? But y to the new Plan of these Writers it ble that h House of Commons should ble to give any Proofs that they are in le's Interest, but by opposing the Court. seems, it is presumed, that Majori- agree with a Court, are corrupt; be- Court is able to make them find erest in agreeing. But then the Ar- is as strong, that Minorities, who op- court, are corrupt, because they cannot r Interest in agreeing; but as neither can be proved, they go for nothing se Men, who judge only by Actions.

Orator, in order to draw the Hundred d in the new Parliament into the f the Minority, bids 'em look round the and they will find the Men of the Dignity, most accomplished Wisdom, and egrity---the Gay, Polite, and Witty, the Opposition and Minority; that is, all Blockheads and Scoundrels on one d Wits and Men of Honour on the o- What a mean Opinion must these Men the Understandings of the Hundred lves to think they can be moved by ling Arguments!

MAJESTY'S SPEECH to the new PAR- LIAMENT, January 23.
r Lords and Gentlemen,

The present Posture of Affairs in Europe is so well known to you all, and the good

or bad Consequences, that may arise, and affect Us, from the War being extinguished, or being carried on, are so obvious, that I am persuaded you are met together fully prepared and deter- mined to discharge the great Trust reposed in you at this critical Conjuncture, in such a man- ner, as will best contribute to the Honour and In- terest of my Crown and People.

I opened the last Session of the late Parliament by acquainting them, that as I was no ways en- gaged, but by My good Offices, in the Transitions that were declared to be the principal Causes and Motives of the present War in Europe, it was necessary to use more than ordinary Prudence and Circumspection, and the most Precaution, not to determine too hastily upon so critical and im- portant a Conjunction, to examine the Facts alledged on both sides, to wait the Result of the Councils of those Powers, that are more nearly and immediately interested in the Consequences of the War, and particularly to concert with the States General of the United Provinces, who are under the same Engagements with Me, such Measures as should be thought most advisable for Our com- mon Safety, and for restoring the Peace of Europe.

We have accordingly proceeded in this great Affair with the mutual Confidence which sub- sists between Me and that Republick; and having considered together on one side the pressing Ap- plications made by the Imperial Court, both here and in Holland, for obtaining Succours against the Powers at War with the Emperor, and the repeated Professions made by the Allies on the other side, of their sincere Disposition to put an End to the present Troubles upon honourable and solid Terms. I concurred in a Resolution taken by the States General, to employ, without loss of Time; Our joint and earnest Influences to bring Matters to a speedy and happy Accommodation, before we should come to a Determination upon the Succours demanded by the Emperor. These In- stances did not at first produce such explicit Answers from the contending Parties, as to enable Us to put immediately in Execution our impartial and sincere Desires for that Purpose: Resolved however to pursue so great and salutary a Work, and to prevent Our Subjects from being unnecessarily involved in War, We renewed the Offer of Our good Offices in so effectual a manner, as to obtain an Acceptation of them.

In consequence of this Acceptation, and of Our Declaration made thereupon, to the respec- tive Powers engaged in the War, no Time has been lost in taking such Measures, as should be most proper to make the best use of their good Dispositions for re establishing the Tranquillity of Europe: And I have the Satisfaction to ac- quaint you, that Things are now brought to so great a Forwardness, that I hope in a short Time a Plan will be offered to the Consideration of all the Parties engaged in the present War, as a Basis for a General Negotiation of Peace, in which the Honour and Interest of all Parties have been consulted, as far as the Circumstances of Time, and the present Posture of Affairs would permit.

I do not take upon Me to answer for the Success of a Negotiation, where so many different Interests are to be considered and reconciled; but when a Proceeding is founded upon Reason, and formed from such Lights as can be had it had been inexcusable not to have attempted a Work, which may produce infinite Benefits and Advantages, and can be of no Prejudice, if we do not suffer Our Schemes to be so far amused by Hopes, that may possibly be afterwards disappointed, as to leave Ourselves exposed to real Dangers.

I have made use of the Power, which the late Parliament entrusted Me with, with great Moderation; and I have concluded a Treaty with the Crown of Denmark, of great Importance in the present Conjunction. It is impossible, when all the Courts of Europe are busy and in motion, to secure to themselves such Supports, as Time and Occasion may require, for Me to sit still, and neglect Opportunities, which, if once lost, may not only be irretrievable, but turned as greatly to Our Prejudice, as they will prove to Our Advantage, by being seasonably secured; and which, if neglected, would have been thought a just Cause of Complaint. This necessary Confidence placed in Me, has given great Weight to my Endeavours for the Publick Good.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the Accounts and Estimates to be prepared and laid before you, of such extraordinary Expenses, as were incurred last Year, and of such Services, as I think highly necessary to be carried on and provided for; and whatever additional Charges shall be found necessary shall be reduced, as soon as it can be done consistently with the common Security.

And as the Treaty with the Crown of Denmark is attended with an Expense, I have ordered the same to be laid before you.

I make no doubt but I shall find, in this House of Commons the same Zeal, Duty, and Affection, as I have experienced through the whole Course of my Reign; and that you will raise the necessary Supplies with Cheerfulness, Unanimity, and Dispatch.

The Sense of the Nation is best to be learned by the Choice of their Representatives; and I am persuaded, that the Behaviour and Conduct of my faithful Commons will demonstrate to the World the unshaken Fidelity and Attachment of my good Subjects to my Person and Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is Our Happiness to have continued hitherto in a State of Peace; but whilst many of the principal Powers of Europe are engaged in War, the Consequences must more or less affect Us; and as the best concerted Measures are liable to Uncertainty, We ought to be in a readiness, and prepared against all Events; and if Our Expenses are in some degree increased, to prevent greater, and such as if once entered into, it would be difficult to see the End of, I hope My good Subjects will not repine at the necessary Means of procuring the Blessings of Peace, and of Universal Tranquillity, or of putting Ourselves in a Condi-

tion to all that Part, which it may be necessary and incumbent upon Us to take.

The ADDRESS of the House of LORDS, Voted the 23d (89 to 37) presented the 24th.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to return Your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

The many Blessings we enjoy under Your Majesty's mild and auspicious Government are happily felt by all Your People; amongst which your paternal Care and Tenderness for their true Interest, in employing Your unwearied Endeavours to prevent their being unnecessarily involved in the present War, stands signally distinguished: And it would argue the highest Degree of Ingratitude in us, if we did not acknowledge ourselves sensibly affected by the Benefits that have accrued from this prudent Conduct.

In this Your Majesty has given the World fresh Proofs of Your just Sentiments of true and solid Glory, since You have preferred the real Prosperity and Ease of Your Subjects to all other Considerations; and in that View have concerted Measures with the States General of the United Provinces (the ancient and natural Allies of the British Crown) for restoring the publick Tranquillity.

It is with the utmost Satisfaction we observe, that in Consequence of this Proceeding, the good Offices of Your Majesty, in Conjunction with them, have been accepted by the several Parties engaged in the War; and we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt, but the Interposition of the Maritime Powers, united in Interest and mutual Friendship, will have its just Weight.

When we turn our Thoughts to the various and different Views of the Princes and Powers concerned, we find ourselves obliged, with the utmost Thankfulness, to ascribe it to Your Majesty's uncommon Vigilance and Attention to the Welfare of your People, and the Repose of Christendom, that no Time hath been lost in making use of any good Dispositions of the respective Powers at Variance; and that this salutary and extensive Work is advanced to such a Degree, that a Plan may shortly be offered to their Consideration, as a Basis for a general Treaty.

The Events of Negotiations, as well as of War, are, in the Nature of Things, liable to Uncertainty: But when we reflect on the many Instances we have experienced of right Reason and Prudence being the governing Rule of Your Majesty's Actions, we promise ourselves that these your generous Labours for procuring universal Tranquillity, will merit that good Success, which all well disposed Minds with they may be attended with.

At the same Time permit us to assure Your Majesty,

Majesty, that we are incapable of being so far amused by any Hopes whatsoever, as to leave the Security of your Majesty and Your Kingdoms exposed to real Dangers; and that our Endeavours shall never be wanting to disappoint the vain Expectations of any who shall be so presumptuous, as to imagine Advantages to themselves from such Methods.

The Wisdom of Your Majesty's Councils, and that Steadiness and Constancy, which are inherent in Your Royal Mind, joined with a Harmony which subsists between Your Majesty and that powerful Republick, in Concert with which this great Transaction has been carried on, will, we trust, in due Time, prevail over all unreasonable Opposition: And that this may be the happy Effect of Your good Offices, we beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, with that Resolution and Firmness which become the Peers of Great Britain on so important an Occasion, That we will cheerfully support Your Majesty in all such Measures, as may be necessary for procuring the Blessings of Peace and Tranquillity, or for putting this Nation in a Condition to act that Part, which it may be incumbent on Great Britain to undertake.

It is a Felicity which we ought, in the most affectionate Manner, to remember on every Occasion of approaching Your sacred Person, That Your Majesty hath always esteemed the Interest of Sovereign and Subject as mutual and inseparable, and made the due Execution and Observance of the Laws the Rule of Your Government: As Your Majesty, agreeably to Your repeated Declarations from the Throne, hath invariably held this Conduct towards Your Subjects, we can entertain no Doubt, but You will find the same inviolable and unshaken Fidelity, and the same Zeal for the true Honour and Happiness of Your Majesty and Your Kingdoms (which can never be divided) both from Your Parliament and Your People.

On our Parts, we humbly intreat Your Majesty, to accept the strongest Assurances, That we are determined, by a steady Course of Loyalty and dutiful Affection to Your Majesty, and a firm Perseverance in pursuing the true Interest of our Country, to convince the World, that we most seriously consider the Maintenance of our Religion and Liberties, as being absolutely involved in the Security and Support of Your Majesty's Person and Government; and in the Preservation of the Protestant Succession in Your Royal House; and that it is the unalterable Purpose of our Hearts, under the Protection of the Divine Providence, to transmit these invaluable Blessings safe and intire to our Posterity.

His MAJESTY's most gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I Thank you for this Loyal and Affectionate Address. The Concern that you show for the Suc-

cess of my Endeavours, in Conjunction with the States General, for restoring the Publick Tranquillity, is very acceptable to Me.

Nothing shall be wanting on My Part, that may contribute thereto; and the Duty and Affection of My Parliament and People, upon which I depend in all Events, will add great Weight to My Endeavours.

The ADDRESS of the House of Commons.

Voted Jan. 28. (185 to 165) presented the 29th.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return Our humblest Thanks, for Your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, and to acknowledge, in the most grateful Manner, Your Majesty's Tender and Affectionate Concern for the Welfare of Your People, in steadily pursuing such Measures as have tended towards Peace and Accommodation, rather than to involve us precipitately this Kingdom, and all Europe, in a general and bloody War.

Among so many differing Interests and contending Powers engaged in the present War, it is Your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness alone, which could have secured to Us Our present happy Situation; and the Crown of Great Britain could never appear with greater Honour and Lustre, than by Your Majesty's interposing Your Good Offices between the contending Parties: And as they have received them with due Respect, we cannot but hope, their own Prudence will help to complete so desirable a Work.

It is Our Duty, and We beg Leave, to express the greatest Gratitude to Your Majesty, for the Care and Concern, which must have attended Your unwearied Endeavours, both in beginning and carrying on these Good Offices, which being accepted, have brought Things to so great a Forwardness, that a Plan in concert with the States General, may in a short Time be offered to the Consideration of all the Powers engaged in the War, which, notwithstanding the great Difficulties that must attend so great a Work, may serve for the Basis of a general Negotiation of Peace, consistent with the Honour and Interest of all Parties, as far as the Circumstances of Time, and the present Situation of Affairs will permit.

If these Measures, concerted for the common Repose and Tranquillity of all Europe, should unhappily meet with any Disappointment, Your Majesty's Wisdom and Care must be acknowledged to have deserved that Success, which the wisest Counsels cannot always command. But, whatever the Event may be, We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, That this House will cheerfully and Effectually raise such Supplies, as shall be necessary for the Honour and Security of Your Majesty and these Kingdoms, and enable Your Majesty, to act that Part, which Honour, and Justice, and the true Interest of Your People shall call upon Your Majesty to undertake.

To which Address his Majesty return'd a most Gracious ANSWER.

From the Prompter, Numb. 23.

*What! darest the Slave
Come hither, cover'd with an antick Pace,
And mock at our Solemnity? Shakesp.*

THE Author having been at a late *Masquerade* takes Notice of something out of Character, the Actors in which, he intimates, not only deserv'd to be *prompted*, but to be *scourged*: A *Harlequin*, he says, preceeding *Punch*, and making way with his Wooden Sword, gave to all he met, and even to Royal Hands, a printed Bill as follows,

' By Permission.

' THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, that at the Opera-house, in the Hay market, this present Evening, will be presented the comical and diverting Humours of *Punch*.

' And on *Thursday* next, by the *Norfolk* Company of artificial Comedians, at *Robin's* great Theatrical Booth in *Palace* yard, will be presented a comical and diverting Play of *SEVEN ACTS*, call'd *COURT and COUNTRY*, in which will be revived, the entertaining Scene of the *TWO BLUNDERING BROTHERS*, with the Chats of *Rallie Robin*, Prime-Minister of King *S. Ison*: The whole concluding with a great Masque, call'd, *The Downfall of S. Janus*: Or, *The Statesman's Courtship*. With Axes, Gibbets, and other Decorations proper to the Play. To begin exactly at Twelve o' Clock.

' N. B. There are a new Set of Puppets, as big as the Life, chief Part of which have been brought up from all Parts of the Country, at a very great Expence.

' Vivant Rex & Regina.'

A Scene so unexpected, says the Prompter, and so unusual in a Place design'd as a Relaxation from the severer Business of Life, and looked upon as the Theatre of Mirth and inoffensive Wit, filled me with an equal Mixture of Contempt and Surprise, at the mean Arts to which private Enmity and personal Malice has sometimes Recourse.

To consider it abstractedly from Party, a Transaction of this Nature, carries along with it such a Breach of Good Manners, such an in-*crassive* Violence on the general Intention of the Persons assembled there, as no Gentleman, or Man of Sense, that will allow himself Time to think coolly, can ever justify. — The doing of it under the Covert of a Mask, has the

same aggravating Circumstance that attends the Guilt of those that *stab in the Dark*. But it is not only a want of good Breeding in general, it is a personal Affront to His Majesty, to disturb a Company he honours with his Presence. — And that Person who is capable of offering such an Affront, is guilty of a notorious Breach of One Part of a Subject's Duty, very consistent with the warmest Sentiments of Patriotism and Liberty, viz. A Respect for the Presence and Person of Majesty, which has ever been accounted sacred, and ever must, while political Societies subsist in the World.

It would be a poor Subterfuge, to say, His Majesty being equally disguised, with the rest of the Company, can no more be supposed to be there, than any private Person whatsoever, and that therefore it could be no Affront to the Royal Presence, since it is well known almost to every body, not only that His Majesty is present, but under what Disguise he appears.

To consider the Paper itself in a political Light, would be exceeding the Office of the Prompter: But, says he, upon the whole, the Spirit of Party has spread so much of late, that to it in great measure may be ascribed the general want of Encouragement too visible in every Branch of Knowledge, Learning, Wit, or Humour. Our Theatres want Auditors whose Minds are at leisure to attend to their Productions, and Authors whose Wit is not engaged for or against the Ministry. — Should this Spirit go further, and be insinuated still more in the Minds of People, we must bid adieu to every Pleasure of Life.

Universal Spectator: Jan. 25.

Mr Stonecastle, from his Chambers, Lincoln's Inn.

AS a Weekly Author, nothing gives me more Chagrin than the Impertinency of my Correspondents, who all eager to have their Productions appear in Print, never fail insisting to have them inserted in my next Journal, which if I omit, either thro' the Precedence others may claim, or for the Dullness of the Composition, (too often the Case) I am sure to receive a severe Reprimand for not paying a due Regard to those who are my constant Readers and Admirers. As it is my Interest to communicate to the Publick whatever may lay any Claim to Wit, Humour, or good Sense, such Pieces shall be publish'd with the utmost Expedition; but where those Characteristicks are wanting, my admiring Correspondents must excuse me. — [The Journalist proceeds to entertain the Publick with a Novel, communicated to him (as he affirms) by a Lady, but as it had been before printed in the Dublin Papers, and is but meanly told, we shall make very short of it.

SNAPMORE, a Rake, marries young Arabella, gets her ill, spends most of her Fortune, gets

goes over to the Army in Flanders, and is wounded: Retires into a Town to be cured, falls in love with a young Widow there, marries her, soon spends her Substance, and proposes to go and get a Commission in Germany, but having chang'd his Name to Beaugard, and caus'd a Report to be spread of his being killed, he returns to England, and becomes acquainted with Trueman, of whom he learns his unsuccessful Addresses to a great Fortune, nam'd Læda, a Stale Maid, and a rank Precisian, Beaugard obtains Leave, by Way of Revenge, to make his Addresses to her, and proposes a Match for Trueman with his own Wife Arabella, which succeeds by means of a Ring, she was told Snapmore deliver'd to him at his Death. Beaugard acts the Saint, obtains Læda, and the Possession of her Fortune, and (being on the Point of a Discovery from his Arabella) went quite off with it, after having the Impudence to send Trueman a Letter, which for his own and Arabella's Ease he burnt.

Weekly Miscellany, Jan. 25. No. III.

A Correspondent of Mr Hooker's charges him with being too modest, (a Fault seldom occurring in this Age) and after bestowing many pompous Encumiums on the Miscellany, offers his Assistance, under the Title of Inspector of the newest Fashions of Infidelity in the Country; where having pick'd up the following new Character, he sends it as a Specimen of his Abilities, we shall give it our Readers verbatim.

THE Person whose Character I am about to set forth, has lately set up the Standard of Reason, and declared War with all divine Constitutions, and gone about the Country, beating up for Volunteers to the Service. He himself reasons upon Every thing, upon Nothing; and such a Flood of Light has broke in upon him, that he is almost mad with the Violence of Understanding. He was, (or I am misinform'd) while a Member in one of the Universities, of that Number, who are call'd there Secretaries of State, that is, pretty Gentlemen of a gay Turn of Imagination and Dress, who follow no Studies leading to any particular Profession, and are therefore conceiv'd to aim at somewhat out of the Road of common Life, and push at the Top of Things. Whether it was Despair of seeing the Secretary's Office soon vacant, or whether the Gentleman was under an unaccountable Fit of the Vapours, and Dereliction of Mind, it is not said; but it is certain, he once thought of burying his bright Parts in the dull Profession of a Clergyman. But finding that Order of Men a good deal out of Fashion at present, and that he must in that case, sink an infinite Source of Wit, and subscribe to the Truth of Christianity, which his Reason told him, could not be a Divine Revelation, as it contain'd many Things contrary to the Appetites and Pleasures of Men, which was, in his Judgment, a Proceeding quite inconsistent with the Goodness of God, who is oblig'd in every thing to consult the Pleasure and Happiness of his Creatures. Upon these

Considerations he briskly recover'd, and determin'd to apply himself to the Study of Physick: But the last Dose he receiv'd from his Apothecary, proving very unpalatable, convinc'd him there lay the same Objection against this, as against the former Profession: For he saw, by the warring Light within him, that a good God could not appoint for the Health of his Creatures, what was so nauseous and offensive to the Appetites he had planted in them. The Conclusion was unavoidable; therefore Physicians and Apothecaries were as much against Reason as Bishops and Curates, and therefore he must declare against them. These two Schemes of Life failing, without further Examination, he determin'd for that of open and avow'd Infidelity, as best suited to his extensive View of Things. Ever since, he has discours'd in Shops and Streets, and sent himself out an Apostle into the neighbouring Country, to the Amusement of his Auditors, and great Reputation of his Parts: But,

C Gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est?

Either from the Sense of the Truth of this Line of the Poet, or grown weary of acting in so little a Sphere, the Gentleman has formed and digested vast Projects: He designs shortly to come up to Town, where, if he does not find proper Clubs of Infidels, he proposes to collect all of that Denomination into one Grand Council, whose united Efforts may push the Enemy in all Quarters, and secure themselves from Insults in this persecuting Age. He does not disdain to borrow so much of the Christian Plan in its Infancy, as relates to having all Things in common among the Members of this new Society. What the whole Design of this formidable Body of Men is to be, I cannot say; but as the Abolition of two of the Professions is already resolv'd upon, it is possible Exceptions may be found against all the rest. This I the rather apprehend, because there stand upon Record in our English History, some such Heroes for reforming the Constitution, as Wac Tyler, &c. who at first complain'd of a single Grievance or two, but when they got into London, with their Powers about them, kill'd the Lawyers where ever they found them, and call'd for the Repeal of all the Statutes of the Land, and the total Subversion of every Establishment. But the Issue of this Affair I leave to you, as it is to be concert'd and carried on in Town, which is your Province; only I expect in your Paper, from time to time, a Journal of the Proceedings of this new Confederacy. I thought it proper just to advertise you of your Danger, and am, with great Respect,

No 112. 65 Yours, X,
To the AUTHOR of the LETTER in the last Miscellany, Jan. 18. P. 30.

THOU good old man! accept this envious praise.
As a just tribute to thy length of days:
Thy hoary age that solid blis deservies,
Which dark affections cloud from younger eyes;

Sweet prelibation of those joys above,
That form an universal scene of peace and
For which content not only to enjoy, (love :
Thou bidst thy successors their care employ :
And well thou'st shewn the path thy virtues A
trod,

And to thy blessings pointed out the road.

Oh ! would unthinking youngsters take thy
clue,

And trusting thy experience, swift eschew
Those horrid dangers, that surround the ways
Of all, that travel in *Sin's* *Dadale* maze !
Would they but hear the musick of thy tongue, B
They'd soon despise the *Syrren's* am'rous song ;
They'd foon from the poison smell, and cautious
drop,

With trembling hands, the fell *Circen* cup :
And, sensible of virtue's charms, adore
The present God, and seek to know no more.
So should they triumph in life's every stage,
And rival thee in happiness of age ;
With no disease of body or mind oppress'd,
Blessing their children, by their children blest ;
Till, by a soft decay, like autumn fruit,
Full ripe they drop, and kiss the mother root.
Or, free from anxious cares, like evening sheep,
On woolly cushions lay them down to sleep :
Happy while here, still happier in remove,
Supremely happy in the realms above.

L. M.

The Free Briton. Jan. 30. No. 273.

CONSIDERATIONS humbly offered to
the NEW PARLIAMENT.

WHEN a new Representative is assembled,
it is the Duty of every Member to
shew, he is resolv'd to act, not for himself, nor
for the Interests of a Few, nor for the Advancem-
ent of a Faction, but for the Benefit of the
Whole, for the Preservation, Liberty, and
Happiness of his dearest Country in general ;
for the Security of the present most happy Es-
tablishment, and of the Great Prince who sus-
tains the Life and Dignity of it.

It hath been too frequently seen, in former
Parliaments, that Gentlemen have been drawn
into Engagements for their Votes to hunt down
a Ministry, whose only Provocation to their
Enemies consisted in the envid Circumstance
of Power ; but will any Man offer Violence to
his Conscience and Country, by voting in
Compliance with such weak Motives, or in-
volve Three Kingdoms in every Confusion,
that the aspiring Man may be great, tho' at
any Expence, and the Vindictive be assisted in
his Outrage, tho' of ever so horrible a Nature?

Can that Man be sincere against Corruption,
whose Soul is a Slave to Ambition ? Can any
one be so excessively ignorant of Human Na-
ture, as not to know that *Desire* taints the
Heart, and bribes the Judgment in an infinite
degree beyond Possession ? That *Desire* is the
same fierce Appetite as *Hunger* ? That *Possession*
is the indolent Pleasure of an appeased Appete,
and that whilst one outlives the Wind, in
pursuit of its Prey, the other is unactive and
spitless ?

When we see this Contest for Profit and Pre-
ferment, it is not a wrong Comparison to see
it in the same Light with two contending Par-
ties engag'd in a Skirmish for Food : The
one Side having filled their Bellies, the other
desperately hungry.

But, supposing that these all-virtuous, *Place-*
wanting, *Corruption* hating Patriots, were to
succeed, and their Opposition could be crown'd
with Conquest, can any Man believe they
would be more honest, more independent in
the Enjoyment of their Places, than others
who had been in Employment before them ?
That the Great Officers would not have Author-
ity over the Lesser, and that Votes, in their
Times, would be more free than in any other
preceding them ? Or, that such of the Follow-
ers as should go astray from the Leaders, would
not be cut off from the Provender, and call'd
Renegades from the Flock ?

C No : The FOREMOST in the Opposition
openly attempt to bribe Gentlemen to join
with them, by promising *Places*, *Favours*, and
REWARDS from the Crown, See p. 25 G.
and that *Disgrace* and *Favour* shall run in its
proper Channel. Who then can be drawn a-
way from the Support of the Government, by
believ'g that its Enemies are more righteous ?
D Or, who believe, that a Revolution of Mini-
sters would introduce a Reformation of Man-
kind, and make that Party serve a Nation with
disinterested Care and Fidelity, who are daily
contriving to discredit its Service, not more no-
torious in acting from their selfish Views, than
openly at Variance with their Oaths and Oblig-
ations ?

§ The Author of the *Daily Current*, Jan. 20.
answers the *Craftsman's* Assertion, See Vol. IV.
p. 661, that *The Majority without Doors, may*
oblige the Majority within to buckle to the Mi-
nority, by giving several Instances that it is
contrary to Facts, even when Majorities with-
out Doors were much against what was doing
within, namely, in the Dissolution of Abbies,
Alteration and Settlement of Religion, and
particularly the Union, which was formed by
the Parliaments of *England* and *Scotland*, of
their own Power and Authority, without con-
sulting the Persons represented, in any of
those Cases, tho' of such great Consequence.

In the *Daily Currents*, Jan. 22, and 29. A.B.
maintains the Reasonableness of driving B—ke
out of the Kingdom, and exhibits the follow-
ing Articles against him, viz. that he has ridi-
culed and reviled the Prince on the Throne ; in-
validated and denied his Title to the Crown,
condemn'd Monarchical Government, and the
Lawfulness of the Revolution, arraign'd Parliam-
ents as a Set of mercenary Creatures, asserted
our Liberties to be in greater Danger from Par-
liaments than from *Prerogative*, or the arbitrary
Will of the Prince, and that the People may law-
fully controul the Proceedings of Parliament.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN OUR MAGAZINE for July, 1734, p. 282, FIFTY POUNDS Sterling were proposed to be given by Way of Prize to the Person that should Write and Send u^s to be first publish'd in our Magazine, the best Poem, Latin or English, on LIFE, DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN, and HELL. All the Objections we ever heard to this Proposal were concerning the Method first laid down for determining the merit of each Poem, but they were entirely Silence'd, by the Donor's leaving it, as in Our Book for October last, p. 565, to the Opinion of the Candidates, whether the Decision should be by the Publick, or a determinate Number of Judges should be pitched on for that Purpose. Nothing now remains but to fix Rewards for Pieces of Merit as may yet fall short of the highest Prize: to conclude, therefore, They will stand as follows:

I. The 50 l. first offer'd, for the Author of the best Poem.

II. 5 l. given by a Gentlewoman, for the Second in Merit.

III. 5 Years Magazines of the large Paper, for the Third.

IV. 5 Years Magazines of the common Paper, for the Fourth.

Which Sums of Money will be paid, and Books deliver'd by Edward Cave of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, as soon after the Decision is made as Notice can be given to the Candidates, to come or send their Deputies to receive them.

Note. The Poems must be sent and received, but none published, before May 1, 1735.

The Writers are desired not to forget to send with their Poems their Votes in regard to the Method of Decision.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHIMSICAL WORTHY, Esq; * in order to encourage his Brother Painters to exert themselves in an Art, which may be rendred not only agreeable but useful, promises to to give a Compleat Set of GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINES for Five Years neatly Bound to the Person who shall either in Poetry or Prose before Michaelmas Day next, draw and send to Mr SILVANUS URBAN, the Justest and Best Pictures, of LADY GRACE LOVELY and BEAU RAKISH. Each Candidate must draw Both the Pictures, and the Prize shall be determin'd by a Majority of Five Persons before next Christmas. The Set of Magazines will be punctually deliver'd to the Successful Candidate, or to his or her Order, by Mr Edward Cave at St John's Gate, London, as soon after the Fifth Volume is finish'd, as the Books can be Bound.

* See P. 672.

* See Volume the Fourth, p. 478.

From the ESSAY on MAN. Epist. II.

Of REASON and PASSION.

Wretched subjects, tho' to lawful sway,
In this weak * queen, some Fav'rite still

Oh! if the lend not arms, as well as rules,
What can she more than tell us we are fools?
Teach us to mearn our nature, not to mend,
A sharp Answer, but a helpless Friend!
Or from a Judge turn Pleader, to persuade
The choice we make, or justify it made;
Proud of an easy conquest all along,
She but removes weak Passions for the strong;
So, when small humours gather to a gout,
The Doctor fancies he has driv'n 'em out.

* Reason.

Yes: Nature's road must ever be prefer'd;

Reason is here no guide, but still a guard;

'Tis her's to rectify, not overthrow,

And treat this passion more as friend than foe:

Like varying winds, by other passions tost,

This drives them constant to a certain coast.

Let pow'r or knowledge, gold, or glory, please,

Or (yet more strong than all) the love of ease:

Thro' life 'tis follow'd, ev'n at life's expence;

The merchant's toil, the sage's indolence,

The monk's humility, the hero's pride,

And all alike, find Reason on their side.

Th' eternal art educing good from ill.

Grafts on this passion our best principle:

'Tis thus, the mercury of man is fix'd,

Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd:

The dross cements what else were too refin'd,

And in one int'rest body acts with mind.

G

ODE

ODE for the NEW-YEAR, 1735.

By COLLEY CIBBER, Esq; Poet Laureat.

CHORUS.

HAPPY Britain! raise thy voice,
 + Lift thy thankful heart to heaven,
 Sound to Nations round, thy joys,
 Joys from George's scepter given:
 George, his People's pride and pray'r,
 Pours the blessings of his reign,
 Constant as the circling year,
 Ending only to begin.

RECITATIVO.

Oh, may his opening Senate's voice
 Deserve the dignity of choice!
 When power or liberty are weigh'd,
 May wisdom hold the balance even,
 May neither native, Rights invade,
 Or heated, to extremes be driven.
 So fruitless Faction shall her views give o'er.
 Nor envy Loyalty the toil of power.

A I R.

While wasting wars o'er Europe sweep,
 Fair Albion's fields dread no alarm,
 Here peace and plenty, arm in arm,
 Secure, like child and parent, sleep:
 Thus shall our smiling land, at rest,
 See discontent, compell'd to fly -
 The halcyon days she would destroy,
 And George's gentle sway confess'd.

RECITATIVO.

If, Britons! fill your hopes are higher,
 Attend and gratify Desire.
 While from the throne we hear the gracious voice,
 Thus lead our wishes, and instruct our choice.

A I R.

Upon his People's firm affection,
 Depends the glory of his crown,
 And while their rights receive protection,
 More strongly guarded are his own;
 The streams of power and blest allegiance,
 Thus sweetly flow from mutual trust,
 Secure the subject in obedience,
 Glorious the prince, when greatly just.

RECITATIVO.

Henceforth let no distinction then,
 Reproach, or merit, give to men,
 Unless of such as would subvert
 Our church and state, or both support.

A I R.

But if 'tis a glory to be
 A nation, rich, hardy, and free,
 Averse, unprovok'd, to annoy,
 Yet wrong'd, to give battle with joy;
 Of all nature's blessings possess'd,
 Yet, 'tis our chief Glory confess'd,
 That Britons this Happiness know,
 And George, only George can bestow.

CHORUS.

Happy Britain! raise thy voice, &c.

+ Bavius, in the Grubstreet Journal, says this Expression is copy'd from Sternhold and Hopkins, and makes such like Reflections on the other Expressions which we have put in Italick.

We have not room at present for the Burlesque but as only W. S. this Ode.

FRIEND URBAN,

I Cannot forbear laughing at the very scold
 who Entellus on Burlesque in your last Magazine
 gives himself. He seems to think it a Sin de-
 plete in lore, and is as angry at a harmless trans-
 lation, as if his Epigram had been an *Aneid*.
 I hope the following retraction will pacify
 him, which please to accept from

Your most oblig'd RUSTICUS.

To Entellus occasion'd by his serious Reflections
 on a ludicrous Translation of a Latin Epigram.

(See Vol. IV. p. 445, 503, 566, 700.)

————— Ludicra pons.

I stand corrected, grave Entellus,
 You quite demostherry merry fellows.
 I own the charge, hard is the fate
 Of epigrams, when wags translate.
 Sage critic, I confess with shame,
 My wit below thy epigram.
 Thy epigram is all divine
 Like Virgil's page, each sterling line
 Is bullion, and will ever shine.
 Who dares debase the line before yr,
 Flevisse heu talem nos potuisse mori!

In Cottage, 'tis no less a sin
 To ridicule the Tyrian queen,
 And hastily banter, droll and jest,
 On Trojan true as ever pilt,
 As if the pious Hero was
 Don Quixote or Sir Hudibras,
 As 'twould be in a Van or Vander
 To strike the face of Alexander,
 Or in my muse, vile Revel-Dawber,
 To emulate fam'd Virgil's labour.
 The captivating prince and his mistress,
 I always thought a scene of distress:
 And oft have shed of tears a flood
 Viewing the ground where Troy town stood.
 Henceforth froth, travellic, and mums
 Of labor sadness I recant.

To make your epigram amends;
 Entellus, thus we may be friends,
 (Tho' you'll allow burlesque the merit
 To give dull verses and life (spirit)
 When e'er your patron's epitaph
 You write, I promise not to laugh:
 Serious I make this recantation,
 And wish his grace a just translation.

A sadder Translation of the Latin Epigram.
 Inscrib'd to ENTELLUS.

KILL'D in false news with goss and yearl
 Your lordship brought me to my tears.
 I wept as loud as I could cry,
 To think that such as you could die.
 But since you are in health and live,
 I readily the news forgive;
 I find true joys begin to double,
 And make amends for groundless trouble.
 Should fame, when many years are past,
 Again report you've breath'd your last,
 May the sad tale be just as true,
 And may you live to read it too!

Durc

THIRSISS and SELINA.

A Pastoral DIALOGUE.

I Thank my stars, and all the powers above,
That wait propitious on th' effects of love;
Since they this morn have blest my eyes with her
Whom all the swains to all the sex prefer.

SEL. So flatter'd *Damon* said two summers past,
And prov'd his words all but a jest at last!
When that *Cosmetia*, young, and blooming fair,
Transfixt his bosom, and became his care.
I then no more his curious gawards had,
For none were sent, or none for me were made:
His strife was then to oblige his later flame,
And every beech he cypher'd with her name.

TH. A single swallow never Summer brought,
Nor is the fault of one a general fault.
Was *Damon* false?—Had he a flatter'd tongue?
Was he perverted by the fair and young?
What sort of argument from hence will shew
That I should change, or ever prove untrue?

SEL. Example doth my caution much require;
The child once burnt will always dread the fire.
And I by late, but dear experience taught
That wit is hardly ever cheaply bought.
No trust to speeches bland, no trust to praise,
'Tis like an unctuous vapour's giddy blaze,
Such as we often see in yonder clay,
That glares the light, but leads the feet astray!

TH. Perhaps *Selina's* scorn, or other cause
Which none but he, with his *Selina*, knows,
Might make the fickle youth his love transfer
To one less witty, and to one less fair.

SEL. No just Excuse had the unconstant swain
Nor could he of my naughty brow complain:
I own'd his suit, and met with equal fire
His hasty joy, and crown'd his heart's desire;
We often join'd our flocks, and mutual drove,
Our chat was pleasant,—for the theme was love!
We often sat beneath some poplar shade,
Selina sung, and *Damon* answer'd play'd.
But now *Cosmetia* warbles from the reed,
While listening ewes and lambs exulting feed.

TH. Sure 'tis not true that he forsakes thee quite,
He only tries thee by a short respite:
Cessation often, not ungrateful proves,
He loves but small, who always equal loves.

SEL. Too true!—and he's but like some swains
Of old,
Whose stories are in numerous *Ovid* told;
Ungrateful *Paris* left the beauteous maid
Whom he by vows and flattery had betray'd:
His blinded fancy lov'd deceitful charms,
And chang'd the constant, for inconsistent arms.
If I with poor *Æneas* may complain,
Flow to your fountains, rivers, once again,
And testify the falseness of my perjur'd swain!
My second proof I shall from *Dido* draw,
Did not *Æneas* work her overthrow?
And what may young inferior lovers do,
When god-like heroes thus can prove untrue!
But why should I to ancient times ascend,
When nearer proofs our cause may well defend:

Our neighbour *Mopsus* who with wheedling art
Had gain'd the conquest of *Atippe's* heart;
Now only banters the deluded fair!—
And haughty *Delia* is his only care.

TH. If such examples must the case decide,
Then by examples shall the case be try'd.
How many lovers fell in glorious strife?
Yet, *Atalanta*,—Arbitress of life,
Were not the *Belides* more cruel still,
Who dar'd their husband's blood in *Hymen's* Pre-
sence spill!

But one in fifty.—(O how great the odds!)
That lov'd her comfort, or rever'd the gods.
I need not of the *Persian Daphne* tell,
Nor others,—since *Selina's* read so well,

SEL. I, nor defend,—nor chide, nor these
excuse,—

A task unpleasant to my softer muse:
Yet fear that *Thirsis* only wou'd beguile
My cred'ulous heart, and please himself the while;

TH. While lambs shall love to play amongst
the ewes,

And tender flocks to graze the early dews;—
Whilst the harmonious lark ascends on high,
And sings her matins in the morning sky,
I promise my *Selina* to be true,
And seal it with this—soul embrace. Adieu.

EPIGRAM.

B—n, the jest of all the female train,
Resolv'd, his sinking credit to maintain,
Like a gallant, accosts a northern fair,
Plays with her lips, and pleasures in her hair.
But A—m's mien, as B—n homewards came,
Warm'd his false heart, and quench'd the former flame.

Now B—n loves in earnest,—not before,—
And roundly tells her, "He'll be drunk no more."
The promise took:—but, (if the world say true,)
Keep it, or not,—each night he's sure to spew.
PH.

A LETTER to a Lady at OXFORD.

MADAM,

UNlike your Oxford brains, my lays shall
prove,
Pain as my heart, and artless as my love.
To dress my thoughts, my humble page affords
No phrase refin'd, or labour'd pomp of words.
Such be their stile, whose passion's counterfeit,
For their tick there may gild the fly deceit.
So your gay nymphs who native beauties want,
Supply the coarse defect with borrow'd paint.
My only boast is of a heart sincere,
If I have any merit, place it here.
No sordid flattery shall my paper stain,
Be that vile art a stranger to my pen.
No *Helen*, *Venus*, or *Minerva* thurs,
Your parallels, in my unpolish'd lines:
I've nought to say to all the numerous stores
Of heathen women, goddesses, and wh—res;
With whom your Oxford pedants hit their rhimes
To whom you've been compar'd a thousand times
I cannot say your eyes outshine the sun,
Or that some hundreds die woe-struck for you frown.

I pay no adoration, raise no shrine;
Nor count you goddess, angel, or divine:
Tho' 'tis confess'd you shine supremely bright,
Yet you're no more than woman in my sight.
Mere flesh and blood as other mortals are,
Only more virtuous, more polite, and fair.
If higher tales your learned pens devise,
They're flattery all—a train of learned lies.
Let not these truths your tender ears offend;
For he who flatters least, is most your friend.
Blunt as I am, if you'll my heart receive,
This heart a willing tribute I will give;
So far at least as lovers can impart,
To the lov'd object, their desiring heart:
And if you wou'd preserve the captive prey,
Then sigh for sigh, and wish for wish repay;
But, if you treat the tender thing with scorn,
'Twill gladly to its master's breast return,
And there that gentle usage hope to find,
Which it despairs to meet in womankind:
Frown if you please, and dart your furious eye,
Trust me, I'll neither hang, nor drown, nor die.
For e'er a female of you all!—not I.
'Tis true, I'd rather you'd the gift approve,
And heart for heart return, and love for love,
No more I'd envy than the turtle dove. *Gratus*

TEAGUE'S ORASHION.

Arrah, dear joy, save all your faulshes,
I make muth reverenst to your graushes,
You seem to wonder—who you've got here;
Teague's own dear self the brave bogg-trotter.
I've rid o'er seas inteed on foot
My country's honour to dispuite,
And come by chance on that design
My self alone with all the nine.
Think not my *Irish* crambo cramp
Because it wants your courtly stamp.
There's half the Musses now in vogue,
All *Irish*—but they lack the brogue—
We're charg'd by some, a censure how hard,
With names of *blund'ers, sheas* and *coward*;
When, whatsoe'er vile rumour bellowsh
We're quite an other sort of fellows.
First then, to second my assertion
And clear my country from aspershon
We're from the charge of blunder treed
Upbosh! we sheldome write or read.
Some faults are found in wiser soulsh
The pope, luck besh him! has his bullsh.
Then from impottor too we're clear,
Because we ne'er were yet sinshere.
And how can *sheas* be that man's due
Who n'er pretended to be true.
For cowardish and such bravadoesh
In taking kicksh and bashtinadoesh,
With which we're tax'd—the charge must fall,
Good lack! we never fight at all.
Our heroesh that at *Figg's* contesth,——
Cut noshes only off in jesth—
Thus have I now display'd my sence,
And made in short, a long detenshe.
The *Irish* orator, in fame,
Like that old *Greech* with the hard name;
De-mushemus——I think—there's few know
His chreechan name, no matter, you know.

Your worship may pertheive *Appollon'sh*,
Good graushes has made me born a *Shollash*.
Inteed my father (happiest lot)
Died since before I was begot.
And books to which I make pretensions
I learn'd all by my own inventions.
My grammar soon cou'd understand,
And knew that *domash* was my hand.
Next *Proper Marrow* *bass* did enter,
Queen Janash and my *Arsh* profess her.
My case and person both cou'd seek,
And write my own fair mark in *Greech*.
I know my letterish all by shite
Tho' I've by name forgot 'em quite.
Shewen shience, does my art excell,
Inteed;——but I seven stars can tell;
Some 'stronomy can half explain,
The three great bears and *Charles's* wane,
Can tell when year bissextile leaps,
And when the moon has got her clypse;
I know all losophy in part,
Can say mine almanack by heart,
And know within an hour or two
What clock is by it at first view.
I'm fit at vershity for fellowe
To take *Degresh*——of some booksheller;
Perhaps prize-fighter, or high stationsh
Where I may serve mine own relationsh.
St *Patrick's* beard! if e'er I rishe, man,
I'll make my shifter some excise man.
I long to exercise my talent,
Laugh muth, and dresh like any gallant.
At seeking vermant I'm the oddest.
Arrah! my nation is so modest!
The most of us when we come hither
Can get een nothing, nor that neither;
But, e'er I'd beg my bread for money,
My self wou'd dresh the king's brave honey.
Ook! such great learning have and starve on't,
Ay!—no inteed.—I've done,—your shervant.

ANNA AURIACA Partura.

O Ptemus licet, ut nascator mascula proles
NASSAVIO, scimus vota valere nihil.
Hoc exoremus: sit ut almaequepera salva;
Matrive & par sit scemina, masve patri.

The Princess of ORANGE in labour:

That prince or princess first may prove
The happy pledge of mutual love,
Whate'er we wish, it's either way
(Since 'tis determin'd) vain to pray.
But if kind heav'n will spare the root,
And like the parents make the shoot,
Europe will bless the womb, that bare
A boy like him, or girl like her!

The above from the Grub. Jour. and sign'd U. C.

A SHORTER TRANSLATION offers to us.

That ANNE to great NASSAU, a male
May bring, pray's vainly we prefer;
To spare the Root—may they prevail,
The Branch—but equal him, or her.

EPIGRAM.

WHY B—S—N may the mitre wear,
Not R—D—E, wou'd you know?
He ne'er convers'd with tattling V—N
—Full sixteen years ago.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N^o. I.

EP. 1. *The Carrier turned LOGICIAN.*

Giles Jule, as sleeping in his cart he lay,
Some pulfring villains stole his team away,
Giles wakes and cries—"what's here, a dickins!
what!
" Why how now.—Am I Giles? or am I not.
" If he, I've lost six geldings, to my smart;
" If not—oddsbuddikens, I've found a cart.

EP. 2. *On one Mrs Justice convicted of sleep-lifting.*

IN Life with what surprising turns we meet,
E'en Justice is become an arrant cheat.
Alas! who honestly her self will trust,
Or truth believe, when Justice is unjust.

EPIGRAM. 3.

WHile the good priest with eyes devoutly
close'd,
Left on the book the marriage fee expos'd.
The new made bridegroom his occasion spies,
And pleas'd, re-pockets out the shining prize;
Yet not so safe, but Mr Surplice views
The frolick, and demands his piler'd dues.
No quoth the man, good doctur, I'd consuit you,
A plain default, I found you off your duty;
More carefully the holy book survey;
Your rule is, you shou'd watch as well as pray.
See Vol. 6. p. 107. FUSCUS.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS, N^o. II.

1. On a Gentleman whose Thigh was put out of joint, by a Young Lady whom he attempted to kiss, as she was playing on her Spinnet.

WHen Delia did her heav'nly notes impart,
And sent the thrilling poison so my heart,
In vain, to snatch a fragrant kiss I strove
From the soft lips of my angelick love;
For soe alas! like Jacob's angel prov'd,
And out of joint my halting thigh so mov'd,
Since then presumptuously I dar'd engage,
Like him, an angel, and angelick rage
Sustain'd like him, why did I not obtain
Like him the blessing to reward my pain.

EP. 2. On a Rake who had spent all his Fortune.

MY head and my purse had a quarrel of late,
And resolv'd it to me to decide the debate;
Not small was the difference, and it seems this was it
If my purse had most money, or my head had most wit;
By ginge, (I answer'd,) here's the devil a rout,
What I dispute who has most, when your stocks are
When thou of thy brains art nobly bereft, (look out!
And thou has not yet a poor harry-grout left;
'Tis a riddle to tell you whose case is the worst'st,
But surely the head had a vacuum first.

EP. 3. On a short Clergyman.

IWent to M—s d—n one sabbath even,
To hear the priest direct the way to heav'n;
I heard, but cou'd not see; the stately pew,
And lofty pulpit, hid him from our view;
With heav'nly truths he charms our listening ears,
The truths we hear, the preacher ne'er appears;
Then laugh no more when Homer's tripods walk,
Since now our desks can pray, and pulpits talk.

See Vol. 6. p. 107.

COQUIN.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N^o. III.

EP. 1. *To the Author of the Ox and Frog Fable.*
See Vol. IV. p. 621.

POPE is an ox, and Gerard is a frog,
And thou (great poet!) art a clever dog.
Frogs have long legs, altho' they bulk do lack,
And many an ox has got a huckle back.
If Gerard cannot rise, since he can stride,—
Set him on tother's back, and let him ride.

EP. 2. *On FIDELIA's Passion for D—n S—T.*
See Vol. IV. p. 619.

FLEW'Y I is deaf as all our folks agree,
Pays no regard to ² Camathor, nor ² Gee;
And since the D—n to Honyhnhum land did go,
And hates the smell of female Taloo,
Strange is FIDELIA's passion!—for I swear,
I thought to match him with my sorrel mare.

1 A Mare's Name. 2 Terms used in driving Harts:
2 See Voyage to the Honyhnhums p. 197.

EP. 3. *On the Proposal of this PRIZE.*

FRIEND *Urban* a prize has lately propos'd,—
Four yearly *Magazines* and ² well inclos'd;
But like he meant to keep his poets fameless,
He thus commands,—be ev'ry poet nameless.
Well, fir,—but if my *Epiograms* should get them,
Pray, how the D—I must your friend come as them.
YARICO.

1 A Set of the *Magazines* for four Years. 2 Well bound.

Arges, Ulysses's Dog. By Mr. Pope.

WHEN wife *Ulysses* from his native coast,
Long kept by wars, and long by tempests
Arriv'd at last, poor, old, disguis'd alone, [lost,
To all his friends, and e'en his queen unknown;
Chang'd as he was with age, and toils, and cares,
Furrow'd his rev'rend face, and grey his hairs;
In his own palace forc'd to ask his bread,
Scorn'd by the se slaves his former bounty fed;
Forgot of all his own domestick crew,
His faithful dog his rightful Master knew;
Unfed, unhous'd, neglected on the clay,
Like an old Servant now cashier'd, he lay;
And tho' e'en then expiring on the plain,
Touch'd with resentment of ungrateful man,
And longing to behold his ancient lord again,
Him when he saw he rose and crawl'd to meet,
(Twas all he cou'd) and fawn'd and kiss'd his
feet,
Seiz'd with dumb joy, then falling by his side,
Own'd his returning Lord—look'd up—and
dy'd. (See 205)

The Tobacco SOT. An EPIGRAM.

SAYS *Jack*, a dry consumptive smoking for,
Whose mouth with weed is always glowing
hot,
Where shall I go, alas! when death shall come,
And with his raw bon'd churches seal my doom?
Faith, replies *Tom*, there can no heaven be,
Without tobacco, for su h's as thee;
Nor need you fear a hell when you expire,
You deal too much on earth in smoke and fire.

THEOPHILUS.

NOVEMBER. A PASTORAL ELEGY.

Et tumulum facite, & tumulo superaddite Carmen.

See Suppl. to Vol. IV. p. 748.

WHAT means, honest Shepherd, this cloud on thy brow?

Say, where is thy mirth and thy melody now?
Thy pipe thrown aside, and thy looks full of thought!

As silent and sad as a bird newly caught.
Has any misfortune befallen thy flocks?
Some lambs been betray'd by the craft of the fox?

Or murrain, more fatal, just seiz'd on thy
Or has thy dear *Phyllis* let slip a cross word?

The season indeed, may to musing incline,
Now that grey-bearded Winter makes Autumn resign,

The hills all around us their rufflet put on,
And the skies seem in mourning for loss of the sun:

The winds make the tree, where you sit, shake its head;

Yet tho' with dry leaves mother *Earth's* lap is
Her bosom to cheer us is verdant with wheat; 15
And the woods can supply us both pastime and meat.

O, no, says the shepherd, I mourn none of these,
Content with such changes as heaven shall please;
Tho' now we have got the wrong side of the year,
'Twill turn up again, and fresh beauties appear:
But the loss that I grieve for, no time can restore.
Our master --- that lov'd us so well, is no more;
That oak, which we hop'd wou'd long shelter us
all,

is fallen; then well may we shake at its fall.

Where find we a pastor so kind and so good, 25
So careful to feed us with wholesomest food?
To watch for our safety, and drive far away
The fly prouling fox always lurking for prey?
O, may his remembrance for ever remain, 29
To shame those hard shepherds who mindful of gain,

Only look at their sheep with an eye to their
And watch them no more than the fox watch'd the geese.

Whom now shall I choose for the judge of my
Song;

Or must my poor pipe on the willow be hung? 35
No more to commend that good nature and sense.
Which always cou'd please, but ne'er once give
offence:

What hon'our directed --- he firmly pursu'd,
Yet wou'd not his judgment on others intrude:
Still ready to help with his service and voice;
But ne'er to thrust oar in another man's boat.

No more, honest shepherd, these sorrows re-
found

The virtues thou praisest, so hard to be found,
Are yet not lost --- for the swain who succeeds
To his fields and his herds, is true heir to his
Deeds

His pattern he'll follow: his gentleness use, 45
Take care of the shepherd, and cherish the mule.
Then cease for the dead thy impertinent care.
Rejoice --- he survives in his brother and heir.

H. B. --- J.

The CONTENTED PEASANT.

Tune, *Britons rejoice, King GEORGE.*

HAPPY the swain
Who keeps his ancient bounds
Who loves his native country,

And tills his father's grounds;
The bawling of the bar,
And cheats of the exchange,
And tricks of politicians,
To him are wond'rous strange:
His orchard is his court,
His subjects are his bees,
And where his fruit-trees blossom,
He takes the fragrant breeze.

Fields green with corn,
His cheerful eye surveys,
And bleating sheep and oxen,
His flow'ry meadows graze,
Where as he roves along,

Contented with his own,
Hetunes some rustic ditty
To *Phyllis* the brown;
Tho' city songsters swear
He makes a wretched din,
None of them all can boast
More harmony within.

EPIGRAM.

THE day was fixt, the nuptial band prepar'd;
To give to *Damon's* arms his *Calia* fair,
When, strange to tell, the fickle maid demurs,
And to some luckier morn the match defers.
Vainly with *Love's* soft ribb'tick *Damon* pleads,
The more he presses, she the more recedes:
The guests depart displeas'd, and *Hymen* swore,
He'd never light his torch for *Calia* more.
Damon, whose thoughts were full of fancy'd joys,
Upon his lonely pillow sighing lies; 10
And *Calia*, who refus'd the nuptial bed,
Is quickly in the grave's cold bosom laid.

Learn hence, ye fair, inconsistency to shun,
Nor trifle with the hearts your eyes have won,
Left fate should take the sigh'd lover's part,
And *Death*, instead of *Capid*, point his dart. 16

A. B.

The LADIES Weekly PREPARATION.

Watch and pray.

IN days of yore, by fasting, watching, pray'r,
Our dames did for the S-*c*-*ns* prepare;
But now our modish belles (who would partake)
More fashionable preparation make,
And full of heav'nly things their hearts to fix, 5
Repair to church at three, to cards at six:
Divide their time, nor think they share it ill,
Betwixt the *Liturgy* and dear *Quadrille*.
At pray'r a tedious hour each day is spent,
And but as many nights to cards are lent. 10
Now packs they deal, then turn the bible o'er,
Do such and tricks alternately explore;
Look o'er the gospel, or attend the game,
Invoke *Spadille*, sometimes a greater name;
Call on their Lord at church, at home a king,
That this may *counters*, that a *blessing* bring.
To heaven thus they find a pleasant way,
In daily worship join, and midnight play,
Thus industriously are laid to watch and pray. 15

Presents of Shells to Lady Walpole.

IN from the Isles, ye Britons, learn,
altd merit to discern,
from prejudice and passion,
ge to it's exaltation.
ELSEA grot it's beauty owe
as puny isles below?
e of W—L—L is above
numents of private love:
LSEA grotto be bedeck't
rks of national respect.
re equip a gallant fleet,
al glory to compleat.
whose conquests may be read
—r's triumphs, at Spithead.
mer's expedition more,
near the *Gallie* thozs,
avely gather rich supplies
(romantick enterprize!)
ie grot with foreign spoils,
rn the tribute of the isles.
s, the ocean's lord,
querors o'th' world on board)
ph'd, with his merry host
s, on the *German* coast;
l with captive cockles home,
'd with shells the grous of *Rome*.

TO DELIA.

quick spirits, *Delia*, in your eye,
ag will languish, and must one day die,
emury, e'ery youthful grace,
rely fly from that forsaken face;
t us, lovely charmer, reap our joys,
el time such fondly fruit destroys.
those jerry locks must ever grow,
be whiten'd o'er with age's snow;
right suns, thy eyes, must know no
le,
now blooming beauties, never fade,
uple not, my *Delia*, to bestow,
ely gather'd, shall as freely grow.
nymph, whate'er the effects of time
rove,
raish motives strong for present love.

ant, after some insolent Carriage from her.
OW *Delia*, (since thou art become so
proud)

I, 'twas I, that gave thee thy renown,
& thou still in the forgotten croud,
lgar slighted beauties liv'd unknown.
y, ungrateful nymph, has giv'n thee fame,
my verse so many chaunt thy name. 6
ling pow'r you boast! it is not thine,
s I that gave it to thy voice and eyes,
he brilliant cyprian star you shine,
son my muse's wings you gain'd the skies,
art not, *Delia*, from thy borrow'd sphere
ive beams on him that fixt thee there.
o me thy Goddesse airs no more,
, provok'd, my idol uncreate,
rs, nymph, thy mystick forms adore,
ie approach thee in thy mortal state. 5
o know, who truth disguis'd with tales,
er themselves thro' all her artful veils.

Answer to the HULL SNEER, Vol. IV. p. 697.

LIKE bats and owls bereav'd of sight,
When placed in meridian light;
So WILLIAM's pristine glory beat thick,
On e'ery dark'ning TORY optick.
But, in these late and juster days,
We join his merit to his praise.
Our tried zeal (whate'er is boasted)
Like *ALL of Parliament*, is trusted.—
Some words of sense (I own) appear
In conclusion of the sneer,
Where *Nassau's* mem'ry is forgot,
You're always sure to find—a SOR.

MARTIAL. Book I. Epigram 87.

MY neighbour *Hauks'* house, and mine
Are built so near they almost join,
The windows too project so much,
That thro' the casements we may touch:
Nay, I'm so happy, most men think,
To live so near a man of chink,
That they are apt to envy me,
For keeping such good company.
But he's as far from me, I vow,
As *London* is from good Lord *Hew*,
Who soothes the poor *Barbadoes* folks,
All gall'd and raw with L—r's yoke.
For when old *Hauks* I chance to meet,
Or one or both must quit the street;
Thus he that would not see old *Roger*,
Must be his neighbour or his lodger.

EPIGR. ad ATHEOS.

"Primus in orbe Deos fecit Timor——"

SIC negat esse deos epicuri de grege porcus,
"Primus in orbe deos fecit ubiq: timor."
Mentis inopul primum quid fecit in orbem? timor?
Divorumne timor dicitur esse potest?

English'd by the Rev. Mr R. B. extempore.

His fav'rite maxim modern Atheists boast,
That fear first form'd the gods tremendous
host;
But let them say--the knotty point to clear,
If fear made gods, who made almighty fear?

To the scurrilous Author of the cruelly-ill-natur'd &
villainous, wilest Epigram, Vol. IV. p. 623.

Great wits to madness nearly are allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

THUS *Dryden* once.--Whence now ELIZA's
wit,
May seem, to drones like thee, a frantick heat,
But know, base wretch! good sense her mind
shall grace,
When thou shalt lie, a long forgotten ass—
Or men, at most, shall tell in ridicule,
How you keep free from bedlam, by this rule,
--That madness scorns to personate a fool.

Philanthropos.

We thought *Philanthropos's* Letter too long to insert; but
we have sent it to that Quarter whence, we judge, the E-
pigram censured came; which Epigram we could not know
was levelled at any Friend of *Philanthropos*.

N. B. Broom-Hall, &c. in our next.

Mr BARDUS, We cannot insert, at present, more than the following Poems out of our Store from DUBLIN.

To a Lady on her Recovery from the Small-pox.
By T. SICAN of Dublin College.

CHLOE no more unjustly fear
Your num'rous slaves decrease;
Say, does the sun less bright appear,
Tho' spots o'erspread his face?

Those stains by fate's severe decree
He's ever doom'd to wear;
While thine each rising morn shall see
Dissolving into air.

A lovelier white *Ashesten* shows
The fiery trial o'er;
And purg'd from grosser tinctures grows
Yet fairer than before.

The snake his radiant skin forsakes,
And casts his gold away;
But still a clearer azure takes,
And brightens by decay.

Let meaner nymphs in vain repine
At flow'r of beauty flown;
With envy view their rivals shine
While men their pow'r disown.

Far happier fate attends on thee
Unconscious of decay;
Revolving years fresh bloom shall see,
And new-born charms display.

Even time which once cou'd be your foe,
And steal a trifling grace;
Must now too well his weekness know,
Nor more attempt your face.

So from a *Titian's* pencil flows
Variety of charms;
A goddess, or a hero glows,
And all the canvas warms.

But shou'd invidious damp invade,
Or more injurious fire;
The faithless colours quickly fade,
Sink, languish, and expire.

'Till touch'd again the figures start,
And seem to breathe a new,
Proud to reflect the master's art,
Whence they new being drew.

On Mr. Carthy's attributing some Performances to Mr. Dunkin.

MY lines to him you give to speak your due,
'Tis what no man alive will say of you.
Your works are like old *Jacob's* speckled goats,
Known by the verse, yet better by the notes.
Pope's essays upon *some for Young's* may pass,
But all dignifying thy dull leaden mass.
So green in different lights may pass for blue,
But what's dy'd black will take no other hue.

Mr. C---y's Apology for knocking out a News-boy's Teeth, who told him his Works would not sell.

I must confess that I was somewhat warm,
I broke his teeth. But where's the mighty harm?
My works, he said, could ne'er afford him meat,
And teeth are useless, where there's nought to eat.
T. S---on.

To Mr. CARTHY on his Translation of LONGINUS

THE critic oft, intent on faults alone,
By cens'ring justly, has obtain'd renown;
Nor small the merit, to redeem from shame,
The spoils muse's prostituted name,
To scare the spoilers that her charms wou'd blight,
And shew her chaste, as blooming to the sight.

Yet worthier he, who with delighted eyes,
Beauties, tho' mixt with blemishes descries,
Who points to excellence with generous aim,
And leads, thro' nobler avenues to fame;
Inspires, like great LONGINUS, to explore
Superior heights, in vain essay'd before.

As fixt we eye the sun's declining beam,
But dazzled, turn from his meridian gleam;
Of Wit's faint glimm'rings who distinct survey,
Giddy, and dull, meet GENIUS stronger ray.

Behold such genius, and such hallow'd fire
To form thy great ORIGINAL conspire!
Would'st thou exhibit to our ravish'd sight
His native beauties in a borrow'd light,
To his minutest excellence be true,
And open all his wonders to our view?
Think as he thought; and warm with all his rage,
Diffuse his spirit glowing thro' each page,
Reflect his genius, 'till like him you shine,
And ev'ry pow'r of eloquence is thine.

So thro' late times, shall thy successful aim,
As next in merit, place thee next in fame;
Like his, uninjur'd shall thy work remain,
Tho' bursting Envy spread around its bane.

More would the muse; but her exalted views
Unequal force reclaims, and long diffuse;
Pleas'd with the theme, if she the song essay'd,
Rude, and unconscious of celestial aid,
(Whilst her attention humbler views requir'd)
Think not ambition has her voice inspir'd;
Of truth enamour'd, negligent of shew,
She knows no pride, but to give worth it's due;
And, since her suffrage thy deserts require,
Now strings for thee her long neglected lyre;
In times censorious, and unpractic'd lays,
She risques her own, to vindicate thy praise,
And wak'd from dreams of indolence supine,
Aspires to hail thy generous design.


See the PARTITION, Vol. IV. p. 622.

A. SIMILE for the contending Poets at Dublin.

SO, in the streets, when trollop jar,
Contending high in wordy war;
With burning ire their venom fries,
Reproach and clamour rend the skies,
The hubbubbell, is heard aloud,
And round them rakes a blackguard crowd,
With scornful hiss, the list'ning rabble,
And laughter loud, foment the squabble,
With fiercer rage, their sound inspire
To keener lust of vengeance fire,
Fresh peals of spite tumultuous rise,
New *Billinggate* in volleys flies,
Foul on each other's fame, they fall,
'Till each leaves either, none at all.
And when th' inglorious rout expires,
Hiss'd, rail'd, and laugh'd at, each retires.

The Monthly Intelligencer.

JANUARY, 1735.

Tuesday 1.
 Curious Marble Statue of
 K. WILLIAM III. was set
 up in the great Hall of the
 Bank, when the Under Ser-
 vants fired three Volleys
 with small Arms. There
 is a *Latin* Inscription on the Pedestal,
 which is thus translated:

For restoring Efficacy to the Laws,
 Authority to the Courts of Justice,
 Dignity to the Parliament,
 To all his Subjects their Religion and Liberties, B
 And for confirming these to Posterity
 By the
 Succession of the illustrious House of Hanover
 To the *British* Throne:
 To the best of Princes, WILLIAM III.
 Founder of the Bank,
 This Corporation, from a Sense of Gratitude,
 Has erected this Statue,
 And dedicated it to his Memory,
 In the Year of our Lord MDCCXXXIV.
 And the First Year of this Building.

INSCRIPTION

On King WILLIAM'S Statue at HULL.

THIS STATUE
 Was erected in the Year
 MDCCXXXIV.
 To the Memory of
 KING WILLIAM III.
 Our Great Deliverer.

Another proposed by a Gentleman of Hull. E
 See Vol. IV. p. 696.

Memoriae GULIELMI tertii Regis
 Hæc Statua fuit erecta A. D. 1734.
 Si quaeris quare hic posita;
 Abi:
 Sin ex ipsa Visu reliqua Novisti,
 Siste parumper:
 Et illud Britannicæ Numen
 Grata mente Venerare.

Thursday, 2.

The D. of Montagu, Capt. of the Band
 of Gentlemen Pensioners, dispatched cir-
 cular Letters to revive the ancient Rules

and Orders, viz. That five of the said
 Gentlemen shall attend every Day in the
 Anti-Chamber from 10 in the Forenoon
 'till 2 in the Afternoon, and on every
 Drawing-Room Night from 8 'till 12.
 This Notice was something alarming,
 the whole Band having of late looked on
 their Places as a Sort of *fine Cures*.

Wednesday, 8.

A Fire broke out at the *Queen's-Head*
 Punch-House, at *St Katherine's* near the
Tower, about 3 in the Morning, which in a
 few Hours, the Wind being high, consumed
 near 40 Houses.——About an Hour before
 Noon, the Wind increased to a Storm, at W.
 and W. S. W. so violent as has not been
 known since that memorable one *Novemb. 27.*
1703; in Comparison of which it was of
 longer Continuance, but some think not quite
 so violent. In *London* it threw down several
 Houses and Stacks of Chimneys, shattered
 Windows, and almost covered every Street
 with Tiles; in the Country Churches were
 stripp'd, many Barns and some Houses blown
 down, and Trees without Number torn up by
 the Roots, and laid cross the Roads. But the
 greatest Damage was done to the Shipping;
 Wrecks were to be seen every-where along the
 D Coasts; several Ships of the Royal-Navy, at
Portsmouth and *Plymouth* were drove ashore,
 or lost their Masts, and Rigging; several Boats
 were cast away on the *Thames*, but larger
 Vessels escaped better there than in other
 Harbours. Thirty-six large Trees were laid
 flat in *St James's Park*——360 in the Pa-
 rish of *Stockton, Wiltshire*——100 in the
 D. of *Queensberry's* Paddock at *Amesbury*
 ——80 in *St Pier's Walk* in *Mormouthshire*
 ——2000 *l.* Damage done to the fine Grotto,
 Park and Park Walls of *Mr Scawen* at *Car-*
shalton, Surry. The Rivers being high from
 the great Rains before, and during the Storm, the
 Waters were forced over their Banks and over-
 flowed the low Lands; Sheep and other Cattle
 were lost in some Places, in others the Peo-
 ple took to their Upper Rooms to secure them-
 selves from the Inundations that were on e-
 very Side. But we have not Room to enumerate
 more Particulars of the Damage done before
 6 o'Clock in the Evening, about which Time
 it

it abated; nor indeed is it necessary; for the Effects of it were perceived in much the same Manner, at the same Time, in every Corner of the Kingdom, and consequently by all our Readers. But we must not omit the Good, occasioned by this dreadful Tempest, to the Harbour of *Wisbech*, which is deepened by the Freshes to above 15 Foot Water, so that Ships come up to the Town, which saving Lighteridge, will be of great Service to the Trade of that Part. The Price of Tiling and Workmen were raised double in many Places on this Occasion.

Friday 10.

The first Payment of 20 *per Cent.* on the Loan of 250000*l.* for the Emperor was paid into the Bank. The second Payment of 30 *per Cent.* is to be made Feb. 4. And the remaining 50 *per Cent.* on the 4th of *March*. The Subscription bore a Premium of 2 *per Cent.*

Saturday 11.

At 8 o'Clock at Night, 5 Men knocked at the Door of Mr *Saunders* at his House at *Charlton in Kent*; being opened, they rifled it of every Thing valuable they could carry off, using the Family in much the same Manner, as, 'tis thought, the same Gang, did Farmer *Skinner* in *Essex*. See V. IV. p. 702. A few Nights before they robbed a Gentleman's House at *Croydon*. One of them has been since taken, and committed to the New Goal in *Southwark*.

Thursday 14.

His Majesty met the New Parliament at *Westminster*, and having directed them to chuse a Speaker, Accordingly they unanimously cho'e *Arthur Onslow, Esq.* who was approved on the 23d, and his Majesty then made a most gracious Speech. See p. 35.

His Majesty has ordered 600*l.* to be paid out of the Exchequer to the Trustees for *Georgia*, for defraying the Expenses of and settling 100 poor Protestants in that Colony.

Saturday 18.

Ended the Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, on the *Middlesex Side*, when four Persons received Sentence of Death, *vis. Eliz. Ambrooke*, for the Murder of her Bastard-Child; *Wm Williams*, alias *Fauher*, for stealing a Shew-Glass, value 27*l.*; *Jane Herbert*, for breaking open the House of *Michael Mollington*, and stealing Things to the Value of 10*l.*; and *Eliz. Stevens*, for robbing *Margaret Todd* on the Highway. *Stevens* pleaded her Belly, but was found Not quick with Child.

Sunday 20.

Received Sentence of Death at the *Old Ba*

iley, on the *London Side*, *Ralph Jones*, for stealing a Silver Tankard from the *Boar's-Head* Alehouse in *Fleetstreet*; and *Mary Owen*, for robbing her Master, Mr *Cibitty*, of A 22*l.* *Owen* pleaded her Belly, and was found Quick; 13 were cast for Transportation.

Friday 24.

Both Houses of Convocation met at the Chapter-House in *St Paul's Church-yard*, proceeded to *St Paul's*, and heard a Latin Sermon preached by Dr *Lysle*; then returned to the Convocation House, and chose Dr *Waterland* for their Prolocutor, and adjourned to *Westminster*.

The Court of King's Bench discharged a Rule obtained against the *Ld Derby* for him to shew by what Authority he took upon him the Office of Mayor of *Liverpool*, not having taken the Sacrament within 12 Months before his Election, pursuant to the 13 *Car. 2.*

Tuesday, 28.

Twenty-two Petitions, complaining of undue Elections, were presented to the House of Commons.

The House of Lords finished the great Cause long depending between the Lord Mayor, &c. and the Cheesemongers, in Relation to their paying a Toll on landing of Cheese, and determined it in Favour of the *Ld Mayor*.

In the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury* was heard a Cause relating to the Estate of Mr *Bamber*, late a Distiller in *Goodman's-Fields*, who died a Bachelor, between his Sisters, Plaintiffs, and the Legatees named in a Paper, purporting to be a Will, as Defendants. The Point in Question was, Whether that Paper was wrote before or after a Will which appeared to be cancelled; the Judge upon hearing the Evidence, gave Sentence for the said Paper, and ordered the Legatees Costs to be paid out of the Estate.

A Motion was made in Chancery by the Testamentary Guardians of the *Ld Raymond*, just turned of 17, praying the Aid of that Court to prevent his Marriage, now in Treaty with the Daughter of *Wm Chetwynde Esq.* after hearing Council on both Sides, it was order'd, that neither of the said Guardians should permit their said Ward to marry without express Leave of the Court; nor the Father of the young Lady permit her to marry the said Lord, without the like Leave.

A Cause was tried in the Court of *Common-Pleas*, at *Westminster*, between a Pawnbroker, Plaintiff, and a Justice of Peace, Defendant, on an Action for false

Births, Deaths, &c. in JANUARY, 1735.

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Imprisonment, and the Jury gave a Verdict for the Defendant.

Wednesday 29.

At a General Court of the *S. Sea* Company, it was agreed to renew their Instances to his Majesty for Leave to dispose of their Trade to *Spain*, for a valuable Consideration.

Thursday 30.

Being the Anniversary of *K. Charles's* Martyrdom, the Bp of *Landaff* preached before the House of Lords, from *Hosea* x. 6. Dr *Crow* before the House of Commons from *Prov.* xvii. 14. and Dr *Collins* before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, &c. from *1 Pet.* ii. 17.

Friday 31.

At the Instance of the complaining Fellows of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, a new Notification of the Sentence pronounced on the Rev. Dr *Bentley* has been sent to the Rev. Dr *Richard Walker*, the new Vice-Master.

Mr *Whiston* has informed the Publick, that the Report of his foretelling a Comet to appear 1736, that should destroy or hurt the Earth, is entirely groundless; and that he knows of no Comet coming before 1758, which yet will no way Damage the Earth.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 4. **T**HE Wife of *Joseph Banks*, Esq; late Member for *Peterborough*, delivered of a Son.

21. The Wife of Governor *Lowther*---of a Daughter.

24. The Lady of Sir *William Heathcote*---of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. **M**R *John Pycroft*, Brewer in the *Mines*, worth 40,000 l.

John Kendal, Esq; at *Bosington* Hall *Essex*, Eldest Brother to Alderman *Kendal*.

Mr *Hamm*, Clerk to the Clothworker's Company.

The Lady of Sir *Brace Gardner*.

2. Col. *George Smithson*.

Mr *Steph. Whitaker*, Carr-taker to the King.

John Lowther, Esq; at *Grafton*, *Northamptonsh.*

Rob Roy, the famous Scots Highlander.

3. *Thomas Salmon*, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for *Middlesex*.

4. Lady *Betty Montagu*, Relict of the late Ld Chief Baron *Montagu*, and Mother of *Charles Montagu*, Esq; Member for *St Germain*; she was Aunt to the D. of *Manchester*.

Darcy Wyuell, Esq; Collector in the Excise for *Derby*.

6. *John Hester Sharpe*, Esq; Grandson of the late Archbishop *Sharpe*.

Mifs *Jane Maria Calcott*, a great Beauty, and the Toast of the Beau Monde, in *Sub.*

The Wife of Capt. *Warr* of *Ipsworth*, and Relict of Mr *Barnveldt*, Apothecary, and Daughter of the late Dr *Horneck*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, she left three Sons, to the youngest of whom she bequeathed the Bulk of her Estate, reckoned about 10,000 l.

* *John Tethill*, Esq; Master in Chancery by a Fall from his Horse.

8. Rev. Mr *Whaley*, of *Mag. Coll. Oxon.*

Major *John Cornforth*, on Half-pay.

* Capt. *Thomas Giles*, made an Ensign in the Reign of *K. Charles II.*

10. *William Ashurst*, Esq; Grandson of the late Sir *William Ashurst*.

12. *John Eccles*, Esq; Master of his Majesty's Band of *Musick*.

14. Mrs *Arabella Oxenden*, Aunt to Sir *George Oxenden*, Bart. to whom falls her Jointure of 1500 l. per Annam, and the Bulk of her Estate to *Charles Leigh*, Esq.

C 15. Rev. Mr *Williamson*, near *Golden Square*, aged 91.

Mrs *Folkes*, Daughter to Sir *Rich. Vernon*. Relict of *Thomas Folkes*, of *St. Edmundsbury*, *Suffolk*, Esq; very aged, Mother to the Wife of Sir *Thomas Hammer*, Bar.

D The Lady *Mary*, Wife of the Lord *Laufdown*, and Daughter of the late E. of *Jersey*.

Lord *James Lyon*, E. of *Strathmore* and *Kingshorn* and *Glaines* in *North-Britain*

Robert Hudson, Esq; one of the Directors of the *East India Company*.

17. Dame *Maria*, Relict of Sir *Richard Collett*, aged 99.

---- *Griffin*, Esq; at *Harmonsworth*, *Middlesex*, very aged. His Estate of 800 l. per Ann. falls to his Son *Edwin Griffin*, Esq; Clerk of the Reports in Chancery.

25. Mr *John Bennet*, Groom to the D. of *Beaton*, reckoned the most expert Rider in *England*.

John Fletcher, Esq; High Sheriff of *Derby*, in 1731.

The Wife of Sir *Conrad Stengell*.

Lady *Jane Campbell*, 4th Daughter to the D. of *Argyle*, aged 12.

The Rev. Dr *Lambert*, Master of *St John College Cambridge*, found dead in his Bed, being in Health when he went to rest.

The Rev. Mr *Bradshaw*, after performing divine Service at *Hampstead Chapel*, returning home, dropt down dead.

28. *John Mayo*, Esq; aged 78, a great Favourite of *K. James II.* who settled on him for Life 800 l. per Ann. with Leave to jointure a Wife in 300. and he beflowed that Favour on a Maiden Gentlewoman a few Days before he died.

H 28. *Nathaniel Micklethwait*, Esq; at *Croyden* suddenly as he was washing his Hands.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 5. **T**HE E. of *Sutherland* married to the Lady *Betty Wemyss*.

6. *Thomas Fletcher* of *Newbury*, Esq; to Mifs *Lucy Mordaunt*, a Fortune of 12,000 l.

7. *Thomas*

54 Prices of Stocks, &c. in JANUARY, 1735.

Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS.	Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Dec. 31. to Jan. 29.
Amsterdam—35 9 ^a 10	Bank 139 ¹ / ₄	Christned [{] Males 833 [}] 167 ¹ / ₂
Ditto at Sight 35 7	India 149 ¹ / ₂	[{] Females 840 [}]
Hamburgh—35 3 ^a 2	S. Sea 83 ¹ / ₄	Buried [{] Males 1086 [}] 2240
Rotterdam—35 10 ^a 11	—Annu. 105 ¹ / ₂	[{] Females 1154 [}]
Antwerp ———36 3	—Ditto New 106 ¹ / ₂	Died under 2 Years old ——— 808
Madrid ———40 ¹ / ₄	3 p. C. A. 1726 94 ¹ / ₄	Between 2 and 5 ——— 206
Bilboa ———40 ¹ / ₄	Ditto 1731 94 ¹ / ₄	Between 5 and 10 ——— 88
Cadiz ———41	Mil. Bank 107	Between 10 and 20 ——— 76
Venice ———51 ¹ / ₂ ^a ¹ / ₂	Equivalent 107	Between 20 and 30 ——— 150
Leghorn—50 ¹ / ₂	African 19	Between 30 and 40 ——— 213
Genoa ———53 ¹ / ₂	York Build. 3 ¹ / ₂	Between 40 and 50 ——— 205
Paris ———31 ¹ / ₂	Royal Aff. 98	Between 50 and 60 ——— 181
Oporto ———54 ¹ / ₄	Lon. ditto 12 ¹ / ₂	Between 60 and 70 ——— 134
Lisbon - - -55 ¹ / ₂ ^a ¹ / ₂	Bank Cir. 5 ¹ / ₂ 12s.	Between 70 and 80 ——— 98
Dublin - - -11 ¹ / ₂		Between 80 and 90 ——— 72
		Between 90 and 100 ——— 8

One Hundred 1
2240

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qr.

Wheat 26s. to 28s. od.	P. Malt 18s. to 23s.
Rye 18s. to 21s. od.	B. Malt 16s. to 18s.
Barley 15s. to 16s. 6d.	Tares 18s. to 23s. od.
Oats 9s. to 14s. od.	H. Pease 16s. to 18s.
Pease 20s. to 22s.	H. Beans 16s. to 20s.

Buried.	Weekly Burials
Within the walls, 219	Dec. 31 . . . 431
Without the walls, 578	Jan. 7 . . . 433
In Mid and Surry, 934	14 . . . 399
City and Sub of Wex 509	21 . . . 516
2240	28 . . . 461
	2240

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 1 l. 16 s. to 2 l. 2 s. a Load.

Cattle in the Pool 24s. to 25s.	Sugar Powd. best 59s. per C.	Maffick white 4s. 6d.
Old Hops per H. 3l. 10s. a qd.	Ditto second sort 49s. per C.	Opium 9 s. 6 d.
New Hops 5l. 10s to 6l.	Leaf Sugar double refine 9 d.	Quicksilver 4 s. 3d.
Rape Seed 10l. to 11l. 00s.	per lb.	Rhubarb fine 20s. a 25 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Huns. 1 half	Ditto single refine. 60s. to 70 s.	Sarsaparilla 3 s. 0 d.
on beara, 14 l. 14 s.	per C.	Saffron Eng. 22s. 06 d.
Tin in Blocks 3l. 14 s.	Cinnamon 7 s. 8 d. per lb.	Wormseed 4s. 6d.
Ditto in Bars 3l. 16 s. exclusive	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam Capiva 2 s. 11d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.	Mace 15 s. 6 d. per lb.	Balsam of Gilead 20 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5l. 5 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Hipocastanea 5s. 0s.
Ditto ord. 4 l. 16 s. a 5l. per C.	Sugar Candy white 14 d. to 18 d.	Ambergreece per oz. 8s.
Ditto Barbary 85l. to 95 l.	Ditto brown 2d. Halfpenny per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Iron of Bilbao 15l. 05s. per Tun	Pepper for House conf. 16 d.	Oporto red, per Pipe 125 a 26l.
Dit. of Sweden 16l. s. 10 per Tun	Ditto for exportation 12 d.	ditto white none
Tallow 28s. per C. a 30d. Far.	Tea Bahaa fine 10s. to 12s. per lb.	Lisbon red 35 l. to 40
p. lb.	Ditto ordinary 9 s. per lb.	ditto white, 26 l. a 28 l.
Country Tallow 1l. 07s. od.	Ditto Congo 10s. to 12 s. per lb.	Sherry 26 l.
Cochineal 18 s. 9d. per lb.	ditto Patos 15s. per lb.	Canary new 25 a 28l.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Green fine 9s. to 12s. per lb.	ditto old 32 l. 34l.
Raisins of the Sun 32s. od. per C.	ditto Imperial 12 s. per lb.	Florence 3l. per Cheff
Ditto Malaga 17	ditto Hyffon 20s. to 25 s.	French red 30l. a 40 l.
Ditto Smirna new 22s.	Drugs by the lb.	ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Alicans, 18	Balsam Peru 14 s. to 00s.	Mountain malaga old 24 l.
Ditto Lipra new 19	Cardamoms 31. 0 d.	ditto new 20 to 21 l.
Ditto Balodera 29 s	Camphire refine 20 s.	Brandy Fr. per Gal 7s. od.
Currents new 35	Crabs Eyes 20 d.	Rum of Jamaica 6s. od. a 7s. od.
Prunes French new none.	Jalap 2 s. 8 d.	ditto Low. Islands 6s. 4d. to 6s 10
	Manna 3 s. 6d.	

GOLD in Bars, 3 l. 18s. 2s. to 2d.—Ditto in Coin 3 l. 18s. 2d.—SILVER in Bars, Standard 5s. 2d. Half-penny—Pillar Pieces of Eight 5s. to 5s. 2d. 3 arth. ditto Mexico 5s. 2d. Farth.

A REGISTER of BOOKS, for JANUARY, 1735.

POLITICAL.

THE grand Accusor, the greatest of all Criminals.

Part I. Printed by J. Roberts, price 1 s.

2. An Apology for Government according to Law. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1 s.

3. A Series of Wisdom and Policy, manifested in a Review of our foreign Negotiations, &c. Being a compleat Answer to Politicks on both Sides. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1 s.

4. An Argument, proving that the Method taken for obstructing Dr Rundle's Advancement to the See of O---, is injurious to his Majesty's Prerogative, our most excellent Constitution, the Liberty of Lay Subjects, and the Christian Religion. Printed for J. Wilford, price 6 d.

5. Moral Reflections on the Ministry of Card-Alberoni. Translated from the Spanish. Sold by A. Dodd, price 1 s.

6. A Key to the Times. In English and French. Printed for M. Harris, price 1 s. 6 d.

7. The Protecks of the most noble and Rt Hon. the Peers of Scotland, adorned in the Martin with their Arms, &c. price 5 s. Illuminated in Colours 10 s. Sold by J. Symphon.

8. The Duty of a King and his People, being two Orations of Ilocrates. To which is prefixed his Life. Printed for J. Roberts.

9. A general Collection of Treaties, Declarations of War, Manifestoes, and other publick Papers relating to Peace and War, Commerce, &c. from 1648 to the present Time. In 4 vols. 8vo. Sold by F. Clay.

10. What's to be expected from a New Parliament? Printed for T. Wait, price 4 d.

11. An Humble Address to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, elected to represent the Commons of Great-Britain in the ensuing Parliament. By a Freeholder. Printed by H. Haines, price 6 d. (See p. 24.)

12. Antient and Modern Liberty stated and compar'd Printed for J. Roberts, price 1 s.

13. The Foreign Address, or the best Argument for Peace. Printed for L. Gilliver, price 6 d.

14. The Antient and Modern Constitution of Government stated and compar'd. Also some Remarks on the Controversy concerning the Dependence of Members of Parliament on the Crown. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6 d.

15. The Cause of Liberty. Address'd to the British senate. Printed for J. Churchill, price 1 s.

16. Some Considerations concerning the publick Funds, the Publick Revenues, and the Annual Supplies granted by Parliament. Printed for J. Roberts, pr. 1 s.

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THE Gentleman's Magazine: FEBRUARY, 1735.

URBAN.



DR Flamstead, the famous Astrologer, once made an Entertainment for a few select Friends at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich-Park; and the late ingenious *was Brown* was among the invitees.

An elegant Dinner, the Glass go-
rfully about, some body laid Pen,
d Paper, before Mr Brown, de-
im. to divert the Company with
ing extempore: He, modestly de-
be excused; but finding the Com-
animous in their Request, he took
, and after a short Pause, writ the
ng Lines, which I think I may
you were never yet printed.

*are invited to a Zodiac of mirth,
ries and Scorpio do give it a birth,
ne'er roars, nor Taurus ne'er bellows,
nini, like we commence merry fellows.
ncer and Pisces agree with our wishes,
all round the table we drink here like
as.
a fill wine without old Aquarius,
wivers of wit fly from Sagittarius.
crown all our mirth we will revel in
igo,
picorn be shall supply us with Cargo.*

Following Questions and Answers are
ted from the WEEKLY ORACLE:
Specimen of that new Undertak-
as desired in some Letters we re-
d by the Penny Post.

RAT how do you define an Epi-
gram? and what Rules are ne-
to be observ'd in order to succeed in
nd of Writing?
An Epigram is that sort of Poetry,
nveys a single Conceit fully and
y to the Reader in a narrow Com-
must have Wit, or what is near
it. Humour, at the Conclusion,
is a Re to make one. / p. 495 / 1732.

or Point of it. In short, 'tis a good Thing
poetically and well said, in a few Words.
*In true good Epigrams two Virtues meet,
For 'tis their Glory to be short and sweet.*

Q. As I have Reason to believe several
Men of Wit have been unable to define
what they have been in Possession of, be so
good as to give me your Definition of Wit.

A. Mr Locke, in the 11th Chapter of
the first Book of his Essay concerning Hu-
man Understanding, defines it thus; "Wit
lies in the Assemblage of Ideas, and put-
ting those together with Quickness and
Variety, wherein can be found any Re-
semblance or Congruity, thereby to make
up pleasant Pictures, and agreeable Visions
to the Fancy. Judgment, on the con-
trary, lies quite on the other Side, in
separating carefully, one from the other,
Ideas, wherein can be found the least
Difference, thereby to avoid being misled
by Similitude and by Affinity, to take
one Thing for another." See V. 4. p. 694.

Q. Why are the Rich said to be afflicted
with the Gout more than the Poor?

A. Because Luxury, in which the Poor
have not the Power to indulge themselves,
is supposed to be commonly the Parent
and Nurse of the Gout; to which purpose
we have a good old Greek Epigram ex-
tant; of which the following is a Trans-
lation, or rather Imitation:

D From Beauty's Queen, and Bacchus ever young,
The Gout an Offspring maim'd and crippled
sprung.

Q. What is the Reason that the Welch
wear the Leek always on St David's Day,
the first of March?

A. Because on the first of March, Anno
647, the Welch, under the Command
of their King Cadwalllo, gained a great Vic-
tory over the Saxons, and had at the
same time put Leeks in their Hats to
distinguish themselves, fighting near a
Field that was replenish'd with this Ve-
getable, which has ever since been esteem-
ed as a Badge of Honour among them.

To this Shakspeare alludes in the
Act of his Henry the Ninth.

60 The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, VOL. V.

Mr. URBAN, 30,000 Seamen at 4l. per Man per Month for 13 Months, including Or-
 dinance for Sea Service, being voted for the Year 1735, it may not be improper to show
 how that Sum is divided among the Seamen and Officers. Yours, N. B.

Pay in each Rate.

Number of Officers
 borne on each Rate.

	1st			2d			3d			4th			5th			6th								
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Captain per Day	1	0	16	0	13	6	0	10	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lieutenant per Day	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	3	3	1
Master per Month	9	2	8	6	6	0	5	12	0	5	2	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Master and Pilots of Yachts 3 l. 10 s. per Month.																								
Master's Mate per Month	3	6	3	0	2	16	0	2	7	10	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	6	4	3	2	2	2
Midshipman	2	5	2	0	1	17	6	1	13	5	1	10	0	1	10	0	0	0	2	4	16	10	6	4
Captain's Clerk	2	5	2	0	1	17	6	1	13	5	1	10	0	1	10	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quartermaster	1	15	1	15	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	0	0	8	8	6	4	3	2
Quartermaster's Mate	1	10	1	10	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	4	0	0	0	6	6	4	4	3	2
School-master							1	17	6	1	13	5	1	10	0	0	0	0						
Boatswain per Month	4	0	3	10	3	0	0	8	10	0	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boatswain's Mate	1	15	1	15	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	1	1
Yeoman of the Sheets	1	12	1	10	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	1	1
Coxswain	1	12	1	10	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Master Sail-maker	1	15	1	15	1	15	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	10	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Master Sail-maker's Man	1	8	1	8	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Master Sail-maker's Crew	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	1
Gunner per Month	4	0	3	10	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gunner's Mate	1	15	1	15	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	1	1
Yeoman of the Powder Room	1	12	1	10	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	1
Quarter Gunner	1	6	1	6	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	0	0						
(One to every four Guns)																								
Armourer	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gunsmith	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	0	0						
Carpenter per Month	4	0	3	10	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenter's Mate	2	0	2	0	1	16	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	10	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1
Carpenter's Crew	1	6	1	6	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purser per Month	4	0	3	10	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steward	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	1	4	0	1	3	4	1	0	8	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steward's Mate	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cock per Month	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Surgeon per Month	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drum, 1st and 2d Mate	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0						
Drum, 3d 4th, and 5th Mate	1	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	3	2	2	1
Muster at Arms	2	5	2	0	1	17	6	1	13	5	1	10	0	1	10	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Corporal	1	15	1	15	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trumpet	1	10	1	10	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

AN Admiral or Command-
 er in Chief of his Majes-
 ty's Fleet per Day } 5 0 0
 An Admiral, } 3 0 0
 Vice Admiral, } 2 10 0
 Rear Admiral, } 1 15 0
 A Captain to the Commander in Chief
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 Second Captain, and Captain } 1 00 0
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Craftsman, Feb. 1. N^o 448.

Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled, A Series of Wisdom and Policy, manifested in a Review of our Foreign Negotiations and Transactions, for several Years past. Being a compleat Answer to Politicks on both Sides, &c.

OUR anniversary Writers generally anticipate the Ridicule of their Readers in the very Frontispiece of their Works. One of Them christens his Rhapsody of Scandal, *The Grand Accuser*, tho' he is himself the most notorious *Accuser of his Brethren*. (See p. 29.) Another sets the whole Town a sneering, by *A State of ancient and modern Liberty*. (See p. 32.) Then comes a *Third*, and makes them burst into a loud Horse-laugh, by underraking to *manifest the Wisdom and Policy of these Transactions*, which are to fully explain'd by the *Events*, and the *present Posture of Affairs*, both at home and abroad. — Such Title-pages, says *D'auvers*, would do well for serious or ludicrous Pieces on our Side of the Question, but are impolitic on the other, unless design'd as Expedients to make their Writings sell, by the Air of being written in Defence of their Country.

These Gentlemen are likewise unfortunate in their frequent Contradictions of Themselves, and of one another; which is confess'd by this Writer, who gives it as one Reason why "We have made so much Noise in the World, and our Adversaries so little, by their Writings, *Our Part*, says he, hath been carried on by a *well-compact and united Body*, who hath pursued the same End, by the same Means; the other by a *disjointed, stragling Body*, who, tho' they have had the same End in View, prosecuted it by different Means. This hath given farther Scope to Wit and Drollery; and, by playing off one *Court-Advocate* against another, in trivial and immaterial Points, hath gain'd *Decotets and Admirers*; while their *Antagonists*, more deep, are unread, as being unrelish'd by the *Shallows* of the Age." But we have not only this Writer's Confession of the Contradictions of his Brethren, but an Example, with regard to Himself and the *Grand Accuser*; the latter of whom has labour'd, thro' a tedious Pamphlet, to justify some extraordinary Proceedings against the Liberties of the Press. Immediately starts forth another, from the same Quarter, which begins with a lofty Encomium on the Liberty of the Press, in its

fullest Extent. But I should have look'd on the latter as a Recantation of the former, if another Writer had not confirm'd the Existence of such a Design. This Writer is that *inimitable Creature* who appears every Week *Archer* in the *Courant*, and having lately bit us with the pretended Discoveries of a *Papish Plot in Ward's Pills*, (See Vol. IV. p. 666 H.) is now cooking up another out of the *Dissertation on Parties*. Let me advise him to take Care, that he don't turn the Joke on himself, nor furnish his Brother Wits of *Drury-Lane* with another Subject for a new Farce, entitled, *The Plot, &c.*

However, I will not bestow on these Gentlemen the unpolite Appellations of *Mercenaries, Court Prostitutes, or Hirelings*; for, tho' they are known to have *Places or Pensions, or both*, it's certainly cruel to be always twisting them on that Account, as if such *accidental Emoluments* had the least Influence over their Writings or Conduct; especially after they have complain'd to movingly of the "Advantages We have over them; the intolerable Liberty of dressing them in *Bear-Skins* to bair them; and the Air of *Publick Spiritdness* we have impudently assum'd; which have rais'd an Idea of our Persons, in the Minds of the Vulgar, and lessen'd Those of our Opponents."

In pursuance of this our gracious Disposition, I will not so much as call their last Piece a *Series of Folly and Blundering*; or, a *Manifestation of systematical Dulness*. Nay, I will not attempt a Reply to it, but leave the *Pamphlet*, to which it is styl'd *A compleat Answer*, to stand or fall by itself, upon an impartial Examination of one and the other: But I will join Issue with our Author, on his own State of the Controversy, about our foreign Affairs. "The short State of the Question, says he, is, Whether the Treaties of *Vinna and Seville* did not leave the *Equilibrium of Power* between the Houses of *Austria and Bourbon* as equally and nicely poiz'd as ever it was left? Nothing is more unconstant and difficult to maintain, than that *Equilibrium*, which cannot be preserv'd but by That of their Allies; and was That ever better adjust'd than by the *Late general Pacification*?" — I shall answer with other Questions.

1. If it's so difficult to maintain the *Equilibrium*, between these two Houses, does it not believe these whole Business it is to preserve that *Equilibrium*, to be cautious how they make Innovations in the establish'd Plan of Power in Europe?

2. Is this *Equilibrium* actually pois'd so nicely by the Treaty of *Hanover*; or by the Treaties of *Seville* and *Vienna*, which establish'd a Branch of the House of Bourbon in Italy; united *France* and *Spain*; and gave 'em a Pretence, at least, for opening the present ill omen'd War?

3. If this *Equilibrium* of Power was better adjust'd than ever; how is it so smil'd a Work should immediately fall, and threaten all *Europe* with its Ruins?

Our Author concludes with the following wise Observation, That "the Ministers of England are not the Ministers of Europe, tho' by their being charg'd as the Occasion of all the Troubles abroad, one would imagine They were."

No, no; we are so far from looking upon Them as the Ministers of Europe, that if They will take but tolerable Care of this little Spot of the Globe, we shall think ourselves happy. But if They should suffer Themselves to be made the Dupes of all *Europe*, and run Their Noses into every Body's Business, without knowing how to extricate Themselves; should the *Commutations* in Europe be manifestly owing to their own obstinate Misconduct, against the declar'd Sense of the whole Nation, it must be allow'd the Ministers of England have done the Mischief, and therefore ought to answer for it.—Here lies the Strength of the Argument in Politics on both Sides, which our present Author has entirely evaded, and pass'd off with a Sneer upon the political Wisdom, Foresight, and Divination of our superlative Patriots. See p. 25. H.

Lag's Journal, Feb. 1. No. 3:5.

THE present War so takes up the Attention of the World, that we hear nothing of the poor *Corficans*; but sure it will never be forgot, how bravely those distress'd People defended their Liberties; how submissively they solicited to be eas'd of their Taxes; how deaf the Senate was to all their Complaints; and how his Imperial Majesty sent a large Body of Troops to reduce them. At length, being in want of all the Necessaries of War, they were oblig'd to conclude a Treaty, at the Instance of the Imperial General, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, which was religiously executed on their part, but not on the Republick's. The *Corficans* Chiefs, according to the Treaty, were either to remain in *Corfica* at full Liberty, or to retire to any other Country, at their own Election; notwithstanding which, four of their Chiefs, viz. *Gia-*

feri, *Cicaldi*, *Anfelli*, and Father *Rapbald*, were carried to *Genoa*, and committed Prisoners to the Castle of *Savona*, where they remain'd till the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, (since kill'd at the Battle of *Gustafsa*) made such warm Complaints against this Treatment, that they were releas'd.

They found in that Castle two Persons, Prisoners, who had been Instruments in all the Oppressions of the *Corficans*, *Augustino Pinelli*, heretofore Governor, and *Camillo Doria*, Treasurer of the Island, who, at the Beginning of those Troubles, fitted out some Vessels to cruise along the Coasts, to hinder Succours coming to the *Corficans* by Sea. One of these Privateers seiz'd a French trading Vessel.

The French Resident at *Genoa* claim'd the Vessel and Cargo, which were thereupon deliver'd back, the Owners paid all their Loss and Expence, and the Republick was oblig'd to make a Reparation of Honour, by imprisoning *Pinelli*, and *Doria*. Thus the *Corficans* Chiefs meeting their old Oppressors, it occasion'd a Conversation between Signior *Pinelli* and *Giaferi*, to the following Purport:

After having sufficiently express'd their Surprise at meeting one another in that Place, *Giaferi* demands the Reason of the other's being a Prisoner there?

"I am not (answers *Pinelli*) here for any Mal administration in my Government, but for doing my Duty too well; my Vigilance in preventing all Supplies coming to you Rebels, brought this upon me. My Case is different from yours, you took Arms against the Government, but Signior *Doria*, and my self, are serving the Republick even in this Imprisonment, which is an Honour to us, as we represent the Doge and Senate, nay, the Republick it self is imprison'd in our Persons.—"

You design'd, no doubt, to throw off the Government of the Republick, and to have kill'd Signior *Doria* and myself; tho' you would have had Sins enough without that; — the Sin of Rebellion was alone sufficient; for as you were our Subjects, you ow'd us Allegiance. 'Tis true, you murmur'd at the Taxes, but Government must be supported. You may call us Blunderers, Oppressors, &c. You may complain of the great Number of useless Employments; that some must be dead to maintain the Pride, Avarice, and Luxury of others; and that your Towns were fill'd with armed Soldiers: But we had our Reasons for these Things, and had some of you been in our Places, yes would have acted as we did. You raised

raised a Civil War, and can there be a greater Plague? Did not many lose their Lives in it? Your pretending that they died honourably in Defence of a good Cause; that we are not born for ourselves, but for the Good of one another; were those old-fashion'd Notions, by which you perverted the People from their Allegiance to the Republick. It was not our Oppressions, but your Luxury that made you poor. As to hiring Persons to defend our Administration, were we to blame to tie those to us by Interest, who would not stand by us from Principle or Inclination? — We acted like Men of Spirit, and when a Tax was necessary, we went thro' it, without regarding the Clamours of Mal-contenta. — We knew how to value Peace, and gave up small Points, rather than hazard a War. If we temporiz'd and chang'd our Politicks, we did not think our selves oblig'd to give Reasons to our Subjects; what you call Perfidiousness was just; for every Thing is just that is done by Publick Authority, and by that you was declar'd a Traitor."

Giaseri replied, "I own that you serve the Republick much better in Prison than out of it, and you would serve it much better, if you were both hang'd; I confess, the Senate is worthily represented in your noble Persons; for two greater Knaves and Cowards were never in Power. — We did indeed design to throw off the Government of the Republick; and as to the killing you, I believe Mercy would have got the better of Justice; we thirsted not for Blood. — As to the Rebellion you talk of, we paid you Allegiance as long as you kept the Conditions upon which all Governments are founded; but when you broke your Part of the Compact, we had a Right to break ours. 'Tis true, Government must be supported; but why must we be fleec'd to pay the Hire of Parasites, Slaves, and Bullies? — It is the common Cant of all Oppressors, when their Measures will not bear an Enquiry, they cry, you would have done the same. I own we rais'd a Civil War, and that is certainly a great Plague; but a corrupt Government is much worse. — It was not we who made the People disaffected, but your oppressive Government, which starved us in the midst of Plenty. I remember, *Signior Doria*, while you was building Palaces, and gratifying your enormous Vanity, you call'd the Bread and Onions, to which you had reduc'd the common People, Luxury. — It was, indeed, a

noble Spirit that govern'd you; when any Thing was to be taken from the People, you were fierce as hungry Wolves; but if a foreign Power insulted the State, you were meek as Lambs. — The Points you gave up were the Interest of the Subjects, you took Care not to lessen your private Revenues; and if you occasion'd Deficiencies, the People were forced to supply them by new Taxes; you were the only Persons that did not suffer by your own Blunders. Your Weakness and Perfidiousness in Treaties, your Luxury, Effeminacy, and Avarice, had so sunk the Reputation of the Publick, that you were scorn'd by all your Neighbours. — I was indeed declar'd a Traitor, you had Power, and the undistinguishing Gallows on your side; but had not the Gallows been as deaf to Justice, even as the Judges themselves, you and *Mr Spunge*, *Signior Camillo Doria* there, had been its Portion long ago."

London Journal. Feb. 1. No. 814.

Sir R. W—c defended.

THE Author of the *Craftsman*, Jan. 18. (See p. 29) must be *Mr D'angers* himself, who does not seem capable of writing any thing but personal Inveective. All the Discourses on the Constitution and Government were wrote by other Hands: Yet, this little Fellow saucily presumes to charge a Minister of State with having *prostituted the Honour, destroy'd the Credit, sacrificed the Interests, and exhausted the Treasures of the Nation*. But these National Charges having been already answer'd, we pass to others.

First, as to his being sent to the Tower for a *corrupt Breach of Trust*; this is affirm'd against the Conviction of every unprejudiced Man in *England*, at that Time; against the strongest Evidence that he was not guilty; and in the very Teeth of *Bp Burnet*, who says "The House of Commons, entering on the Publick Accounts, begun with *Walpole*, whom they resolv'd to put out of the Way of disturbing them in the House. The Thing laid to his Charge stood thus: After he, as Secretary of War, had contracted with some for Forage to the Horse that lay in *Scotland*, he, finding that the two Persons who contracted for it, made some Gain, nam'd a Friend of his own as a third Person, that he might have a Share in the Gain; but the other two had no Mind to let him into the Secret of their Management, so they offer'd him 500 *l*. for his Share; he accepted of it, and the

None;

Money was remitted: But they, not knowing his Address, directed their Bill to *Walpole*, who endor'd it; and the Person concern'd received the Money. This was found out, and *Walpole* was charg'd with it as a Bribe, taken to his own Use for making the Contract. Both the Persons that remitted the Money, and he who received it, affirm'd, That *Walpole* was neither directly nor indirectly concern'd in the Matter. But the House insisted on his having endor'd the Bill, and not only voted this a Corruption, but sent him to the Tower, and expell'd him the House." The Bishop observes, "That *Walpole*, who had appear'd with great Firmness in Defence of the late Ministry, was first aim'd at; and This made Way to a Matter of greater Importance, the Duke of Marlborough's Affair."

Is there an honest impartial Man in the Kingdom, that thinks I'd Townsend was an Enemy to his Queen and Country, because that House of Commons voted him to? Or, That the Duke of Marlborough was guilty of stealing the Soldiers Bread, and other illegal things They laid to his Charge? No: That Parliament indeed, which Bp Burnet says, was the worst he ever saw, voted him so; and the same Parliament might have voted the Pretender into the Throne, had not Providence prevented it. Would it therefore have been just? Or, Is a Man convicted of Guilt, because voted so?

To proceed, The Writer tells the Honourable Gentleman, that in the memorable Affair about *Dunkirk*, He got a couple of Fellows to forswear themselves, in order to accuse a certain Person. But, does it follow, because two Persons swore that such a Person was in the Room, that therefore, this Honourable Gentleman hired them to swear? No: Nor does it follow, that the two Men were forsworn, tho' the Person was not in the Room, if they swore to the best of their Knowledge; for one Man may be easily mistaken for another. Mr D'auvers therefore should prove, that those two Men were got, bribed, or suborn'd to forswear themselves.

Another Charge against the Gentleman is, that he is the Author of a great many Pamphlets and Papers, and answerable for the Doctrines contain'd in them; and is bid to consider, whether the Party against him may not gravel him with some Papers, written in the Queen's Time, by his Direction, and under his Patronage, against the very first Essentials of our Constitution, both in Church and State.

It seems very extraordinary, that a Gentleman who could write no Papers, but what were in favour of the Revolution and Protestant Succession, should lay down Principles against the very first Essentials of our Constitution. Pray, Mr D'auvers, tell us what these Papers were, and what are the 1st Essentials of our Constitution, and how distinguish'd from the 2d, 3d, &c.

The same Gentleman is likewise said to be the Author of *The Grand Accuser*, and of all the Pamphlets and Papers wrote in the Favour of the Ministry; or, at least, is to answer for all the Principles contain'd in Them. This is very hard! because 'tis highly probable he neither reads them before nor after they are printed. And what has he to do with the Principles they publish? No Person can think that a Minister of State has Leisure to peruse all the Ministerial Productions. 'Tis therefore absurd as well as immoral, to make him the Author of what has been said about *Bills of Pains and Penalties*, the *Liberty of the Press*, &c.

Another Charge is, That his Life has been one continu'd scene of Accusations: That he hath set extraordinary Methods on foot to destroy Persons suspected of Disaffection to the Government; supplant those of the most unquestionable Affection to it, by private Whispers; all which is absolutely false; nor one extraordinary Law has been made but was just, not excepting Bp Atterbury's Case; nor have any Persons been supplanted by private Whispers, but remov'd themselves.

If Gentlemen think that they are nothing at Court, unless they are everything; and because they have not all Power, will cabal with the King's mortal Enemies, and with those who have oppos'd the Destruction of his most faithful Servants, and will take Resolutions to oppose every Measure of the Court, whilst his Majesty keeps his Ministry, 'tis not the King, Minister, or private Whispers that turn them out, but their own private iniquitous Councils and publick seditious Actions: They endeavour to supplant others, and having therein acted a Part as revilers it impossible they should hold their Places, then they say, others supplant them. I could name a Person, suppos'd to be destroy'd by private Whispers, who hath not only confederated with his Majesty's implacable Enemies at home, but carried on Correspondences abroad, very much to the Prejudice of his Majesty's Councils at home.

F. Osborne.

sal Spectator, Feb. 1. No. 330.

ident in Love, and the Remedy.
amecastle,

for 3 Years been a *Student*, and
ly conform'd myself to the *Stand-
ard Customs* of my *College*, and
ed in an uninterrupted Series of
, *Poetical*, and *Philosophical* Stu-
ut now, tho' *Locke*, *Boyle*, or
may be in my Hand, nothing
nda is in my Head. About two
ago I was wounded by a random
he darted at me, as she pass'd
— *C— Quadrangle*. It seem'd
a Sun Beam from a Cloud; for it
m beneath a Coquet Patch fixt to
ier of her Left Eye. From that
I gave over the Pursuit of the
ses, to make my Addresses wholly
But, unlike the *Sisters of Parnas-*
proves deaf to all my Invocations.
t Declaration of my Passion she
in a Manner not at all disagree-
t having play'd me into her Snare,
s herself in all her Airs. When
her with a *Copy of Verses* in-
y *Love*, she just looks at them,
draws out, — *What, Verses?*
ba! Poetry is the prettiest Thing
ne's Hair with. — Here —

— *lally by Mr —'s Rhimes,*
ant them at Night. If I offer
nstrate, she imperiously bids me

At other Times she will suffer
eak; but at the same time dan-
e the Glass, is adjutting a Patch,
g an Air, or doing something to
rate her Indifference. Tortur'd
Neglect, I am just resolving ne-
me again, when she turns short
; and with a pretty Smile, sets
my Resolutions — She has
the *finest Eyes* in *England*.

this Misfortune I was esteem'd
ble good natur'd Fellow; but
ave at my *Bed-maker*, quarrel
Chum, and revenge myself on
ge-*Porter* when he lets me in. —
to read the *Moralists* on the Go-
t of the Passions, to learn to re-
y own; but, ah! *Reason* will
in *Love*. Your Reflections on
will oblige, *Tours, &c.*

Jan. 1734. TRENCHER CAP.
he knows I cannot speak a Word
, therefore talks mizhrily to me
anguage: Would it not be pro-
arn it?

necastle, in answer, makes no

Doubt of *Belinda's* Merits, but advises
this Collegian not to ruin her and him-
self, by obtaining his Wishes too soon:
For a young *Collegian* who marries a *Uni-
versity Beauty*, finds his Error too late,
when *Want* begins to take Place of *Love*.

If Mr *Trencher-Cap* dislikes this Coun-
sel, let him retire a Month into the Coun-
try, and enter into a Course of *Mathema-
ticks*, without once dipping into *Poetry*:
This, with a *low Diet* and *Bleeding* some-
times, may in a few Weeks restore him.

The learning *French* will hardly be of
any Service to his Amour; however, he
may do as he pleases.

Weekly Intelligencer, Feb. 1. No. 112.

Friends to Liberty describ'd.

Mr *Hooker*,

THE *E. Publick* has been lately stunn'd
with the favourite Name of *Liberty*,
it is no doubt a glorious Name, and what
every *wise* and *honest* Man has a Right
to; I am therefore much offended when
any *particular Set* or *Party* of Men en-
deavour to confine it to their *own Fra-
ternity*. I have been considering whether
some Marks or Tokens might not be as-
sign'd, whereby to know, whether a Man
who calls himself a *Friend to Liberty*, be
really such, or whether he deceives him-
self and others, with a big sounding
Name. That Person who is a *Friend to*
Order and *Regularity*, and always ready
to allow *others* as much *Liberty* in *their*
Way as he claims in *his*, is really a *Friend*
to Liberty, and not otherwise. For,

1. *Order* and *Regularity* are the very
Life and Essence of all *true Liberty*. It
is so, even in the *Divine Being*, which
always acts by unerring Rules of *Justice*,
Wisdom, and *Goodness*. Among Men, *Li-
berty* is the principal End which *Law* and
Government aims at. Even *Deists* and
Atheists (who sacrifice all their Prospects
of this World, and the next, to their wild
Impatience of Restraint) are commonly
sensible that *Law* is the Life of *Liberty*,
and are content to be *Servants* to the
Law, in order to be Free. *Law* is the
Foundation of *Order*, and *Order* of *Li-
berty*. Were there no *Rule* or *Order* to
adjust the Behaviour of *Superiors* towards
Inferiors, and, *vice versa*, none would
have *Liberty* to *serve* or be *served*.

2. A *Friend to Liberty* observes the
Golden Rule, to do to *others*, as *himself*, in
like Circumstances, would be done by. In
this consists *general* and *equal Liberty*.
To act against it, is to set up private and

selfish Liberty, in opposition to the *common Liberties* of Mankind, and is, in Effect, so far to *destroy Liberty*. The Rule is, for every Man to retrench so much from *private Liberty*, as is necessary to *publick Good*; and to submit to every such Degree of *Restraint*, as leaves *Liberty* to be enjoy'd *in common* by the whole Society.

To exemplify these general Rules by Instances. Let the Question be put, *Whether those who are clamorous for an unlimited Toleration, are really Friends to Liberty, or not?* Now, *Toleration* is twofold, *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil*. *Ecclesiastical* means the receiving any one to Church Communion; *Civil*, is the allowing a Man all the *Privileges* belonging to an *Establishment*.

How far the claiming an unlimited *Ecclesiastical Toleration*, is consistent with *common Liberty*, appears from *Scripture*, which represents the *Church* as a Society, form'd under Governors, and subject to Laws and Rules, one of which is, to *show* those who are notoriously corrupt in their *Morals*, or unsound in their *Faith*. Now, if any such claim a *Right to Communion*, what is it but endeavouring to commit *Violence* on the Consciences of the wisest and best Men, and restraining that *Liberty* the *New Testament* has left them, and which they are bound to stand fast in. There cannot be a surer Mark of an *imposing Spirit*, or *persecuting Temper*, than to advance such *unchristian Claims*. And yet that such Claims are made with respect, at least, to admitting of *Hereticks*, cannot be denied, since the true Notions of *Heresy* have been corrupted for that very Purpose, and such Accounts offer'd as render it impracticable to distinguish a *Heretick* from a *true Believer*.

If *Ecclesiastical Communion* be taken as respecting *Ministerial or Clerical Conformity*, for any one to demand to be accepted into the *Ministerial Office*, without Enquiry first made into his *Faith or Morals*, is standing in Defiance of *Christian Rule and Order*, and encroaching upon that just *Liberty* with which Christ has invest'd his Officers.

As to *Civil Toleration*, it is the undoubted Right of every Society to maintain the *true Religion*, and to erect it into an *Establishment*, annexing *Temporal Conveniences*, or *Emendments*, *Emoluments*, or *Advantages* thereto, and appointing *Tests* of Merit or Capacity. Now, he that claims these *Conveniences*, &c. contrary to the *Conditions*, or sepa-

rate from them, sets himself against *Rule and Order*, and therefore against *common Liberty*, and denies that *Liberty* to the Community, which he assumes to himself, that of *private Judgment*.

If he claims a Right to the *Pastoral Office*, and its Benefits, either refusing to *subscribe* at all, or to subscribe in the *Sense of the Imposers*, or to give reasonable Satisfaction as to his *Faith* when suspected, takes more *Liberty* than he is willing to allow, as not allowing the Society to use their own best *Judgments*, for their own Preservation, and for keeping up *Truth, Union, and Peace* amongst them. If he claims it as his Right, to hold *Stipends and Benefices* annex'd to the Teachers of certain Doctrines, while he teaches the contrary, he thereby incroaches upon the *Liberty of the whole Body*, and particularly of its Officers, whose Duty it is to exclude or remove every perverse Teacher, and to see that those who receive the *Profits*, comply with the *Conditions* on which they were granted. He offends against natural Justice, Modesty, and Enquiry, and the *common Liberties* of Mankind, therefore, is no Friend to *Liberty*.

But farther, if we consider a Society of *Christians and Protestants*, link'd together by mutual Defence, against *Jews, Mahometans, Hereticks*, or particularly *Papists*, the more firmly to secure themselves against *Imposition, or spiritual Slavery and Tyranny*, the breaking the standing Rules of those Societies, is to dilute their Strength, and dissolve their Union, and to make *Protestants* become an easy Prey to their common Enemies, and so is sapping their *Liberties*.

To conclude, They are true Friends to *Liberty*, who are firm Friends to *Reason, Truth, and true Religion*, and to our *Constitution in Church and State*. N^o 113. 72

Grubstreet Journal, Feb. 6. No. 267.

RELATES the Case of Mr Hart, a young Gentleman of *Lincoln's Inn*, of a healthful Constitution, but being troubled with Pains in his Limbs, he apply'd to Mr Ward for his Remedies, and took two Doses, the Effects of which, tho' he kept himself Warm, were, He lay for 36 Hours in the greatest Agonies, Pains, and Sickneis, convuls'd, senseless, and stupid, and his Death hourly expected. From this deplorable Condition he was with great Difficulty recover'd by the extraordinary Care and Assistance of the most eminent Physicians.

N. B. This is the 19th Case publish'd of the

Effects of *Mrs Ward's* Medicine: On
Hand we ought to mention the
y Sir *Joseph Jekyll* gives of its Vir-
tually, that several of his Servants had
ually cured by is of Agues and other
rders. See *London Even*, Feb. 1.

ottery for old Virgins, we omit
ce our Readers may turn to one of
kind, Vol. IV. p. 251.]

: ce *Whiten*, Feb. 6. No. 274.

Of Envy at Courts.

Walsingham begins this Paper
with the Proverb of a wife Nati-
Proferes me from my pretended

I'll defend myself against my
Enemies; and then proceeds to
on the unhappy Situation of Mi-
of State and Great Men, who,
y behave with the greatest Up-
h, are sure to have Envy the con-
tendant on all their Actions,
sometimes proves their Destructi-
then describes the various Me-
nvy takes by private Whispers,
and Intrigues, to accomplish its
poses.

Men in Great Life, *says he*, are
oisted by this Envy, which rarely
the Worth it would depreciate.
many have envied a Minister the
of his Prince, tho' that Minister
ned it in the most faithful Service
Government, and Support of the
on, whilst the most malignant of
ho envied his Fortune, had been
st industrious to set aside their
and to subvert the Constitution.

: Princes less just to those whom
ivour and employ, their Service
be insupportable, and their Courts
lemess. What Man will hazard
in great Undertakings, or im-
Services, where he shall see him-
et, and no where sure of Support?

: Firmness of Princes which gives
nd Vigour to every Part of their
, and they command the Respect
onsideration of their Enemies,
hey shew this just Regard to their
i. It is not only a certain Source
ngth and Ease to their Reign, but
be recorded to their Glory, that
ever abandon'd the Worthy, nor
d the bad Part of Men; that they
e most Able and Deserving into
ervice, and maintained them in
a Protection due to their Merit;
at they were always faithfully
in the most difficult Affairs, be-

cause they were always to be relied on
in the most dangerous. This is more
than a Compensation for all the Envy,
Maligntiy, and Injustice, which can give
any Man Disturbance; when he is sure
it can have no Effect where it is meant
to have the worst. He may defy his
Enemies, in this Case, to whisper, libel,
scold, bully and abuse; and the more
angry they are, the more unfortunate
they shew themselves in their malicious
Contrivances.

Fog's Journal, Feb. 8. N^o 327.

Extract of the Life of Sir Robert Cochran
prime Minister to K. James III. of
Scotland.

C THIS Man's Life is drawn from two
Authors, *Lindsey* and *Buchanan*,
who agree in all Circumstances concern-
ing him.—*Lindsey* sets forth his Cha-
racter thus;

"Nothing was done at Court without
him, all Men that would have their Busi-
ness dress'd with the King's Grace, came
to *Cochran*, and made him Fore-speaker
for them, and gave him large Sums of
Money. Threathrough he became Rich
and Puissant, and of such Substance, that
no Man might strive with him; but he
knowing the King's Nature, that he was
covetous upon Money, gave him large
Sums, wherethrough he obtain'd the
Earldom of *Mar* from the King: And
ever clamb higher and higher in Court
'till he had no Pier nor Comparison of
no Lord of *Scotland*, Spiritual or Tem-
poral, in the King's Favours. Whatever
was done at Court, or Council with the
King, was done by him, and no Man
durst say that his Proceedings were wick-
ed, or unprofitable for the Common-
wealth; but he would have his Indigna-
tion and cause punish him for the same; he
so abused this noble Prince, that none
was receiv'd in Court, nor no Kind of
Offices bestow'd but on those that would
obey him and be of his Faction;—by
this means the prudent Lords Council
was refused, and their Sons were sent
from the King's Service, for no Man
durst come to serve the King, but he
that was a Flatterer of *Cochran*, and
thought all Things well done, that he
counsel'd the King to do; by this Way the
King lost the Hearts of his best Subjects."

After this Character from *Lindsey*, the
Author observes, that the *Staffords* and
Buckinghams, and other bad Ministers,
of noble Blood, had something in their
Character

Characters that commanded Respect; notwithstanding their Vices; but to our Hero (adds he) this peculiar Praise is due, that he *framed to the Conformity of his own Taste a polite Court, and reduced it to the Level of his own clownish Deportment*: And *Lindsey*, speaking of this Man, and the Tools with which he fill'd the Court, says,—"They were not worthy to have been with a King,—to rule a Court, or to give Council to a great Prince, but were fitter for Ploughmen Shepards, and Cowkeepers;"—but the Minister's Corruptions raged no where with greater Violence than among the Clergy; and the arrantest Tools, the thoroughest Flatterers his Power procured him, were the Bishops, inasmuch that we read but of one of those Holy Fathers who during his Administration had the Virtue to act a Part becoming the Dignity of his Order,—the Hopes of Translations, the Lust of richer Benefices, and the late Regulations in Regard to the proper Methods of being recommended to them, is assign'd by *Buchanan* as the Source of this Evil.

A flagrant Instance of this (I mean the Ministers playing to the Bishops' Hands, as they constantly did to his) was that cruel and inhuman Usage, which that venerable and worthy Churchman *Peter Graham* met with. See V. 4 p. 152.

This worthy Prelate was named by the Pope to the See of *St Andrew's*, to his Misfortune, without previous Application to the Minister, and the Knot of Priests in Combination with him: Unwilling to countenance, and unable to reform the Conduct of his Brethren, he had some Time before retired to *Kame*, where his Wisdom, and Christian Deportment easily procured him, besides his Bishoprick, a Commission as Legate. But no sooner was his Nomination heard of, than a detestable Conspiracy was form'd to disappoint and destroy him.

The first Objection against his Admission was, That he was an Enemy to the Constitution, his Commission containing a Power to reform.

The second, That he was a Heretic, and had said Mass thrice in one Day; whereas no other Bishop in the Kingdom performed above once in three Months.

To make short, a Sum of Money was collected and presented at Court by the Bishops, that they might not seem ungrateful to so kind an Administration, that a great many Calumnies were suggested against *Graham*, among the rest,

they gave out that he was mad, an Epithet then given by the Courtiers to every thing that look'd like Virtue and Publick Spirit;—two Clergymen, the one a professed Fortune-teller, the other a pitiful School-master, gave some trifling Informations concerning his private Life, so that he was compell'd to renounce his Bishoprick." (See V. IV. p. 153 C)

Then our Author returns to the Minister, who, he says, was grown desperate, for the publick Marks of the People's Indignation exasperated him to such a Degree, that he seem'd determin'd to involve the King and Country in his Ruin, since he found it inconsistent with his Safety to resign his Power; but Providence and the Vigilance of his Opposers disappointed, in some measure, his wicked Purposes, and the Accession of the Lord High Chancellor to their Party, did greatly contribute to facilitate their Success, his Abilities, Judgment, Prudence, Resolution and Integrity, had acquired him universal Esteem, and he was almost adored by those of his Profession. Whilst he adher'd to the Court, his Reputation gave Credit to their Counsels; but finding it in vain to oppose in private the pernicious Schemes that were pursued, and that what he recommended or advised was but little regarded, he enter'd into Concert with those who were united in Defence of the Constitution, and labour'd to preserve the King by separating his Cause from the Ministers.

To counter-balance the growing Power of the Country Party, *Crawford*, a learned Antiquary, takes notice, that a sufficient Number of Men of low Rank, particularly of the inferior Clergy, were brought into Parliament, who had no Right to sit there but being call'd by the King's Writ.

This unprecedented Way of increasing the Power of the Crown render'd Parliament absolutely dependent, by overpowering the legal Representatives, by a corrupt Crew, who were gaping for small Preferments; tho' this serv'd the Minister in one Respect, it hurt him in another; it united against him all who breath'd Sentiments of Liberty, and invigorated their Resolutions of pulling down a Man whose constant Business it was to forge new Fetters for his Country; so that the only Adherents he had left were a Medley of pusillanimous or necessitous Slaves, who when his Day came, durst not shew their Faces in his Defence.

Tho' there were some Troubles in the preceding

preceding Reign, yet the Kingdom was respected abroad, because Faith was kept with Allies; nay, even in the Minority of the present Reign, while Archbishop A Kennedy and the Boydes were in Affairs, it was honour'd amongst its Neighbours; but under Sir Robert's Administration, partly thro' his beastly Ignorance in every Thing relating to Foreign Affairs, and partly thro' Treachery in not fulfilling Engagements with Foreign Princes, Scotland became despised Abroad, so that when the King fell into Distresses, he had not an Ally to stand by him.

Yet Treaties and Negotiations were in Vogue in Sir Robert's Days, and the chief Instrument he made use of in these Transactions was one KOGGER, a low dirty Fellow, whose chief Talent consisted in Lying and Puff-blowing; his first Appearance in the World was in the Retinue of an Ambassador, and by his impudence, lewd Songs, and an awkward Drollery, he thrust himself in amongst his Betters, and buitled into Court at so lucky a Season, that he rose to great Honours, and is represented as the second Person of this glorious Ministry; whether he was any thing to Sir Robert, History is silent, but in their Fate they were Brothers, for they were both hang'd over the same Bridge.

The Craftsman. Feb. 8. N^o 449.

Mr Bays modernized.

THE Resemblance between Dr Parker, that Implement of arbitrary Power in the Reign of K. Charles II. and our present ministerial Advocates, upon reading the *Rehearsal transpos'd*, written by Andrew Marvel, Esq; appears so exact, that I cannot give my Readers a more lively Portrait of the *Walsinghams* and *Osbornes* of these Days, than in the Words of that excellent Writer.

First, it appears that Mr Bays, as the Doctor is there styled, had acquir'd a Perfection in railing, was a great Enemy to the trading Part of the Nation, and abused Them, "as a Sort of People who are more inclinable than any other to seditious Practices, i. e. according to our modern Court Writers in their *Bilingsgate* Language, a Crew of fraudulent perjur'd Rascals and sturdy Beggars."

Azain, as our Adversaries are always trumping up the last four Years of Queen Anne's Reign, for Want of Arguments to defend some late Transaction, so Sir Bays made the same Use of the Year

1641, and the subsequent Misfortunes, as appears by the following Passage: "But as to That, Mr Bays, which you still inculcate of the late War, and its horrid Catastrophe, 'tis 24 Years ago, and after an *Act of Oblivion*, it had been as seasonable to have shewn Cæsar's bloody Coat, or Thomas a Becket's bloody Rochet."

But his Russian-like Scurrility suits exactly the Case of that outrageous Black-head, who raves and foams and throws about his Venom in the *Courant*.

Mr Marvel having made an Observation, that the King of Poland is obliged to wear that Country Habit, He was menaced for it, by his insolent Adversary, in the following Terms.—"This is an impudent Intrenchment upon His Majesty's Crown and Prerogative; for the Polish Kingdom being elective, and not hereditary, the Parliament deals with their Kings as Sec.—Priest, by your politick Lecturer, you endanger your Head."

Just in the same Manner was I attack'd for calling our Government a Sort of *Regal Commonwealth*, or a Republick with a King at the Head of it; which was candidly represented as an Attempt to change our Government into an elective Kingdom. (See V. III. p. 354.)

Mr Marvel complains, that his Antagonist was troubled with a Faculty of denying his own Assertions, and their natural Import, after the Wickedness, or Absurdity of them had been exposed.—"What have my Readers and I to do, says He, but to pity one another? I must quote all over again, and They read it all; and you will affirm and deny; deny and affirm, without any Regard to Truth, or Honesty; and yet all This and more We must endure, out of Love to Justice." Again, "his Book is in Print, and I have also in Print charg'd This upon Him, and nevertheless by this last Book He puts me again upon this double Drudgery, to prove first that He said it, and then to prove that He meant what he said."

I leave the Publick to judge whether This is not exactly the Case of our present ministerial Advocates, with Regard to Corruption and Dependency.

Nay, in some Particulars, They seem to excel their reverend Predecessor; for They are not only guilty of the most glaring Contradictions Themselves, by affirming and denying the same Things, at Creation serve, but endeavour to fasten Doctrines upon their Adversaries which cannot be held from them, that Writing, with the least Appearance of

Justice, or Plausibility. Their Method is by printing their own forc'd Comments on any Passages, which They design to misrepresent with *inverted Comma's*, by Way of *Quotation*, and by these Means imposing them on the World as the *Author's genuine Words*. We have often had this Trick play'd upon us, even by Mother Osborne Herself; not by Way of *Ridicule*, or *Explanation*, which are sometimes proper enough, but with all the Air of serious Argumentation.

Another Artifice, is *running the Rig* upon an *Author's Words*, and turning his own Cannon upon Him. This is likewise allowable in polemical Writings, as far as *Argument* is concern'd; and hath been sometimes practis'd with good Success, in Point of *Wit* and *Humour*; but is commonly the Mark of Stupidity and meer Barrenness of Invention. I could give several Instances of This in the *Court Writers*, but one shall suffice. Having lately made an Attempt to divert my Readers, with a ludicrous Comparison between *Authorship* and *Cookery*, (See p. 6) how did They rack their little Brains to retort it up'n Me, till They had worn the *poor Allusion* quite thread-bare? This puts me in Mind of what Mr Dryden says, in one of his Prefaces, to the Cavillers at his Writings.—“*Rail at me abundantly; and not to break a Custom, do it without Wit.*—If God hath not bless'd you with the Talent of *Rhiming*, make Use of my poor Stock and Welcome. Let your *Fesses* run upon my Feet; and for the utmost Refuge of notorious Blockheads, reduced to the last Extremity of Sense, turn my own Lines upon me, and, in utter Despair of your own *Satire*, make me *satirize myself*.”

Another Device is, when We quote any Author of Reputation, They either take no Notice of the *Quotation*, though mark'd as *such* with a Reference to the *Author*, but fall upon Us for broaching such Doctrines; or else reject the *Authority* with in Ceremony, and yet cite the very same *Authors* against us, upon other Occasions, when they serve their Purpose. This hath been frequently the Case of Locke, Hampden, D'Avenant, Trumbull, Addison, Burnet and Rapin, See p. 43.

I shall mention but one Stratagem more, of the *ministerial Advocates*. Whenever We produce any Instance of a *Prince* or *State* being in Error, or unfortunate by *Misgovernment*, or of an *edict* and *arbitrary Measures*, which is a Scandal to the *Royalty* of the People, there is always *Treason*

or *Rebellion*, a *Plot*, or an *Affassination* at the Bottom of it. Though We mean nothing farther than *general Instructions*, and have even particularly express'd our Abhorrence of all such *extrajudicial Proceedings*. It is, indeed, a lamentable Spectacle, to see a *great Minister* driven to such Extremities, that He cannot stand his Ground without juggling his *Master* into his Quarrel, and dreams of nothing but *Blood and Destruction*.

The present *Advocates for Power* have not only run into the same Methods of Controversy with the *Tory Court-Writers*, of former Times, but have even adopted their most *extravagant Principles and Doctrines*; for Instance,

One great Point, labour'd by the *anti-ent Tories*, was to write down the *Antiquity, Power and Independency of the House of Commons*, in order to exalt the *Prerogative*, and Influence of the *Crown* over their Resolutions. Now hath not This been the manifest, avow'd End of our *modern Whig-Writers*.

Another favourite Article amongst the *Court-Writers*, of those Times, was the Affair of *standing Armies* in Times of Peace; and have not our *ministerial Scribblers* contended for a much larger Number than They ever pretimed to do, nay, have They not even contended for Them as more necessary, in Times of profound Peace, than in an *actual War*?

The *Tories of old* have been likewise imitated by the *modern Whigs*, in their Zeal for *Passive Obedience* and *Non-Resistance*; which the latter have preach'd up as warmly, though not in so plain Terms, as *Sibthorpe, Marwarling*, or *Sackereel* ever did, by representing all *Opposition*, not only to *Kings*, but even to *Ministers*, as the Effect of a *seditions, traitorous and Republican Spirit*.

The same may be said of *hereditary Rights*; a Doctrine, which hath lately been apply'd to a *Family*, who have no Pretension to it, as a *Title to the Crown*, whatever some former *Princes* might have had; and who will scorn to hold it by so weak and ridiculous a Tenure. Yet our *modern Spectators* accuse us of *treading on the Heels of Treason*, for asserting his Majesty's *Parliamentary Title*, by the Consent and Election of a *free People*, in Opposition to all such groundless and chimerical Claims.

Nay, They have even lick'd up the Spittle of the *Tories*, by reviving that old exploded Cry, the *Danger of the Church*; not from *Protestant Dissenters*

to *Sects*

and *Republicans*, indeed, as was intended some Years ago; but from *Puffs*, and *Ward's Pills*; tho' if the *be really in Danger*, by the *Popery*, it would be no difficult to prove that the Alarm itself is at our good Friends, the *Dis-* more than the *Papists*.—

the *Liberty of the Press*, our *Whigs* have not only pleaded for me Restraints, which the *Tories* imposed upon it, and openly id the same Design; but have even *their Arguments*, in Justification

Indeed, They have long been enuring to exclude all Examination *Masters of Government* out of the *aries of this Privilege*, and to con- he Exercise of it to Subjects of Importance to the World; but it impracticable to do This, *cy Reason*, or *Law*, as it now stands, tell us They will either make the end to Them, or destroy it.

all conclude with another Passage *Andrew Marvel*, only desiring my rs to remember that Mr *Marvel* ngaged with an Advocate for *ec- tical Tyranny*, which is not our it present; but the Satire will hold y strong, *mutatis mutandis*, against ntenders for *civil Oppression*—

ing of *Bays*, or Dr *Parker*, he *says*, -The *Press* has ow'd Him a Shame Time, and is but now beginning off the Debt; the *Press*, that vil- Engine, invented much about the Time with the *Reformation*, that one more Mischief to the *Discipline Church*, than all the *Doctrine* can Amends for. 'Twas an happy

when all Learning was in *Manu-* and some little *Officer*, like our r, kept the Keys of the Library; the *Clergy* needed no more Know- than to read the *Liturgy*, and ity no more Clerkship than just h to save Them from *Hanging*. ow, since *Printing* came into the , such is the Mischief, that a Man

write a Book, but presently He wered. Could the *Press* but once jur'd to obey only an *Imprmatuur*, *thor* might not disdain, perhaps, to of its most zealous Patrons. There een Ways found out to banish *Mi-* to fine not only the *People*, but he *Grounds and Fields*, where They led in *Conventicles*; but no Art uld prevent these *seditions Meetings* ers. Two or three brawney *Fel-*

lows in a Corner, with *meer Ink and El-* bow-Grease, do more Harm than an hun- dred schismatical Divines, with their *sweaty Preaching*; and, which is a strange Thing, the very *Spunges*, which one would think should rather deface and blot out the whole Book, and were anti- ently used to that Purpose, are become now the Instruments to make Things le- gible. Their ugly *Printing-Letters*, that look but like so many *rotten Teeth*, how oft have They been pull'd out by B. and L. the *publick Tooth-drawers*? And yet *rafcally Operators of the Press* have got a Trick to fasten them again in a few Minutes, that they grow as firm a *Ser-* and as biting and talkative as ever. O *Printing*! how hast Thou disturb'd the Peace of Mankind! that *Lead*, when moulded into *Bullets*, is not so mortal as when founded into *Letters*! There was a Mistake sure in the Story of *Cadmus*; and the *Serpent's Teeth*, which He sow'd were nothing else but the *Letters* He in- vented.

London Journal, Feb 8. No. 815.

Situation of Ministers of State.

THE Difficulties and Discouragements of a Minister of State in a free Government, are infinitely greater than in an arbitrary one. Where the People know no *Liberty*, nor the Country *Lacus*; where there is no Government but *Power*; no *Power* but *Will*; nor *Will* but that of one Man; the Minister has nothing to do, but to strike in with his Humours and Inclinations: But under a free Government, the Minister has not only the *So-* vereign, but the Subjects to please; and even the *Heads and Leaders* of those Subjects in Church and State.

It's very difficult to oblige both Prince and People; and yet a Minister will hardly continue long and secure in Power, without consulting the real Interest of both: If he don't oblige the Prince, he is thrown by, or *let fall*; if he disoblige the People they'll make him fall. He is ever liable to the Suspicions of Prince or People: The Prerogative of the one, or the Liberties of the other, are thought not enough consider'd. *Power* is look'd on by the People as ever dangerous to *Li-* berty; and *Liberty* is look'd on by the Prince as something dreadful to *Power*, and threatening to Prerogative. The Minister, who holds the Balance equal between Prince and People, shews that *point of Wisdom* which every Minister;

In a free Country, should steadily pursue, as the *only Method* to serve his Country, and secure himself.

This highest Point of *Wisdom* hath invariably been pursued by the present *Ministry*, or (as the *Craftsman* will allow but one) the present *Minister*: If he hath suffer'd the Balance to incline a little, 'tis towards the People; for he hath been instrumental in procuring several Laws for the *Enlarging and Enforcing* our *Liberties*, and promoting *Trade*; but none to encrease *Irregularity*; thinking, perhaps, the King hath enough to *protect and defend* the People; that more might *hurt* Them, and *less* render Him incapable of doing them so much Good.

But notwithstanding this *Wisdom* and *Moderation* of the Minister, he has in a thousand Papers been represented as designing the *Destruction* of our *Constitution* and *Liberties*; tho' his Enemies have not been able to produce an Instance of *one Attempt* towards to black a Design nor given any Reason that it ever enter'd into his Thoughts; or if it did, it is impossible he should have it in *his Power*, or in *his Will*. Nor in his Power, for then he must have it in his Power to take away the *Estates and Understandings* too, of a Majority of the House of Lords and Commons, whose *remote and immediate Interest* consist in the Preservation of *Liberty*; which they will never give up, because 'tis not in the Power of a King of *England* to give them an Equivalent for it. Besides, how base is it, to represent the *Noblemen and Gentlemen of England* as the mere *Creatures* of one Man, profligate, abandon'd, ready to sacrifice themselves and Posterity to a ridiculous, wild, visionary Scheme, that never could enter the Breast of any but a Madman, in a Country of *general Knowledge*, and *general Property*.

Nor is it possible it should be in *his Will*, if the *Dissertator on Parties* reasons justly, *See IV. p. 744 H.* "Tis one of the greatest Paradoxes in the World, that a Man should *have Abilities* to destroy the Constitution, and yet *not Sense enough* to see his *own remote* as well as *immediate*, his *Family* as well as *personal Interest*."

To conclude; if there is a Man weak enough to believe, that this Gentleman intends to enslave us, he will equal one of the Fathers of the Church, in the *Hereticism and Constancy* of his Faith, and *be- lieve*, because 'tis impossible.

F. Osborne.

Edinburgh Miscellany, Feb. 8. No. 113.

The generous Paragoner.

Mr Hooker,

I Lately partook of the following Piece of Conversation, with some *Fellow-Travelers* in a *Stage-Coach*. After some Discourse on *Living*s, and the Preferments of the *Clergy* in general, a grave, elderly Gentleman thus deliver'd himself. "Considering the Expence of a *London Life*, I always look'd on the *City Clergy*, those especially includ'd within the *Fire Act*, as the most *meanly* provided for of any of their *Brethren*. About 16 Years ago I lived in Town and am now going to take my Farewell of it. During my Residence there, 'twas my Turn to be chosen *Church Warden* in the Parish of —, and consequently 'twas expected I should collect our *Doffor's Tythes*. When I was in Trade I left the Payment of *Church and Poor's Rates* to the Care of my *Book-Keeper* who had annually brought me in a Charge of about 2 l. under the Article of — paid to the Church. When I came to collect the *Doffor's Tythes*, I was surpriz'd to find myself charg'd at no higher a Rate than 1 s. per Quarter towards his Maintenance; and was inform'd by my *Foreman* that the rest of the 2 l. odd Money, had been annually distributed between the *Letturer, Reader, and Clerk*. I was content to continue the same Allowance to these *Relatives* to the Church, as believing every Man had a Right to a Reward for his Labour: But I was ashamed to see the *good Man* when I came to deliver to him the Collection I had made for him, as knowing he had annually given as much to my Servants, at the several times he dined with me as I had allow'd him for his whole Year's Duty. I ask'd his Pardon for this *undesign'd Neglect* of him and oblig'd him to accept of *Two Guineas*, as a Free-will Offering for my self and Family. I soon found my Example was follow'd by several of the most wealthy Persons in the Parish; whereby the Income of the *Living* was increas'd from 120 l. to 150 l. per Ann. I do not mention this out of *Vanity*; for my Estate, now in *Land*, is but what it then was in *Money, Mortgages, Bonds, &c.* and yet I did not then pay the Parson, the *Tythe* of what I now pay our *Minister* in the Country; who, tho' an honest Man, is inferior to my *City Doffor*."

A *Clergyman* in the Coach discover'd to us, that he was then going to take Possession,

in of that very *Living* the Gentle-
d been speaking of, the above-
d Doctor being lately dead; and
to return his *Benefactor* Thanks,
g'd his Interest among his *old*
A *urs* for their Continuance of the
nerosity to *him*; which the Gen-
lamenting the Loss of his deceas'd
and giving such a *Character* of
seem'd plainly intended for his
r's Imitation, promis'd he would.
ordingly did, as I have since B
with good Success.

80

Thurs, M. N.

Secret Journal, Feb. 13. N^o 268.

Drawing-room Lady.

LAVIUS,

ETTA was born in the Parish of
James's, and was educated till
er the Inspection of an old Aunt,
rable Piece of Gaiety! who for
us past has never miss'd a Draw-
om when her Health would per-
Under her, *Lysetta* soon grew per-
all the Arts of a Jilt, a Flirt, and
et. Before she was 15 one young
poison'd himself for her; and an-
to whom she had promised Mar-
fell in a Duel, occasion'd by a Story
s'd for that Purpose. Her favourite
as, instill'd by her Aunt, were,
Woman of Quality might safely
of all Liberties but one; and That
g could hurt her Reputation, but
blute Detection in a criminal Con-
on.

h these Accomplishments *Lysetta*
d all Opportunities of extending
nquets. Her way was, to ex-
erself favourably of every pretty
she saw before some of his Ac-
ance; and if that fail'd, she sent
Billet-deaux, which Men are na-
apt to interpret to their own Ad-
e. She had 5 humble Servants at
ime, and to each plighted a Vow
mal Constancy. She can diversify
it herself to all Humours, for the
f being thought agreeable; but the
bler and Hypocrite contaminate
r good Qualities, and render her
st contemptible Creature breathing.
ut 6 Months ago she fancied, the
ous World imagin'd she liv'd Single
e she could not alter her Condition;
ke the Man who run himself into
let his Neighbours see he did not
for Credit. *Lysetta* therefore re-
to marry. Accordingly she match'd

with a young Baronet, who was both too
polite, and too necessitous, to engage in
Wedlock for any thing but Money. She
has 400 l. a Year Pin-money; and a *Smith-*
field Joinrure into the Bargain. 'Twas
likewise stipulated before Marriage,
never to interrupt each others private
Schemes and Pleasures. In Consequence
whereof they lie in separate Beds; never
breakfast or dine together without a for-
mal Intercourse of Messages, and are the
best bred pair about St James's. Since her
Marriage she has enliss'd not a few into
the Number of her Slaves; and thro' the
most exquisite Dissimulation, persuaded
all her former Gallants of her inviolable
Attachment to them. To each she de-
plores the Misfortune of having been
subjected to the Temper of an avaricious
old Aunt, whose base Principles made
her consider all Things as Trifles when
put in Competition with Grandeur and
Wealth; yet doubts not but Providence
will, some Time or other, bless her with
Liberty; and solemnly vows to give
them all convincing Proofs of her Sin-
cerity and Regard.

There's not a Woman in *England* of
this Character, but what has ruined more
young Ladies than either the Charitable
Corporation or Beau *Fielding*. A well
disposed Wife, or an innocent young
Lady, are always the Objects of their
Malice. To interrupt the Peace of an
affectionate Couple, and to instill into a
pretty Maiden the Principles of Scheming,
Gallantry, and Jilting, afford the most
sensible Satisfaction. Thus are the Ex-
pectations of their Addressers disappoint-
ed; and thus the Tranquillity and Hap-
piness of a deserving Man is often broke
in upon; his small Fortune is shatter'd;
and Jealousy, which *Milton* calls the
Hell of injur'd Lovers, subverts his Quiet
more forcibly, than even the Necessities
to which he is reduced.

I have been a Sufferer from the Arts
of one of this Gang. By the Follies and
Extravagance of a Woman, who for 13
Years in the Country made me the best
of Wives, I am reduced to a State of ir-
recoverable Ruin. Here he quotes from
Milton, Adam's Reflection on his yielding
to Eve, which see Vol. I. p. 524 H.

Secret Journal, Feb. 13. N^o 275.

Of Pretenders to Publick Virtue,

NOTHING can draw the Profession
of Publick Virtue into a Jest or
its Professors into Reproach, but their

Intincerity in assuming the Character and their Inconsistency in acting it.

If then we should see a Man, or Set of Men who assert themselves to be the *Guardians of Liberty*, yet not enduring even a common Restraint; such Men cannot be Patriots, but are Impostors.

Again; if these Men assert themselves to be *Patriots* on their being *professed* Enemies to the *Influence of Courts*, yet are known to have served Courts for the Advantage of Places, Honours, and Rewards; and in *publick Appeals* to the Nation, are corrupting Men to act against the Service of their Prince and Country, by declaring they shall be rewarded with the *Spoils of the Government* on the Defeat of the Government: Is this Patriotism or publick Virtue? Or, is it not *bargaining for Votes* by Hire, when *Places and Employments* are expressly pointed out to *M—rs* on the Success of Opposition? See p. 25 H.

See the *same Men* in the Business of *publick Enquiry*, *Professing* themselves Zealous to do Right; yet, if they are seen to pervert Justice to gratify Revenge against a Minister: Does such Conduct flow from Candor or Patriotism, or even from common Honesty?

If the *Band of Patriots* have taken all the Frauds and Infamy of dishonest Dealers into their Protection, turning the Enquiry, by a monstrous Perversion, to load Ministers with that Grievance they had endeavour'd to redress: Could *These* be Patriots?

View them in their *darling Province* of serving and supporting the *Constitution and Liberties of Parliaments*, exclaiming against the wicked Design of *weeding* a House of Commons; (See V. IV. p. 263 G) yet, if they openly engaged themselves in the *Jobs of Elections*, and in the Contest where the Friends of their Party were either *Petitioners*, or *petitioned against*, the *Merit of Party* was with them, the *only Merit of the Cause*.

Wallingham a little further hints at an Affair, where Patriotism singled out those for its Victims whose Fortunes were like to make their Punishments popular, tho' their Conduct was free from Suspicion; whilst others had Protection, notwithstanding *notorious Guilt*; and the World was taught, that to be the Relation of a *Great Male-content's Mistress* was Indemnity even from Crimes, when Innocence was punished with all Severity.

He concludes, that as the most *corrupt Officer* the Treasury in our Times ever

knew; and the *most profligate, blundering Negotiator* which the Councils of this Kingdom were ever conducted by, are in the Patriotic Cabal, it's necessary to blacken the Reputation of others lest such *Characters of Filth* should appear as odious as they ought to be singular.

Journal, Feb. 15. No. 274.

THERE is nothing more shocking to the People, under all Governments, than to see so great a Share of Power lodg'd in the Hands of a Fellow-Subject, as to enable him to controul and insult the whole Nation, at the same Time it lessens and degrades the Prince into a Tool.

In Governments the most Arbitrary, Princes have been jealous of their Reputations upon this Head. — An Ambassador of *Portugal* being introduced to an Audience of *Lewis XIV.* the King started an Affair depending betwixt the two Kingdoms; the Ambassador thinking it a nice Point, or not being fully prepar'd, answer'd, If your Majesty pleases, I will settle that Point with your Minister. — Sir, replied the King, I have a great many Servants, but I have no Minister.

What a dismal Description does *Mezey* give of the Reign of *Henry III.* of *France*, which he calls, the Reign of Ministers and Favourites, who enervated all the good Qualities of their Prince, disposed his Mind to nothing but Indolence and Sloth, — and almost deafen'd him with eternal Flatteries, while they sold all his Favours, and Preferments, and ruin'd both the Foreign and Domestick Interests of *France*, which had this Consequence, that all Men of Honour forsook the Court, and left these Harpies to waste the Kingdom with new Taxes, and to pursue all their villainous Designs without Opposition.

Our own History will furnish us with Examples of the same Nature; but it must be observ'd, that as often as our Princes have given the Reins of the Government into the Hands of some Minister or Favourite, the People have generally conceiv'd a Notion, that some Design was laid against their Liberties, and that when arbitrary Measures were resolv'd upon, some bold, busy, upstart Fellow was to be made a *Factotum*, in order to take the Odium consequent thereon off from the Person of the Prince.

I believe it will be allow'd, that this was the Case in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* when *Car. Woolsey* govern'd this Nation

as his King, — but what was his — Historians tell us, that the King had engaged the King should not Money while he was at the of his Affairs, a Reason that will rarely prevail, either with a Man, or a Miser; but in the 18th of this Reign, Commissions were issued under the King's own Hand, to Counties of England, for levying upon the Goods of the Laity, and upon those of the Clergy; at the People were so disgusted, that Riots were fear'd, and the more, there was no standing Army. — the whole, the King thought fit to v the whole Proceeding, declaring been imposed on, and that his had been represented much richer: found they were, and that he desire nothing of them, but what will well spare, upon which, says Historian, a thousand Blessings were'd upon the King, and as many upon the Cardinal.

r the Fall of *Woolsey*, *Thomas* el, a Man of low Birth, found of ingratiating himself with the this Man did not want natural but being poor and ambitious, he ach Advice as fell in with the Humour and Passions of the King, as judge best Way to raise his Fortune, feed he had many great Employments conferr'd upon him, and was created ; but the King had Art enough to him an Actor in all the unpopular he advised, so that when the Dis- on grew very high, the King threw im all the Errors, and by making Sacrifice, did really regain the Affection of the People: And what is still remarkable is, he was condemn'd his Head by a Bill of Attainder, a unjust Method of proceeding, (say our ians) but it was just against him, he had been the Promoter of it others. —

complain'd, because he could e the King's Order in his Justification many of the Crimes laid to his ; but this was no Justification, for the worst Minister would be safe in his Actions; and to screen them might procure the King's Order, would never be refus'd while they u'd in Favour; but it is the Happiest free and limited Governments, Order from the Sovereign is al- to be an Impunity for arbitrary is in the Minister. Thus,

Cromwell fell not by the Displeasure of the King, but was crush'd by the Weight of a popular Odium, which, whoever incurs, since it never was incur'd without bad Actions, will certainly meet the like Fate, where the People have any Share of Liberty. Hence we may see by what a great Mistake it is, to imagine, it in the least dangerous to a Prince to give up a hated Minister, tho' he begins to look formidable by a Number of mercenary Dependants, he may be parted with upon safe, and often, upon honourable Terms.

As to his Dependants, it is ten to one, that they all fall from him as soon as Fortune begins to frown. — In the Reign of the unfortunate *Richard II.* the Earl of *Wilshire*, *Sir John Baggot*, and *Sir Henry Green*, (who had been the Occasion of so much Disaffection in that Reign, being taken) among the People who insulted them most; and cried for Justice on them, were many of those who had been their constant Attendants, Flatterers, and Champions, while they kept their Power.

Notwithstanding this, and innumerable other Instances, it has been represented as dangerous to the Prince to gratify his People, or to part with a Minister who has incur'd a universal Odium; nay, it has been lately asserted, tho' falsely, and by Hirelings, that *Edward II.* and *Richard II.* were not undone by standing by their Ministers and Creatures, but by giving them up. *Pierce Gaveston* and the *Spencers*, were all executed against the King's Consent, the protecting of whom occasion'd such a universal Disaffection against him, that it brought on his Ruin. See Vol. II. p. 765 C.

The Historians tell us, "He had no Inclination to relieve the Grievances of his Subjects, all his Thoughts and Power being turn'd against the numerous Enemies of *Pierce Gaveston*, and afterwards of the two *Spencers*, not considering that his Adherence to these rapacious Fellows drew from him the Affections of his People; — nay, when he was oblig'd to resign his Crown to his Son, the Parliament declar'd, (what the Voice of the Nation had declar'd before) that he was unfit to govern any longer, — for these Reasons,

"That in all his Reign he had been misled and govern'd by others, who gave him evil Counsellors, to the Dishonour of himself, and the Destruction of his People, not considering or knowing, whether it was Good or Evil, nor would he remedy these Things when he was petition'd to it by the chief Men of his King-

dom, nor suffer them to be redress'd.

That he would not submit to good Council, nor the good Government of his Kingdom, but neglecting the Business of the Realm, gave it to be govern'd by others, and pass'd his Time in Works and Employments unbecoming his Station.

That whereas he was bound by Oath to do Justice to all, he only observ'd his own Profit, and his wicked Counsellors.

That having abandon'd his Kingdom to Favourites, and by Default of his Person become incorrigible, without Hopes of Amendment." — All which being too notorious, he was declar'd to be no King.

I will not go so far as to describe the miserable End of this unfortunate Prince; let it suffice that all his Misfortunes might have been prevented, had he listen'd to the Complaints of his Subjects.

The Craftsman, Feb. 15. No. 450.

QUOTATIONS, when properly applied, are certainly useful, either by way of authority to enforce an Argument; or to illustrate Points, which Decency, Prudence, or common Safety will not permit us to explain in naked Terms. For this Reason I shall relate a Story from *Rapin*, of the D. of *Bretagne* in the Reigns of our *Richard III.* and *Henry VII.*

"*Francis II. D. of Bretagne* suffered Himself to be wholly guided by *Peter Landais*, his Treasurer, and committed to Him the sole Management of his Affairs. This Favourite, who was the Son of a Taylor, carried Matters so insolently, that He drew upon Himself the Hatred of all the Bretons. 1484, it happen'd that the great Men, having combined together would have seiz'd Him in the very Palace; but, missing their Aim, he caus'd Them to be condemn'd for High Treason. But as the whole Country was against Him, He believed it best to support Himself by some foreign Aid. To that End He sent, in his Master's Name, Ambassadors to *Richard*, on Pretence to make a Truce with Him, which was accordingly concluded in June at *Fontfratt*, and was to last till the 24th of April next.

But this was not all; *Richard* promis'd the D. of *Bretagne* to aid him with 1,000 Archers; which could be on no other than the just mentioned Account; tho' to obtain them, *Landais* might promise the King to deliver up the E. of *Richmond*, then in *Bretagne*, who hearing this retir'd to France, but the next Year, was advanced to the Throne on the Death of *Richard*. *Rapin* then proceeds,

"In the Beginning of this Year, 1483 *Landais*, in the Name of the Duke his Master, levy'd an Army to put the Sentence in Execution; and the Lords took up Arms in their Defence. Whilst *Bretagne* was thus divided, and the two Parties ready to come to Blows, the condemn'd Lords represented to Those, who serv'd *Landais*, that in the present Business the Interest of the Duke, their Master, was not concern'd, but only his unworthy Favourite's; that it was unjust to shed the Blood of their Countrymen in the Quarrel of such a Man, who had notoriously abus'd his Master's Confidence; that to allay at once the Troubles of *Bretagne*, there was a much more natural and ready Way than That of Arms; namely, to rid Themselves of the Minister; which done, not a Soul would be found but what would pay all due Obedience to the Duke. The Lords of the Duke's Party, deem'd this Expedient very reasonable, but *Landais*, having Notice of it, drew up a Declaration wherein the Duke order'd all of his own Army, who held Intelligence with the proscrib'd Lords, to be deem'd Traytors and Rebels. But This only serv'd to hasten his Ruin. The Chancellor, who was in the Plot against Him, refus'd to set the Seal to it, and inform'd the Lords of it, who resolv'd to have no longer any Regard for the Favourite. So went in a Body to the Palace and laid Hands upon *Landais*, in the Duke's own Apartment, who was fain to deliver Him up, on Condition They would spare his Life. But They brought Him to a speedy Trial, and having convicted Him of a thousand Crimes, made Him atone for them on the Gallows, before the Duke knew any Thing of the Sentence. How much sorer the Duke was troubled at the Death of his Favourite, He could not help granting the Lords of the two Armies Letters of Pardon. — Thus *Bretagne* would have been restor'd to her former Tranquility, had not the Duke been so impolitic as to concern Himself with the Troubles of the Court of France, which proved the Ruin of Himself and Dukedom."

I must observe that He was drawn into this fatal Measure, by supporting his Favourite against the confederated Lords, and the Voice of his People; for the Lords, having fail'd in their first Attempt against *Landais*, and dreading his Revenge, apply'd for Protection to *Ann of Beaujeu*, Governess of *Charles VIII. K. of France*, her Brother. On the other Hand

Landais made the same Application to the Duke of Orleans, who con- the Government with Her, and by Means engag'd his Country in the t of that Prince's Schemes, who defeated in his Projects by the King and his Sister, retired into ne, upon an Invitation given Him *Landais*; here He "gain'd such an lant over the Duke, after that er's Death, that He govern'd Bre-

just as if He had been the So- n. The Advantages he enjoy'd in ountry, where almost every Thing a his Disposal, drew thither abun- of Frenchmen. s gave the Lords of *Bretagne* fresh lies of their Prince, as if these ers were sent for with a Design to e himself of them for their late e upon his Favourite. Under this bension they concerted Measures to the impending Danger. The Court nce, who were likewise apprehen- the Intrigues of the Duke of Or- fomented the Divisions in *Bretagne*, nder the common Pretence of pro- g them against their Sovereign, form- e Project of seizing that *Dutchy*. eserves our Remark, that the Kings sence having attempted to become rs of *Bretagne*, she was the natu- ly of *England*, whose Interest it e protect her against them, to pre- heir becoming too powerful. But VII. being, at that Time, disturb- a Pretender to his Crown, entered Truce with France, for three Years; ich Charles VIII. willingly consent- it he might tie up the Hands of the f *England*, from assisting *Bretagne*. le was likewise engaged, at the same in a Treaty with *Bretagne*; so e could not concern himself in the however necessary it might be, it incurring the just Reproaches and ments of one, or the other.

Court of France, having taken evious Steps, thought it Time to eir Project in Execution; which id by invading *Bretagne* with four s at once, and taking several of the al Towns, before the Duke could mself in a Posture of Defence. ist Charles was pursuing his Con H with such Rapidity in *Bretagne*, he that K. Henry had defeated the pre- E. of Warwick, therefore to divert rom interfering in the Affair of ne, sent Ambassadors to *England*, said Henry that the King their

Master had sent them to impart to him as his best Friend, the good Success of his Arms in *Flanders*, and withal to congra- tulate him upon his Victory over his re- bellious Subjects.—That the King their Master was forced to enter into a just War with the D. of *Bretagne*, who had shelter'd the D. of Orleans, declared E- nemy of France.—That the King of France could not omit taking proper Measures to prevent his pernicious De- signs; his War with the D. of *Bretagne* was properly defensive only, tho' he had caused an Army to enter his Domini- ons; that he, who gave the first Blow, was not to be deemed the Aggressor, but he that gave the Provocation — That therefore the King their Master hoped he would not undertake the Defence of the D. of *Bretagne*, in so ill grounded a Quarrel; but, on the contrary, would as- sist his real Friend, or at least stand neuter'.

Henry answered, that he was indebted to none so highly as to the K. of France, and D. of *Bretagne*; for which Reason he was desirous to give them both real Marks of his Gratitude; and therefore he would take the present Opportunity to discharge the Duty of a true Friend, by endeavour- ing to heal their Differences in an ami- cable Manner, by offering his Mediation.

Rapin tells us, Henry was not so blind, as not to see what the K. of France was driving at; but, unluckily for *Bretagne*, thought he would never be able to put his Designs in Execution. He grieved his Confidence upon the Forces of *Bretagne*, which had hitherto withstood France suc- cessfully; upon the fickle Temper of the French, whose Heat is soon abated by Difficulties; upon the Troubles, the D. of Orleans could raise in France, and up- on the Division, the K. of the Romans could make in *Flanders*. Pursuant to this Notion, which appeared afterwards to be very wrong, he resolv'd to become only Mediator, without sending any Succours to the D. of *Bretagne*. He did not at all question but K. Charles would agree to an Accommodation, for fear of bring- ing upon him the Arms of *England*, and therefore would readily accept of his Mediation. Henry hoped to reap from thence two considerable Advantages, First, the Reputation of having made Peace be- tween the two Princes, whom he was e- qually beholden to. The second was of much more Moment to him. As he was naturally exceeding covetous, and as the Desire of hooping up Money was at the Bottom of all his Designs, he perceived

that *this Affair* would furnish an Opportunity to demand a *Subsidy* of the Parliament, under Colour of assisting *Bretagne*, and the Money come into his *own Pocket*.

Pursuant to this Scheme, he sent Ambassadors to King *Charles*, to proffer his *Mediation*; and, in case it was accepted, the Ambassadors had Orders to go and make the same Offer to the D. of *Bretagne*. *Charles* was then employed in the Siege of *Nantz*; and as he hoped to be soon Master of the Place, he saw nothing after that capable of hindering him from wholly subduing *Bretagne*. Wherefore all his Endeavours tended only to order the Matter so, that the King should send no Succours to the D. of *Bretagne*, before *Nantz* was taken. When the Ambassador, had offered him the *Mediation* of the King their Master, he answered, with a great deal of Dissimulation, that he willingly consented that the King of *England* should act not only as *Mediator* between Him and the D. of *Bretagne*, but also as *Judge*, to decide as he pleas'd.

The Ambassadors, imagining they had got over the greatest Difficulty, repaired to the D. of *Bretagne*, who was shut up in *Nantz*, and made him the same Offer. The D. of *Orleans* told them, in the Name of that Prince, that at a Time, when his Country was ready to be swallowed up by the *French*, he had expected actual Succours from the King of *England*, sooner than a *Mediation*, which must needs be fruitless, since nothing was more easy than to spin out a Treaty till *Bretagne* was lost; that he intreated the King to call to Mind the Favours he had received from *Bretagne*, and to consider of what Consequence it was to *England* to hinder that Dukedom from becoming a Province of *France*. The Ambassadors having brought back this Answer to K. *Charles*, he took occasion to tell them that, for his Part, he was very desirous of Peace, as plainly appeared by the Proposal he had made; but that he was sorry that the D. of *Bretagne*, better as he was by the D. of *Orleans*, would never comply, without being forced to it by the Continuation of the War. He was so cunning as to instil this Notion into the Ambassadors, who, at their Return into *England*, gave the King to understand that it was proper to leave the Duke of *Bretagne* under his present, ill Circumstances, that he might be induced of himself to sue for the *Mediation* he had rejected.

In short, tho' the King of *France's* Design to conquer *Bretagne* was now visible,

and the Parliament of *England* had granted *Henry* a large Subsidy for the Defence of it; he went on in his old Course of *Negotiation*, in hopes of saving the Money, till the Affairs of that unhappy Country was reduced so low, that the young Dutchess *Anne*, Daughter and Successor of *Francis* the 2d, who dy'd a little before, was in a Manner obliged to take King *Charles* in Marriage, and thus united *Bretagne* to the Dominions of *France*. *Rapin* observes that *this Union* was to the irreparable Damage of *England*; since her Alliance with the Duke of *Bretagne* gave her such an Advantage over *France*, as could not be retrieved.

I shall make but two very short Remarks upon this Piece of History.

First, it appears from hence of what dangerous Consequence it is for any Prince to support such a Minister as *Landais* against the general Complaints of his People, backed by the great Men of the Country; for to this was owing the Destruction of *Bretagne*, long after the original Author of it was rotten in his Grave.

Secondly, From this Example we may likewise see the ridiculous Policy of suffering ourselves to be amus'd with *Embassies* and *Negotiations*, when Essentials are concerned, and the Balance of Power is visibly attacked. Had *Henry VII.* assisted the D. of *Bretagne* with Vigour, as soon as the *French King's* Design appeared, he might have easily prevented it; but it could not be expected he would listen in earnest to an Accommodation, when the chief Part of the Country was actually in his Hands. Thus did *France* swallow up that *Dutchy*, which had long been a Check upon her, and acquired such a Power as hath ever since been formidable to *Europe*.

The DAILY COURANT, Feb. 16. observes, upon this Craftsman, which professes to use Quotations for illustrating what would not be decent or safe to explain in naked Terms, that it is only design'd to throw out some base Insinuations against his Prince, the Piece itself being inconsistent; for that in the beginning, it fixes it as an heinous Crime on the Minister of the D. of *Bretagne* his precipitating his Master into an unnecessary War with *France*, but in the Conclusion, treats our not entering into a War as the ridiculous Policy of suffering our selves to be amus'd with *Embassies* and *Negotiations*; tho' his Party opposes every security against such Amusement. So in the Craftsman Feb. 1. (says the Courant) Britain is inveigh'd against

ing her Head into every Body's and in this *Craftsman* is exclaim'd it having entred into the Quar-
c Continent long ago. Thus Mr
may hereafter claim the Credit
; condemn'd either of these Ways
prove wrong.

il Spectator, Feb. 15. No. 332.

The Humourist.

ONECASTLE,
utely in an agreeable Company
dies and Gentlemen, when the
f Conversation turned upon this
; Which of the two Sexes was
cle and inconstant in their Tem-
conduct? I must own the Female
is vindicated the Honour of their
much more Advantage than we
of ours; and, indeed, they are
more *unalterable* in their Reso-
n general, but particularly more
g in an Argument than Men.

The Ladies took up a Book, and
following Character of a *Male*
it, and challenged us to produce
ce of any of their Sex half so
l and capricious. (Law's call to a de-
out is a p. 189.)
is rich and in Health, yet always
d always searching after Happi-
very Time you visit him, you
new Project in his Head; every
ng to seize him, that if you was
him from it, he would think
quite out-done.

I first setting out in Life, *fine*
as his Delight; his Enquiry was
r the best *Tailors* and *Perruque*
and he had no Thought of ex-
any Thing but *Dress*. But this
not answering his Expectations,
ff his *Brocades*, put on a plain
led at *Fops* and *Beaux*, and gave
o Gaming with great Eagerness.
Pleasure fatished for sometime,
by the Fate of *Play* drawn into
ie left off the *Dice*. The next
at seized his wandering Imagi-
ras the Diversion of the *Town*;
more than a Twelvemonth you
n talk of nothing, but *Ladies*,
-Rooms, *Birth-Nights*, *Plays*,
d *Assemblies*: But growing sick
he had Recourse to hard *Drink*-
e he had many a merry Night,
with stronger Joys than he had
re: Here he had Thoughts of
his Staff, and looking out no
but unluckily falling into a Fe-
rew angry at all *Strong Liquors*,

and took his Leave of the Happiness
of being drunk. The next Attempt after
Happiness carry'd him into the *Field* for
two or three Years; nothing was so hap-
py as *Hunting*; and he leaped more *Hedges*
and *Ditches* than had ever been known in
so short a Time: If you met him at home
in a bad Day, you would hear him blow
his Horn, and be entertained with the
surprising Accidents of the last Chace.
No sooner had *Flatus* outdone all the
World in the Breed and Education of his
Dogs, built new *Kennels*, and new *Stables*,
and bought a new *Hunting Seat*, but he
immediately got Sight of another Hap-
piness, and was some time after deep in
the *Pleasure of Building*: Now he in-
vents new Kinds of *Dove-Coats*, and has
such Contrivances in his *Barns* and *Sta-
bles*, as were never seen before.

The next Year he leaves his House un-
finish'd, complains to every Body of
Masons and *Carpenters*, and devotes himself
wholly to the Happiness of *riding* about.
But having after some Time, tired both
himself and his Horses, the happiest
Thing he could think of next, was to go
abroad and visit *Foreign Countries*; and
there indeed Happiness exceeded his
Imagination, and he was only uneasy, that
he had begun to live so fine a Life no
sooner: yet the next Month he returns
home, unable to bear any longer the Im-
pertinence of *Foreigners*.

After this he was a great *Student* for
one whole Year; he was up early and
late at his *Italian Grammar*, that he
might have the Happiness of understand-
ing the *Opera*, and not be like those un-
reasonable People that are pleas'd with
they don't know what. *Flatus* is very
ill-natur'd, or otherwise, just as his At-
fairs happen to be when you visit him;
if you find him when a Project is almost
worn out, you will find a peevish ill-bred
Man; but if you had seen him just as he
enter'd upon his *riding Regimen*, or begun
to excel in sounding of the Horn, you
had been saluted with great *Civility*.

Flatus is now at a full Strand, and is
doing what he never did; — he is *rea-
soning* and *reflecting* with himself. He
loses several Days in considering which
cast-off Way of Life he should try again. — P. 192.

When I had considered a while the many
strange whimsical Tempers there are in
the World, of both Sexes, I began to re-
flect on the *Causes* of such ridiculous Ef-
fects, and found two, namely, a too great
Levity and *Weakness* of Understanding,
and,

and, a Want of a sufficient Fund of Self-Enjoyment and Satisfaction.

First, a Man who forms right Notions and Judgments of Things, is sedate and compos'd within himself, is fixed and constant; because by using a nice Care and Attention of Mind, in Regard to the Objects that present themselves to his Thoughts, and nor skipping from one Thing to another, in an unsettled Train, and an irregular hasty Succession of Ideas, he goes to the Bottom of Things, examines them thoroughly, and thence learns their true Nature and Tendency; whether they agree with his Circumstances, his Way of Life, and the particular Disposition of his own Mind: But an inconstant, changeable Creature no sooner casts his Eye upon one Object, but immediately removes it to another; a general View, or Idea of any Thing, serves his Turn; he has not Patience to look any farther than the bare Surfaces of Things; he is in too great a Hurry of Spirits, and this it is which occasions that light, volatile Temper, which runs after an endless Variety of Objects, and creates the greatest Unsettledness and Inconstancy.

Secondly, nothing can be a plainer Indication of a Man's being uneasy than to be trying many different Ways of amusing himself, and to be often changing the Scenes of his Diversions. Happiness is center'd in a few Objects; it ever flows regularly on with an easy and peaceable Stream, not diffusing and weakening itself by taking too great a Compass, and going out of its proper Bounds. But *Uneasiness* is quite of a different Nature; for having no Support, we fall into many wild Extravagancies of Fancy, and are made to ramble up and down after imaginary Satisfaction, because we are not in possession of real ones.

I am Yours, CONSTANTINE.

Weekly Messenger, Feb. 16. No. 114.

Scripture Inspiration defended against the Notion that the Bible has no better Authority than the Laws of Lycurgus or Numa.

I will not deny, says this Author, that an unassured Penman might relate Facts, and the Performance of Miracles of which he was Eye-Witness, and thereby convince us, that *Jesus* was the *Messiah*. He might likewise describe, in the main, the Life and Manners of this *Messiah*; and give us a general Idea of his *Doctrine*. But surely the Case of our fa-

cred Writers is very different: It was not only their Design, to prove that *Jesus* came from God, but that he came also to reveal God's Will, and to publish his Laws in relation to our Faith and Manners.

Nay from the *Apostles* and *Evangelists* themselves may be proved, that our Faith was written, as well as preached, under the Guidance of the *Holy Spirit*, which our Blessed Lord promised should always superintend their Conduct, *should lead them into all Truth, and bring all Things to their Remembrance of what Jesus did and taught*. And had they this infallible Security in every occasional Sermon? and did they want it when they set down the same Discourses in writing for the Use of all Mankind? No, if we may judge from the Opinion they had of the *Usefulness of Scripture*. All Scripture is given by Inspiration of God, and is profitable for Doctrine, for Proof, for Correction, for Instruction in Righteousness, that the Man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good Works. (see *Inspiration* defended, Vol. IV. p. 435. 6.)

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D *Grubstreet Journal* Feb. 27. No. 269.

A Satire on some modern Entertainments, and their Encouragers.

A Correspondent begs Mr. *Bavins* will take the first Opportunity of recommending ONE who has at Heart the Honour and Propagation of their Society; and acquaints him with the Nature of the Entertainment he intends to exhibit, entitled the *History of the Fall of the Tower of Babel*. This Play, Opera, Farce, or Pantomime, is, says he, so conform to the present reigning *Grubstreet* Taste, that I don't doubt its Success. He goes on:

1st, I have a fine scene of the Tower of Babel; which scene, if not like the said Tower, hath, at least, with the Prospect of Stone-henge at Drury Lane, this to recommend it, that 'tis like nothing else.

2dly, The Giants, whom I suppose the Builders of Babel, will be personated by some Defectors from the King of Prussia's tall Regiment of Grenadiers, who are, by several Inches, better Actors, than any yet shewn on the English Stage (*Mysser Cajanus* himself not excepted.)

3dly, I shall perform in *High Dutch*, and this for these Reasons: 1st, my actors speak no other; 2dly, as the learned *Garrinus Becanus* informs us, this was the original Language, and therefore probably that which the Builders of Babel spoke; and lastly, it will be in no danger of being

ing understood by any of my Audience.

4thly, To oblige all Tastes, and provide a Bit for every Palate, I have taken an Opportunity, from the Confusion of Tongues, to introduce the *French* and *Italian*, and every other Language now in Vogue, as they are said, or sung on the *English* Theatres, or, more properly, the Theatres of *England*: and, as I have done this by way of Chorus, I have introduced likewise every different Kind of Musick; so that the whole will be the most delightful Olio that ever was composed, and cannot fail of taking in both Parties of the *Italian* Opera's, as well as the Admirers of Ballad Opera's now in such high Reputation.

5thly, To delight the Eyes, as well as the Ears of the Spectators, I shall throw down the Tower of *Babel* on the Stage, turn the Stones, whereof it was composed, into Sugar-loaves, which shall be eaten up by Harlequin and Scaramouch; then I shall turn the whole Stage successively into an Orange Grove, a Dog-kennel, a Ship, a Palace, a Mountain, a Wind-mill, a Wheel-barrow; and conclude the whole with a pleasant Prospect of Hell, according to the Conclusion of almost all the modern Entertainments.

And that it may appear how very industrious I am to please, I have actually contracted with two of those *Indian* Jugglers, who (as you may read in several authentick Voyages) can climb to the top of a Ball of Packthread, which they have just thrown up into the Air; thence falling down in several Pieces, their Limbs being immediately put together into their right Places by the Master of the Show, they leap up as well as ever, and make a Bow to the Spectators. These, I think, very far surpass all the Tumblers now in Use in our several Theatres.

To these I shall add (if duly encouraged) the famous *Cameiso* from *Paris*, who shews more in dancing than any Lady whatever; Madam *Violante*, the Rope-dancer; a new Tumbler from *Sadlers-wells*; a Man with a Head and a half; a Horse twenty Hands high; an Owl that never hoots; a Nightingale that never sings; an Ass that has no Ears; and several other Monsters too tedious to mention.

I shall say no more at present; but that, as we are all Foreigners, we rely on the so well-known Hospitality of the *English* Nation. Your Nobility, by encouraging us, will be in no Danger of serving any of their own Countrymen, and be certain of transmitting abroad to

all the Courts of *Europe* a Reputation so advantageous to your Society.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
ARLEQUIN CHIEF D'OEUVRE.

Another Writer in this Journal censures those who engross the Conversation in Company; and instances the Folly of three old Gentlemen, who being invited one Evening among a Club of Neighbours, took up the whole Discourse for several Hours together, in telling over their Rambles abroad, and other Fancies and Whims, of no Use or Instruction to any Body; till the Company, being tired with their Stories, broke up abruptly. The Writer concludes his Remarks with the following Verses:

Who would not chuse to shun the gen'ral
scorn,
And fly contempt?— a thing so hardly born.
This to avoid— let not your tales be long;
The endless speaker's ever in the wrong;
And all abhor intemperance of tongue.
Tho', with a fluency of easy sounds,
Your copious speech with every grace abounds:
Too wit adorn, and judgment give it weight,
Discretion must your vanity abate,
E'er your tir'd hearers put impudence on,
And wonder when the string will be down.
Nor think, by art, attention can be wrought,
A flux of words will ever be a fault.
Things without limit we by nature blame,
And soon the cloy'd with platitudes, if the same.

From the Free Briton Feb. 25. No. 276.

A false Charge against the present Government detected.

AFTER some General Reflections on the Reasonableness of granting essential Supplies for the publick Service, WALSINGHAM takes notice of a Misrepresentation thrown out in a certain Place, thro' the Wantonness of Discourse, namely, 'That the present Government, on certain Occasions, have exceeded the Sum of three Millions in the yearly Charge in maintaining the Peace and Trade of this Kingdom; whereas, even K. William's Wars did not cost the Nation more than 3 Millions per Ann.'

The Injustice, says he, of this, may appear from the Gross Sum of the Grants in 12 Years of K. Wm's Reign (exclusive of the Charge of the Revolution) compar'd with the Charge of a 12 Years Administration during the present Time, even with the Charge exhibited in that late memorable Libel, *The Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domestic Affairs*.

Granted

Granted by Parliament, for Fleets, Armies, Deficiencies, &c. from the Beginning of the Year 1685, to the End of the Year 1700.	L. a.	
Granted by Parliament, in the Time of twelve Years, ending with the Year 1733, (as per p. 24. of the <i>above said</i> <i>Enquiry</i>)		63,737,189 8
Difference in favour of the present Admini- stration.		26,735,953 10
		37,001,225 13

Yet, proceeds *Walsingham*, the present Government is reproached with having consumed more Money in *Times of Peace* than was expended in *K. William's Wars*. Such Charges in the midst of our happy and envied Situation, proceed from the unjustifiable Passion of *Ministry Haters*. 'In an H. of Commons, says *Ep Burnet*, (V. 2. p. 68.) every Motion against a Minister is apt to be wellentertain'd: Some *envy* him; others are *angry* at him; many hope to *share in the Spoils* of him, or of his Friends that fall with him; and a *Love of Change*, and a *Wantonness of Mind*, makes the attacking of a Minister a *Diversions* to the rest.' Thus (concludes *W*) the Clamours on the *Subject before us*, and almost every other Clamour, are to be imputed to the like Causes; since every one of them, when they are fairly considered, appear, by as *strong* and as *clear an Evidence*, to have no better Foundation.

Fog's Journal Feb 22. N^o 275.

Mr Fog,

WHEN I was at the University, my Tutor advis'd me, never to read a controversial Book, without endeavouring to resolve the Matter into some regular Propositions. I have ever since pursued this useful Lesson, — and have often reduc'd large Volumes, by it, into the Compass of a Nut-shell. — I fancy myself not unlike a Person, who is at the Pains of carving up a large Joint of Meat to come at last to a small Marrow-Bone. — Sometimes, 'tis true, he meets with a choice Bit, which he presents to his Friends round him, but generally he has no other Regard, than just the bare Approbation of those near him, for having with, perhaps, some Skill, and no small Industry, discover'd a Bone, without any Thing in it. How far this may be my Case, judge from what follows.

A Pamphlet, under a very specious Title Page, viz. *The grand Accuser, the greatest of all Criminals*, — being recommended to me, as a compleat Answer to all the Libels publish'd in the *Craftsman*, I could not help pursuing it with more than ordinary Attention. See p 29.

The main Design of our Author, must be as follows: — That the Person he calls the Grand Accuser, being himself the greatest of all Criminals, no Credit ought therefore to be given to his Testimony or

B Writings, — and as a Proof that this same Accuser is the greatest of all Criminals, he lays down the subsequent Proposition. — That the Person who accuses a certain great Men in the *Craftsman*, — is the identical Person who abus'd my Lord Godolphin, and the Duke of Marlborough, in the *Examiner*, — and therefore, that the Writings of the *Craftsman*, being equally vindictive and calumnious with those of the *Examiner*, the great Man now clamour'd against must of Consequence stand acquitted of all the Male-Administration laid to his Charge. —

Now, supposing we should allow every Word of this Proposition, to be literally true, (tho' the Falshood of it be evident) the Conclusion is certainly ill drawn, — for surely, it does not follow, because a wicked Person accuses a Man of a Crime, that therefore the accus'd is really Innocent, — for so, there is scarce a Felon convicted at the *Old Bailey*, that may not justly be rank'd in the most innocent Class of People in the World.

E But methinks, there ought to be some better Proof than a bare Assertion, that the Person who writes the *Craftsman*, is the identical Person who wrote the *Examiners*. This, tho' the very Foundation of our Author's fine Superstructure, seems to be a *Petitio Principii*, — a *Postulatum*, which if not conceded to, must immediately determine the Fate of the whole.

F The Conduct of my L—d God — or the D— of M — come just as properly under Consideration in the present Case, as it would be to talk of the Dimensions of the great *Chinese Wall*, or the Shape of his Holiness's Slipper.

G The rest of the Argument runs thus.

The Paper call'd the *Examiner* was intended to serve the Cause of the Pretender, — therefore the Paper call'd the *Craftsman* is intended for that Purpose.

H The Author of the *Craftsman*, is an ungrateful Wretch, to the present Minister, — therefore 'tis impossible he should argue justly upon Facts that are notorious

to every Body, and that do not depend upon any other Evidence but that of Reason and common Sense.

The Author of the *Examiner* falsely charg'd my *Ld God*—*n* with embezzling the Publick Money, — therefore the Author of the *Craftsman* has done the same by a great Man now in Power.

The Treaty of *Utrecht* was a very bad one, — therefore all the Treaties made since are very good ones.

The late Queen recommended to her Parliament, to make a Law against the Liberty of the Press, which the said Parliament did not comply with, — therefore such a Law is very necessary at present.

The late Rebellion was suppress'd by Standing Forces, — therefore no one ought to clamour against a Standing Army for the Time to come.

Such is the Reasoning of this flatuous Declaimer, — this inimitable Deducer of Consequences, — this Defender of Innocence, — and Champion for Power, — whose Book, like a swell'd-out Bladder, may serve a little while to entertain Boys and Children. — But no sooner has some more sturdy Person stamp'd the Wind out of it, but the Game is immediately determin'd, and we see it shrink in an Instant, into the most contemptible Nothingness, when compar'd to its former exulticate Bulk and Appearance.

Master Fog,

HAVING Occasion, t'other Day, to consult that Part of *Littleton's* Dictionary, which explains the proper Names of Persons and Things, I happen'd to cast my Eye on the following Passage, under the Article of *Crete*, *the People of this Island were excellent Archers, and mightily given to Lying.*

Now I should be glad to know, Master Fog, whether that great Genius, who shoots with a long Bow, in the *Courant*, and lately forg'd a Plot out of *Ward's* Pill, is not of *Cretan* Extraction, and descended from those ancient *Archers*. Give me Leave to put another Question to you, now my Hand is in. — We read in History, that *K. Henry VII.* instituted a Band of *fifty Archers*, for a Guard to his Person, which is generally looked upon as the Origin of our *Standing Armies*; but pray, Master Fog, why might not they be a Band of mercenary Writers, who were list'd to *Lye* for him, and *Bite* People out of their Senses, as well as their Liberties?

you, G. T.

Craftsman, Feb. 22. N^o 451.

Misce Stultitiam Consilii brevec.
Dulce est desipere in Loco.

HOR.

THE learned *Erasmus* wrote a Book in praise of *Folly*, and I have somewhere met with an Observation, *that it requires a good Deal of Art to play the Fool well*, which comes up pretty near to *Horace's* Remark, at the Head of my Paper. But the Misfortune is, that few People are Masters of this Art, in any Perfection. They generally prove in Reality what They affect to personate.

The same polite Writer tells us that great Men have a Privilege to play the Fool, *Stultitiam patiuntur Opes* —

and, indeed, it appears by History They have made ample Use of this Privilege.

I shall not take any notice of *Augustus* and other great Men, who have indulg'd Themselves, out of paternal Affection, in little low Games with their Children; but confine myself intirely to Points, properly called playing the Fool.

Caligula, the Roman Emperor, hath made Himself as famous in History for playing the Fool, as for playing the Tyrant, and it is hard to say in which He excell'd most. He took so great an Affection for a Race-Horse, nam'd *Incatatus*, that "besides a Stable of Marble, a Manger of Ivory, Hushing-Cloaths of Purple, and a Poitrell of precious Stones, He furnish'd Him an House very nobly, and appointed Him a Family to entertain those who rendered Visits to his *Equinity* and *Hinnibility*, and to treat such Guests as were invited, with the more Magnificence. Nay, so far did He carry on this Humour, that it is said, had He not been prevented, He design'd to have made his Race-Horse Consul; as fit however for that Office, as his Master to be Emperor."

As an Emperor once did his Horse all these Honours, so an Horse hath had the Credit of making an Emperor. Great Contentions arising about the Choice of a King of *Persia*, it was agreed that the Candidates should come mounted into the Field of Election, and that He, whose Horse neigh'd first, should be deem'd lawfully chosen. It is true, *Darius* play'd his Competitors, an arrant Jockey-Trick, for he there gave his Horse a Mare the Night before, which set Him a neighing, as soon as He came into the Field, and so got the Crown — Happy would it have been for the poor People of *Poland*, if the Candidates for that Crown had come to the same Agreement! Nay, I

well!

would still propose it, and I may say, it is, at least, as good an Expedient as any of Those, yet offered to the Publick for stopping the Effusion of blood.

Nero was likewise an excellent Buffoon, as well as a Tyrant, and when He had drown'd half the City in Tears by his Butcheries, could set Them a laughing again by his Monkey Tricks. He was a great Proficient, in Fiddling, Dancing, Singing, and the like princely Diversions, particularly in Stage-playing; and however He happen'd to blunder upon the Government of an Empire, Nature seems to have design'd Him for a Tumbler, a Rope-dancer, or an Harlequin; even beyond Messieurs Lm and Francisque.

Domitian, another of these Emperors, spent great Part of his Time in catching of Flies, and sticking them thro' the Body; whether merely for Amusement, or to gratify a cruel Temper, as most Writers agree, or for both, is of little Importance to the Publick, But the most remarkable Instance of his playing the Fool, in a very solemn Manner, was the summoning his Privy Council, to consult about making a Platter for a large Fish, that had been presented to Him. This Transaction is related by Juvenal with a great deal of Humour, and a reasonable With, that his whole tyrannical Reign had been employ'd upon such Trifles!

*Utinam his potius Nigis tota illa dedisset
Tempora Jovis.*

The Roman Senate was prostituted, in the same Manner, by several of these Emperors, who studied to make it ridiculous, as well as servile and corrupt. There cannot be a stronger Instance of This, than their conferring the Pratorship upon Pallas, one of Claudius's Freedmen, with the Offer of a vast Sum of Money; and because the Scoundrel thought fit to declare, through his Master's Mouth, that He was contented with the Pratorship, and declin'd the Present, They pass'd a Decree in full Senate, extolling his great Modesty, and returning Him Thanks for the Honour done Them; that He, who was sprung from the old Kines of Arcadia, should condescend to accept the Pratorship, one of the greatest Offices in the Commonwealth. This Decree was afterwards engraved upon Brass, by their Order, and hung up in one of the most publick Roads as a perpetual Monument to his Glory. A pretty Business truly for a Roman Senate to dignity and almost deify a Fellow, in this Manner, who lately came bar-footed

to Rome, as Pliny observes, and with the common Mark of Slavery upon Him!—Does not this furnish us with a lively Instance to what fordid Purposes the most august Assemblies may be debas'd, under and arbitrary Prince, an insolent Favourite, and a corrupted People?

I confine myself intirely, in this Discourse, to antient History; for it might not be altogether safe to produce any Instances of Pimps, Patbicks, Blackheads, and Buffoons, who have been rais'd to the highest Degree of Favour and Power in the present Age, or our own Country.

But my Friend Horace seems to suggest that nobody hath a Right to this Privilege of playing the Fool but Kings, Ministers of State, Ambassadors, and other Personage of high Rank; whereas I apprehend all People ought to be indulg'd in it especially in a free Country; and as the Court-Scribblers frequently assume the Exercise of it, I shall take the same Liberty, whenever I find myself in the Humour.

I have hitherto consider'd only that Kind of Desipency, or playing the Fool, which arises from the Choice of the Desipient; but there is another Species of it, wholly involuntary, and flows as naturally from those, who are affected with it, as any other of their good, or bad Qualities. This is what the Romans call'd Hebetude, and We Dullness; which differs from the other Kind of Desipency as it is of a gloomy, saturnine, and phlegmatick Nature, whereas That is sprightly and mercurial. Dullness is always grave, solemn, and Majestick; so that, having all the outward Marks of Wisdom, it is often mistaken for it. Nay, it is the Opinion of some Philosophers that they are near akin, and as a Wit is alty'd to Madness, according to the Poet, so is Dullness to Wisdom.

There are several Professions, in which Dullness is a necessary Qualification; and I think that of Politicks is allowed to be one. Government is an huge, unweildy Machine that is not to be whirl'd about with every Blast of Wind, but requires slow and regular Motions. Quick volatile Parts are apt to evaporate, and therefore unfit for grave Business of State. Accordingly, if we would consult History, or look round the World at present, we shall find that those, who have governed it, have generally been Men of solid Parts; or if a Man of Wit happens to creep in amongst them, he commonly disconcerts all their Measures, and soon takes

makes it necessary to get rid of him, as Dryden says of my Lord Shaftsbury;

*Their Pace was formal, grave and slack,
His nimble Wit outran the heavy Pack.*

I have now a fair Opportunity of paying my Compliments to a Couple of eminent Statesmen, who seem designed by Nature for the very Posts they enjoy, and have taken Care to cast every Dog out of their Pack, who had either a better Nose, or more Speed than themselves; but such an Attempt might be thought invading the Province of others, who are retained to celebrate the Achievements of these illustrious Brothers, and are exactly qualified for it, according to an old Observation, that the Hero and the Panegyrist ought to be made for each other.

This naturally leads me to say something of the Dullness of Authors; for there are several Species of Writing, in which a proper Degree of Hebetude is absolutely necessary, as well as in other Professions, such as Lexicography, Index-making, and the like; in which a learned Dunce will always succeed much better than the terse Wit in the Universe. Nay, even in other Writings, a little Dullness is not only excusable, but even agreeable enough, at proper Seasons; for there is certainly a Time to be dull, as well as a Time to be witty; but the Misfortune is, that many Writers can never hit upon the latter. Here, the Reader will immediately turn his Eyes to Mother Osborne and that great Cat's Head, who flounces about in the Courant, and beats Himself to Pieces with his own Weight. — I shall never be able to see the Character of *Clodio de Thick-Skullo, de Half-Wit* represented again, nor to read Dryden's Description of *Shadwell*, without thinking of Him.

*His brows thick Fogs, instead of glories grace,
And lambent Dullness plays around his Face.*

To anticipate those Retortions, in which these Writers deal so much, I shall acknowledge I am too often seiz'd with a Fit of Dullness myself, and sometimes pity my Readers, when They are most alarm'd. But, it ought to be consider'd that a little Dullness is sometimes politick, and even necessary in Us, who write against Men in Power; particularly during Term time, or the sitting of Parliament. Our Adversaries seem to be sensible of This, by throwing out their Hints and Menaces of Prosecutions about those Times of the Year. But this Bite will not take any longer; for whenever they begin to threaten again, I am resolv'd to

be more witty than ordinary, and to shew Them that I am not to be bully'd.

There is a third Species of Desipiency, call'd Blundering, and is a Compound of the other Two; for in order to make a compleat Blunderer, He ought to have some of the Vivacity of a Fool, and the Gravity of a dull Fellow. A Character thus mix'd composes a little System of Absurdities, and often proves an agreeable Entertainment in private Life; but when such a Creature thrusts Himself into the Management of publick Affairs, the State must be in a fine Condition, indeed; for as the Ingredient of Folly, which is of an active Nature, will always keep Him aspiring, so the dull Particles of his Composition will gravitate as much; and thus, for Want of a due Medium, He will be eternally fluctuating from one Extreme to another. If He should sometimes deviate, by Accident, into the right Road, it is great odds, but He will straggle out of it again; and an Attempt to correct one Blunder will often draw Him into a worse, according to That of Horace;

In vitium culpe, ducit Fuga. —

But I am afraid the ministerial Writers, will charge me with Pedantry, if not with Popery, for quoting so much Latin, and talking to Them in an unknown Tongue. I shall therefore conclude with congratulating my Country on that happy Temperament, which is so conspicuous in the Constitution of those excellent Persons, who form the present Administration, and make so shining a Figure at the Head of Affairs.

London Journal, Feb. 15, 22. No. 915, 6.

Factions of Anti-Courtiers as pernicious to Liberty, as the arbitrary Measures of Courtiers.

SIR William Temple observes, says a Writer in this Journal, that it seems more reasonable to pity, than to envy, the Fortunes and Dignities of Princes, or great Ministers of State; and to lessen or excuse their venial Faults, or at least their Misfortunes, rather than to increase or make them worse by ill Colours and Misrepresentations: For as every Prince should govern, as he would be governed; so every Subject should obey, as he would be obey'd. But no Traces of this Moral Principle are to be found in the Compositions of the Courtiers. Their labour'd Plans of Government are calculated to destroy that very Balance of Liberty they pretend

pretend to support: And if there are any *Defects* in the *Frame* of our Constitution, it is not by such *unskilful* and *violent* Hands those *Defects* are to be mended. Whatever Pains they take to disguise their *Passions* and *Interests* with the Mask of *Patriotism* and *publick Spirit*, all moderate thinking *Englishtmen* see thro' the Cheat; nor are they so ill informed of the Foundations of our Government as to be made believe it can be undermin'd only one Way. *Publick Spirit* reduced a Tyrant in the Person of *Charles I.* below the lowest Subject; *Liberty* rose as the kingly Power declin'd; was *Liberty* for that the more secure? The same *Publick Spirit* growing *intemperate* and *furious*, raised a Subject in the Person of *Oliver Cromwell*, to the Condition of a most *absolute Tyrant*.

Of what Use then are those *partial Parallels*, or *half Dissertations on Parties*, which shew at best but one Side of the Monster? Let these *desperate* Disturbers of the publick Peace talk what they will of the Love of Country, their *Inclinations* as well as *Capacities* have been already try'd; of whom it may be justly said, that while *Seconds*, or *Coadjutors* in the *Ministerial Power*, they heartily concur'd in the very Points they now point as *odious* and *criminal*; and while *Primiers* were *infamously* and *knowingly* guilty of such Practices, as nothing but the *Liberty* and *Lenity* of that Government cou'd *Pardon*, of whose *Tyranny* and *Severity* they are not *asham'd* to complain.

There are more Ways than one of *sapping* the Foundations of *Liberty*. The *Incroachments* of a Court may do it, so may the *Disfranchisements* of the People. Sir *William Temple* says, even when retired *and unplaced*,

"Besides, the *natural Propension* and the *inevitable Occasions* of Complaint from the Dispositions of Men, or Accidents of Fortune, there are others that proceed from the very Nature of Government. None was ever *perfect*, or free from very great, very just *Exceptions*. An *absolute Monarchy* ruins the People; one *limited* endangers the Prince; an *Aristocracy* is subject to *Emulations* of the Great, and *Oppressions* of the meaner Sort: A *Democracy* to *Popular Tumults* and *Convulsions*; and as *Tyranny* commonly ends in *Popular Tumults* and *Convulsions*, so *Popular Tumults* and *Convulsions* often end in *Tyranny*, while *Factions* are so violent that they will trust any thing rather than one another. So that a

perfect Scheme of Government seems as *endless* and as *useless* a Search, as that of the *Universal Medicine*, or the *Philosopher's Stone*, never any of them out of our *Fancy*, never any of them like to be in our *Possession*!"

What Form of Government best pleases our *Ideal Drawers* of *Parallels* is hard to say. When one of the *Nobility*, of more *Passion* than *Conduct*, falls into *Disgrace*, an *Aristocracy* is commended; when any of the *Commons* meet with the same ill Success, a *Democracy* is preferr'd.

It is not now a Question in England which of the two Forms of Monarchy is to be desired; the *limited* or *absolute*? But then it don't follow, that because we wou'd preserve an *Englisb Parliament*, we should wish a *Polisb Dyet*. *Weak* and

wicked Princes have been ruin'd by *weak* and *wicked Ministers*; and yet the *wisest* and *best* of *Ministers*, have not been always able to secure the Thrones, or even the Lives of the *wisest* and *best Princes*. The People, from a noble Spirit of *Liberty*, have been known to shake off the Yoke of *Tyranny*; and yet have thrown themselves into the Arms of *Tyranny*, from a *mistaken* and *outrageous Passion* for *Liberty*. Both Kings and Favourites have frequently drawn upon them the just and *irreconcilable* Resentment, as well of the *Nobles* as *Commons*: But has it never happen'd that the *Nobles* and *Commons* have been irritated and deluded into a Resentment as *irreconcilable* as *unjust*, against Favourites and Kings, even in those Cases from whence these Retailers of *Histroy* have forced their *Parallels*? To resist the Ruin of every Nation, and the Misfortune of every King on the *Misconduct* of the Administration, is to lay a false Principle, on which to build a false Conclusion. *Liberty* runs as great a Hazard from *false Patriots* and *disappointed Factions*, as it could from the most abandoned *Ministers*, or *ambitious Kings*.

An *ingenuous Writer* would then fairly own, that no Theme is so large and easy as the *Faults* and *Corruptions* of Governments, the *Miscarriages* or *Complaints* of *Magistrates*; none turned to worse and more disguised Ends: That no Governments, no Times were ever free from them, nor ever will be, till all men are *wise*, *good*, and *easily* contented: That no civil or politic Constitution can be *perfect* or *secure*, whilst compos'd of Men *passionate*, *interested*, *unjust*, or *unthinking*, but naturally *restless* and *unquiet*.

A Man retiring, from a sincere *Dislike* of

of the *Administration*, or from a virtuous *Self-Denial*, might yet confess, that few can be called to *publick Charges* and *Employment* of Dignity and Power; that every Man speaks of the *Fair*, as his own Market goes in it; that all are easily *satisfied* with themselves, tho' not with their *Fortune*, that the common People and always find fault with the *Times*, and with *Reason*; for the *Merchant* gains by *Peace*, and the *Soldier* by *War*, the *Shepherd* by wet Seasons, and the *Ploughman* by dry; when the *City* fills, the *Country* grows empty; and while Trade *increases* in one Place, it *decays* in another: That in such Variety of Conditions, Men's Designs and Interests must be *opposite*, and both cannot *succeed* alike; and that whether the *Winner* laughs or not, the *Looser* will complain, and rather than quarrel with his own *Skill* or *Fortune*, will do it with the *Dice*, or those he plays with, or the *Master* of the *House*; so Accidents that can't be *prevented* or *foreseen*, are often laid upon the *Government*.

A Man of *strict* Morality, or even common Humanity, would mention *Assassinations* and *Extrajudicial* Punishments, as *unjustifiable* by the Laws of *Society*; he would admit, that some have been brought to *Scaffolds*, who deserv'd *Statues*; or not offer them as *Patterns* for *Imitation*; that *Solon* and *Pythagoras* have been allowed as the best Men, yet were sacrificed to popular *Rage*, the one banish'd, the other murder'd by *Factions*, rais'd by two ambitious Men in Commonwealths which those wise and excellent Men had founded. That the two *Gracchi*, the truest Lovers of their Country, were miserably slain; that *Scipio* and *Hannibal*, the best Servants of those two great Commonwealths, were banished or disgrac'd, by the *Factions* of their Countries: And that *Barneveldt* and *De Witt*, and in *Holland*, *Sir Tho. Moore* and *Sir Walter Raleigh* in *England*, esteem'd the most extraordinary Persons of their Times, fell bloody *Sacrifices* to the *Factions* of their Courts or their Countries.

Universal Spectator, Feb. 22. No. 333.

Mr Stonecastle,

WHEN that inimitable Genius, the *Spectator*, entertain'd and improv'd the World, he took the *Theatre* under his Care, and both *Authors* and *Audience* had an especial Regard to their Behaviour; then the tender Scenes of *Orway* and *Southern* had Power to raise

the Handkerchief to every Female Eye in the Boxes; and it was thought impossible by the *Toasts*, not to be wrought into a Grief which Nature and Humanity proclaim'd reasonable. But our modern fine Ladies will not redder their Eyes for any Poet that ever wrote: No; *Tragedy* has a quite contrary Effect; in those Parts where the most moving Woes seem real, where *Pity* should possess all the Faculties of the Soul, instead of the anxious Look, the heaving Breast, and the silent Tear, we see the affected Whisper and ridiculous Smile at some ill-bred Lady, who may discover the *Meanness* of her Taste, by the *Tenderness* of her Heart. According to *Milton*, Softness or Compassion is the Property of Woman. For Softness be, and sweet attractive grace.

Nor is this *Tenderness* in the Fair a Weakness, but a kind of additional Charm, for the *Tear* makes a lovely Face appear still lovelier; a weeping Beauty is irresistible. But when their Concern arises from a noble Sentiment and generous Motive it more strongly touches our Heart; and though unmoved with the Beauties of her Person, we cannot resist those of the Mind. The Ladies are not willing to lose any Charms; and if you would shew that their resuming those Charms, and letting fall a Tear in the Theatre, was a Thing they need not be ashamed of, you would do them a Service.

J. Drama.

Mr Stonecastle answers—*Tragedy* is indisputably the most rational and noble Entertainment of the Theatre, and the present general Neglect of it is a Proof of the vitiated Taste of the Age. Our *Beau Monde* want not *Improvement*, but *Diversions*; hence the first Night of a new *Tragedy* will scarce bring the Charge of a House, while to a new *Farce* or *Entertainment* you will scarce gain Admittance at 5 o'Clock. However, hopes, *Tragedy* has not lost all its Admirers; and to such he addresses himself.

The Reason why Persons are ashamed to weep at *Tragedy*, is, because they think it makes them look ridiculous, in betraying the Weakness of their Nature. But why may not Nature shew itself in *Tragedy* as well as in *Comedy* or *Farce*? In those they laugh freely and uncensur'd; yet what moves to *Pity* must not soften it. Some may think it a Weakness to shew so great an Emotion at a *Fiction* only; yet *Comedy* and *Farce* are equally *Fiction*, in the latter of which neither Truth,

Nature,

Nature, nor *Probability* are required, and Persons are not *asham'd* to laugh aloud at the Tricks of *Harlequin*, or Blunders of *Kievrot*, while *Comedy* may but just keep up a *Smile*. The Design of *Comedy* and *Farce* is to put you in a good Humour; that of *Tragedy* to engage your Soul to Pity: Where the pleasantry of the *Author* and *Actor* is affecting, who restrains your Laugh? Surely then where the *tender Sentiment* of the *Poet*, and the *just Distress* of the *Player*, touch the Heart, we, by suppressing our Concern, shew our Error in resisting the Design of *Tragedy*, and not giving way to our Passions.

As to the Ladies, they need not be *asham'd* to drop a Tear before a whole Theatre, when that Tear gains the Heart of every Man of Sense in it. The *Gentlemen* may think it *unmanly* to be equally affected; to them may be repeated a Saying of Mr *Wilks*, as related by Sir *Richard Steele*: That agreeable *Actor* being told in the Green Room, that there was a *General* in the Boxes then weeping for *Indiana*, with a Smile replied, *And I warrant you, Sir, he'd fight ne'er the worse for that.*

From the Prompter, No. 25.

Socrates of Kisses and Love.

THIS Paper consists of two Dialogues, translated from *Xenophon*. The first is between *Xenophon* and *Socrates*, who learnt to dance after he was 65, censuring *Critobolus*, for kissing a beautiful Face. *Socrates*, after asking *Xenophon's* Opinion of the Matter, proceeds thus, Do you thoroughly consider what happens after *kissing a beautiful Face*? Do we not lose our Liberty? Engage in Expences, to enjoy Pleasures that are hurtful? Are we not *impotent* to any Good? Do we not give ourselves wholly to the Pursuit of Things, which if, our Reason was not corrupted, we should *despise*? Do you think *amorous Kisses* are not *venomous*, because we don't see the *Loyson*? Learn then, that a *beautiful Person* is an Animal more dangerous than *Scorpions*. These can't wound unless they touch you: But Beauty strikes without approaching. From what Distance soever we perceive Beauty, she darts her Poison at us, and overthrows our Judgments. It is perhaps for this Reason the *Loves* are replet with *Bows and Arrows*, because a *beautiful Face* wounds from afar. Fly therefore, *Xenophon*, when you see Beauty, not look behind you.

The second Dialogue is between *Socrates*

and *Theodotis*, a rich beautiful *Curtizan*, who lived magnificently without Estate, and to whom the most celebrated Painters went to draw her Picture. *Socrates* therefore visited her out of Curiosity. The Discourse turning on the Manner of catching Lovers in her Nets; she enquires what Nets he means? You have a great many, replies *Socrates*. The first is the *Beauty of your Person*, and the other, your *Wit*, that instructs you how to *dart amorous Glances*; to use *obliging Words*; to *favour* those that *favour* you; to visit your *Lover* when he is *sick*, and wants your *Assistance*; to share in his *Prosperity*; and to oblige with all your soul, him who has made you *Mistress of his own*. I don't doubt, but besides these artful Snares you have others, and that you shew your *Lovers* as much *Passion*, as *Delicacy* and *Taste*. A *Lover* is a *Game* which is not to be *taken*, or *tamed*, but by the soft Baits of *Flattery* and *Pleasure*. You must then behave with your *Lovers*, so as *never to ask any Thing of them but what they can easily grant*; by which Means you will entirely gain their Hearts; you will preserve their Friendship for a long Time, and receive many good Offices from them. But to oblige them *completely*, never grant them any thing till they have *ardently* lighed for it; for, when the *Appetite* is cloyed, the *best Meats* are *loathsome*; whereas, when the *Appetite* is once raised, every Thing seems *excellent*. Your Art must be to *draw* them on by *Affability*, to entertain them with *Hopes*, and give them to understand, you have no *Desire* beyond *pleasing them*, but still refrain to grant what they ask; till their *Desire* is become violent. A Favour granted then, has double Relish.

From the Prompter, No. 29.

The Case between Dramatick Writers and the Town stated, in respect to the Taste of the one and the Merits of the other.

THE first Piece brought on this Season was the Tragedy of *Brutus*, wrote by Mr *Duncomb*; which was no more than a Translation from M. de *Voltaire*, who not only took the *Hint* from, but *coldly* imitated the finest Scenes of our *Lee's Brutus*. The ill Success then this Play met with, gave me as much *Satisfaction*, as I had conceived *Indignation* against the Poet for translating a *Trenchman's Illagiarism*, and to bring it on a Stage which our own *Brutus* might have trod once more, with true *Roman Dignity*.

Dignity. Where the stern Father might have condemned his favourite Son, conscious, that while Liberty was so insecure, severe, and striking Sacrifices, were the only Means to preserve that Country, which every true Roman should prefer to the dearest Ties of Blood. I never dip into *Lee's Tragedy*, but I think myself walking in old Rome, such true Roman Majesty appears thro' the whole Play.

The next Piece that appeared on the Stage, was the *Christian Hero*. Tho' such Subjects are received with Applause on the French and Spanish Theatres, yet they do not suit the general Taste of the English. And, indeed, the Publick seems the properest Theatre for such Representations, and the Clergy the properest Actors in the religious Drama. This then of itself, sufficiently justified the Town in the Reception of this Piece.

The *Virgin unmask'd*, and *Plot*, deserve no Notice. The *Toyshop* (since properly named a *Dramatick Satire*) without any Theatrical Merit, received the loudest Applauses only on account of its general and well-adapted Satire, on the Follies of Mankind; yet is this Piece defective in several Particulars. The Master of the Toyshop selling a Shell for two Guineas which he bought for a Half-penny; and a Gold Watch for 30 Guineas, pledged with him for 18, are pretty Strokes of Satire against the foolish and extravagant Delinquents, but shew a Man acting very inconsistently, who is represented to be a strict Moralist. Nor is it an Original; for this Method of general Satire was executed with much greater Latitude, by Thomas Randolph, an old English Poet, in a Piece, intitled, *The Muscs Looking-Glass*, where, under the Characters of Roscius, and of Colax, a Flatterer, and likewise bringing on the Stage the Characters themselves, he exposes every Vice and Folly and commends, by a beautifully introduced Contraste, the opposite Virtues. — The Author of the *Toyshop* has adapted both his Satire, and Manner of bestowing it, with so much Judgment to the Taste of the present Times, that his Piece has all the Grace of Novelty, tho' that, from which he possibly took his Hint, is near 100 Years old.

The last Piece was the *universal Gallant*; or, *different Husbands*, wrote by the prolific Mr Fielding: now, had the Town really the bad Taste they are represented to have, this Play would have run the remaining Part of this Season with uninterrupted Applause; but they

observ'd that the Audience till almost the third Act was over, sat quiet, in hopes it would mend, till finding it grew worse and worse, they lost all Patience, and not an Expression or Sentiment afterwards pass'd without its deserved Censure.

Concludes with declaring his Opinion, that however ill dispos'd, or bad the Taste of the Town has been, it seems at present in a proper Temper to encourage good Poets and good Plays, but determin'd not to approve the bad.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

SIR,
AMONG the Essays for January 1735; I discovered one on Flogging; which Word being an ambiguous Term, I made haste to satisfy myself with the Design of it. The Author honestly fixes the Idea to the usual Method Masters make use of to correct the Faults of their Scholars. He has wonder'd (it seems) often, that neither in this nor the last Age, no learned Dissertator has treated professedly of this Art. He might as well have wonder'd that no learned Dissertation has been made on Caudle and Panada: Is not this Sort of Correction common in almost every Family, as well as every School in Great Britain? What great Wonder then that no learned Dissertator has for the Space of two Ages told us what every one knows? By the Definition the Author seems to be a Quack Doctor, and apprehensive that the Continuance of this Art, may in time jostle out Cupping-Glasses and Scarifications, to his no small Damage and Loss. The Politeness of his Expressions, a Rump and a Pair of Buttocks, confirms me in this Opinion. The Author seems to make very unhandsome Returns for the Care of his Youth; instead of thanking his Superiors for seasonable Correction, he can't bear the Remembrance of the Grim Pellant, the big and dull Look, and especially the tremendous Fassis. He tells us the Angle of Incidence is 45 Degrees. This is making out with a Witness the Character he has given of his Quondam Master, that he was a dull Fellow indeed, who imagined that an oblique Direction made more Impression on the Podex than a perpendicular one. Certainly either the Author's Observation is not just, or he has been brought up under an old Woman, or a Country Paidagogue. Were he to begin his Days afresh, and have his Education in a populous town, he would have told us that his Master, from Principles

ples of Mathematicks and Astronomy, had ponish'd him in an Angle of twice 45 Degrees, and altering in this Manner the Form, had made a considerable Revulsion of Stigmatick Stupor from his crasy and disordered Cranium. If the Author conceits the Probability of it, and is willing to try the Experiment, I'll venture to assure him from the Acquaintance I have with several Professors of this Art in Great Britain, that the true formal Cause shall be nicely and effectually administered upon him Gratia. The Author goes on to give us several unshaken Arguments to justify this Form of Correction; the sick Brain is cur'd of stupifying Humours, the Fancy quicken'd, the Body reduc'd to a juster Symmetry and Proportion. Nor does the Administrator lose his Labour. By this Exercise he procures a gentle Diaphoresis, rids himself of Hypochondriacal Affections, gratifies the Ambition of absolute Monarchy, and acting without Controul. Arguments irresistible! and for which the Author deserves infinite Acknowledgments, from all the Masters of Art in his Majesty's Dominions. The worst of it is, the Author is afflicted with an Intermitting Stupor, owing to the Neglect of proper Revulsion in his Childhood and Youth. He's wondering again, that a certain great Writer does not hint the Improvement of this Art. But the Author (I hope) will excuse him this Oversight, from the Account I have given above, of an Advance of full 45 Degrees since he made his Observation. Now as we are got to a right Angle, it is expected the Author will lay aside his Astonishment, and sit down pleas'd with the Perfection and Improvement of the Moderns. The Author is resolv'd not to lay aside his Resentment; he seems still to feel the Stimulus of the birchy Fascis, and therefore he is resolv'd to bespatter not only his careful Quondam Guardian, but all the Tribe. These reverend Overseers of the Vanity of Childhood, are fit Patrons for his Stupidity and Dullness, and he has taken a great deal of Pains to lower his Performance on their Account. But this will hardly find Credit. His Lucubration, as he calls it, seems to be the genuine Fluxions of a Saturnine Complexion, the Performance of a mean exasperated Mind. In the second Edition, it is believed, the Author will shew his Indignation against the Whipping-Post, the Pillory, and the Gallows.

TOWNS,

BRITANNUS.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty:

The humble Address of the Commissioners of the Archbishop, President of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, and of the other Bishops, and Clergy of that Province, assembled in Convocation.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Bishops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury assembled in Convocation, beg leave to express the just Sense we have of your Majesty's constant Favour and Goodness; we acknowledge, in the most thankful Manner, the many gracious and publick Assurances which we have receiv'd since your Accession to the Throne, of your firm Resolution to maintain the Church of England as by Law establish'd, and to protect the Bishops and Clergy in a full Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Rights. Gratitude therefore, as well as Duty, lays the strictest Obligation upon us, and upon the whole Body of the Clergy, to employ our utmost Endeavours, in our several Stations, to render your Majesty's Government easy and prosperous, and cheerfully to concur in all Measures which tend to the Support of your Royal Authority, and to the perpetual Establishment of your Family on the Throne of these Kingdoms, the only sure Foundation of Safety and Happiness to us and our Posterity.

The just Concern we have, not only for your Majesty and your Government oblige us to take this Opportunity of expressing our earnest Wishes and Desires, that all legal Methods may be used for discourtenancing and suppressing that Licentiousness in Principle and Practice, which so much prevails; not only to the Dishonour of the Christian Name, and the Ruin of Men's Souls, but to the removing out of their Minds those Impressions of Religion, which conduce above all things to secure Respect and Reverence to Authority, and Peace and Welfare to Civil Government. In this pious and necessary Work the Bishops and Clergy, as the Ministers of Jesus Christ, and as Subjects to your Sacred Majesty, are obliged by all the Ties of Religion and Loyalty to labour and assist, which we faithfully promise to do, in a diligent Use of all such Means and Endeavours, as properly belong to our holy Profession. And a like hearty Concern for the Protestant Religion and your Majesty's Government, will also

also oblige us to have a very watchful Eye upon Popery, and do our Part towards the putting a Stop to the Progress of it as the certain Ruin and Destruction of both.

And while we are engaging to promote such Measures and Designs as are necessary to secure the Tranquillity and Happiness of our own Nation; we should be unmindful of our Character as Ministers of the Gospel of Peace, if we did not add our earnest Prayers to God, that your Majesty's Pious and Christian Endeavours to prevent War and Bloodshed, and to establish the general Peace of Europe, may be speedily crowned with Success.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER:

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address, and am glad of any Opportunity to repeat the Assurances I have given, of my firm Resolution to maintain the Church of England, as by Law establish'd, and to protect the Bishops and Clergy in the Enjoyment of their religious and civil Rights. Your Zeal to suppress Licentiousness, and stop the Growth of Popery, is highly commendable: And nothing shall be wanting on my Part to give your Endeavours the desired Effects.

To SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

I Cannot imagine Mr URBAN will refuse the following Speech a Place in his Magazine (if not for its own Merit) in Justice to our Fellow-Subjects of the Colonies, falsely accused of Cruelty and Oppression by the Prompter; who, under Pretence of favouring Liberty, justifies the Rebellion of fugitive Negroes now actually on foot, even tho' his Majesty has sent a Regiment to assist the Inhabitants in suppressing it. What a Compliment that is to the Crown, and how consistent with his pretended Loyalty let that Writer determine. It is my Endeavour only, to convince the World of a common Mistake, that those Negroes are under the most miserable Slavery, by shewing from the very Nature of that Government, and the Reason of Things, that their Masters are restrained from Cruelty, both by the Laws, and by their own Interest; and that the Negroes are much happier than in their native Country; much happier than the Bulk of Mankind; nay, than the poor Labourers of England.

But as a farther Confutation of the Prompter's Charge against our Fellow-Subjects of America as being cruel Oppressors, I appeal to all Gentlemen that ever resided there, but a short Time: Let them say, whether the Generality of those Inhabitants, are not the most generous, humane, hospitable People in the World; and whether the following Speech of

Caribbus, Chief of the Whites, or that of Assas Ben Sam, Chief of the Blacks, be founded in Truth, and Fact.

The Speech of CARIBBUS in Answer to MORAS BOW SAAM, in the Prompter, No. 18. p. 21

A Rich Rebel! Dost thou boast the sacred Name of Moses, armed by the Authority of God, delivering Israel's Sons from lawless Tyranny, and Egyptian Bondage? How unlike art Thou Seducer; endeavouring by subtil Arts, and feigned Grievances, to withdraw that unthinking Multitude from honest Industry, to a Life of Indolence and Rapine? Is this the Effect of your boasted Knowledge thus to become inhuman? Is this the Fruit of Liberty obtained from a generous Master, whose Life it was your Duty to defend, even tho' Humanity had not enjoined? Is it a just Reward for his kind Manumission to make intestine War with him, his Friends, and Fellow-Subjects, under the specious Shew of Liberty, whereof you have a larger Share than half Mankind?--To whom are you indebted for this Blessing?--To the honest Merchant, that first redeemed you from native Slavery to savage Tyrants of your own Complexion, and planted you here in easy Servitude. Is there in such a Change the Want of Liberty?--You confess indeed the Purchase intitled to your Labour, but avow that your Posterity should be exempt: Are not your Children nursed, and fed, and reared to Man's Estate, at as great Expence, and is not that as just a Purchase of their Labour too?--Where is the equitable Difference between the Purchase of Labour for a Day, for Years, or for a Life? I see not any.---Behold (degraded People) Britain's favourite Sons, and tell me how their Condition differs from your own, except in empty Name. Are you in Servitude for Life?--So are they, to a severer Master, grim Necessity. Are you for smaller Faults subject to a Master's Correction, and is not every Son in like Subjection to his Father? The Law has set no Limits to a Father's Chastisements, because paternal Fondness is Restraint enough. Are not your Masters under the like tender Influence of Humanity, strengthened too by that of Self-interest? Are your Lives (as in your native Country) at the Disposal of a furious arbitrary Will? No:--the civil Magistrate is alike the Judge of you and of your Masters. Why then are those called Slaves, that are but Subjects of the Law?--It is not because you live a Life laborious; for then your Masters are not free.---Behold the Bulk of Mankind who live by labour, and support the Luxury and Grandeur of a Few: Alas! your Labours cannot feed such pampered Luxury!--View your Fellow-Subjects, the European Vulgar, struggling with Hunger, cold Poverty, and a colder Climate; how hard their Labour? Twofold worse than yours; Yet they bequeath no other Fortune to their Children, besides Penury and Regs, leaving them to the wide

wide World, unregarded. Guardianless, to starve, or beg, (if begging can obtain) their Bread. But these are called the Sons of Liberty! Free indeed they are to work, or starve!--Far better is your low Condition under serene Skies; clothed by a kind Master's Care, fed by his bounteous Hand: Your Labours gentle: Your Repast at Morn, at Noon, at Night, grateful, wholesome, plentiful: Your Repose sweet, uninterrupted with To-morrow's Cares. Those are your Master's Portion!--On the Bed of Sickness who holds your aching Head, and fortifies with colliest Medicine the sinking Heart; is it not your Master's Care?--Even Death itself is not embittered to you, as to the European Hind, leaving his helpless Offspring to an uncharitable World, poor, miserable and forlorn: For your Children are their Master's Wards, made faithful by his own Interest; the *strongest Tie* on the degenerate Sons of Men! How much *safest* is their Lot than even the rich Miser's Heir, left a Prey to Fraud, Injustice, and perfidious Guardians! Happy your humble State! Free from the corroding Cares of Life, and sharpest Pangs of Death: Happy enough to attract the Wisest of glittering Courtiers, moving in Orbs superior; but absolutely depending on the Frowns, and Smiles of an imperial Minion; as the high-flattened Planets, on the dazzling Sun, whether it shines or not: Base Sycophants! prostituting Conscience to the mean Arts of Flattery, and crouching servile in support of an unrighteous Cause.--Such Submission is never asked of you, never expected: For when you seek a Favour, 'tis with manly Modesty, such as ancient *Britons* used to righteous Rulers; like whom your kind Masters are generous, and humane. Yet ye complain ungrateful! But ill-suiting such Complaints, your proud Leader boasts your Strength, Activity, velvet Skins, and glossy Countenance: Are these the natural Effects of bloody Whips and Hardship; or of Ease, Exercise, and Plenty? -- So reasons your deluding Chief, and vaunts as preferable to Ours, his sunny Village. Thus may the gloom of Night compare to cheerful Day, or Guilt atrocious vie with snow white Innocence!--But I forbear my Friends.--Merit confided not in the Complexion's dye: It takes its tinge much deeper, from the low Recesses of the Heart. When that is tormented by strict Integrity, and warmed with the *Love of Virtue and Benevolence*, it dignifies the Man with *real Merit*, whether in humble, or exalted Life, whether in giving, or obeying Laws.-- But what Presence to our Virtue has the spurious *Merit*? Not, because he is ungrateful to his Benefactors. Not because he prompts you to Rape, Murder, and Rebellion, to give to his Lust of Rule, and make you tenfold more his Slaves! The Vice is obvious; for he seduces you from your own happy situation at easy Service, and Submission to the sacred Laws (which he calls Slavery only), to

alt himself a Mountain Tyrant; and rule his Fellows with the iron Rod of his despotic Will.--I see your Fears of this new Tyrant are justly alarmed; and read in each softened Brow the Tokens of an happy Return to Reason and Humanity. Permit me to improve this good Disposition by an instructive Tale, after the Example of a *Roman Senator*, who thus addressed that brave People when misled by a seditious Tribune, and happily reconciled them to the Wisdom of the *Roman Government*.

"A Wolf, clothed in the fleecy Spoils he had newly ravished from the murdered Father of a peaceful Flock, insinuated himself into the unsuspecting Fold. The bleating Community, who had been anxious for his Safety, gathered about him with pious Transport, and congratulated his Return from the treacherous Wood. This false Father of the Flock smiled at their Simplicity, and ridiculed the idle fears of imaginary Dangers concealed in those harmless Shades. He inveighed against the Malice and Treachery of the Shepherds, by whom they had been kept in Ignorance, and lamented the pretended Cruelties they had suffered under them. He represented in the strongest Terms how barbarously they had been fleeced, and how frequently exposed to the Injuries of the fatal Shears, from which their mute unresisting Innocence pleaded in vain for Protection. Nor did it suffice that their native Robes were thus cruelly torn off, to cloath their rapacious Masters; but they often were injuriously driven from the flowery Meads, provided by Nature for their Silence, and forced to manure the stony Fields, that they might feed, as well as warm their avaricious Spoilers, by contributing to the fruitful Harvest. He was proceeding in the guiltful Harangue, when the faithful Shepherd, ever watchful for their Preservation, seasonably came to the Relief of his deluded People. He looked on them with Tenderness and Compassion, tho' tainted with Sedition by the crafty Seducer, and preparing to seek for Refuge from these imaginary Grievances in his inhospitable Territories, the Scene of their intended Destruction; and in Pity he admonished them of their Danger. He remonstrated to them, that their Unfitness to Mow, which he had ever gratefully acknowledged, was the Source of all the Advantages they enjoyed. It was this Excellence alone which rendered them worthy of the Care and Protection of the Human Race, who were fullness to provide them tender Herbage, and to lead them to refreshing Streams, to defend the helpless Innocence from the prowling Wolf, and to screen them from every Danger of the peaceful Mead, or nighty Fold. Moved by his friendly Voice, familiar to their Pasture, they listened with Attention, nor returned to yield to the Authority of those malignant Accents to which they were accustomed. It was the soothing Influence of the well known

well known Love and gentle Care of their Shepherd came a-fresh in their Memory. They recollected with a new Sense of Gratitude, how often they had been fed from his Hand; relieved with Medicine, or with kindly Nurture by his Assistance; and when led astray, as now, brought home in his folded Arms with fond Indulgence. The Impolitor, stripped of his Disguise, was given up to Punishment, and the Horror of the Danger they had escaped, reconciled them to the Tranquillity of their fate, but humble Condition."

Are you at last convinced? If you are:—Shame and Repentance hang on every Face dejected, and Indignation murmurs thro' your Rank; against the Traytor.—But withhold your just Vengeance!—Say your uplifted Hands, and slay them not with his contaminated Blood!—Seize him only, and deliver him to the Civil Magistrate, who will pronounce his Doom, by the just Measures of the Law, too mild for such flagitious Crimes."

Now my deluded Friends, grown Wise by sad Experience, return to your much-injured Masters, whom you know are always ready to forgive as you to ask Forgiveness: Return to honest Labour, and the peaceful Blessings of domestick Life. Learn from this base Revolt to shun the fatal Snares of wild Ambition, and contentedly possess the happy, humble Lot assigned to you by Heaven; heaping the Fruits of honest Industry into your kind Master's Lap, to be reserved for him, and you, and yours, as need requires. M.

Grubstreet Journal. Feb. 27. N^o 276.

Of Ballad-singing.

THE scandalous Practice of Ballad-singing, is the Bane of all good Manners and Morals, a Nursery for Idiots, Whores and Pickpockets, a School for Scandal, Smut and Debauchery, and ought to be entirely suppressed, or reduced under proper Restriction. If Ballads do not, yet they ought to come under the Stamp Act, and the Law looks on Ballad singers as Vagrants.

This brings to my Mind the ill Conduct of many of our middling Gentry, who suffer their Children, particularly their Daughters, to frequent the Kitchen, be familiar with the Servants, and so learn their Manners. One Part of their Conversation turns upon frightful Stories of Witches, Apparitions, &c. which serve to keep Miss in Awe, and in their Interest.

Her Delight in the Kitchen-Conversation increases with her Years; now she is flattered, taught to shew Tricks upon Cards, and play at Romps; which soon makes her forget her Birth, and think herself on a Level with them. Well! Miss is now out of her Hanging Sleeves,

and every one, especially the Footman, tells her how pretty she is. Now Ballads and Love Songs are daily presented her, and vouched for Truth: One tells, "How a Footman died for Love of a young Lady, and how she was haunted by his Ghost, and died for Grief. Another, How the Coachman run away with his young Mistress, took to Hedging and Ditching, and she to Knitting and Spinning, and lived vast Happy, and in great Plenty. And a third, How the young Squire, Master's eldest Son, fell in Love with the Chambermaid, married her at the Fleet, was turn'd out of Doors, kept an Inn, got Money as fast as Hops, till the old Gentleman died suddenly without a Will, and then his Son got all, kept a Coach, and made his Wife a great Lady, who bore him Twins for 12 Years together, who all lived to be Justices of the Peace, &c." By such foolish Stories Miss is deluded; sighs, pities, and at last loves; and so too often undone without Remedy. Democritus.

§ A Female Correspondent, who signs *Virtuous*, complains of the many ruinous Marriages that are every Year practised in the Fleet, by a Set of drunken swearing Parsons, with their Mymilons that wear black Coats, and pretend to be Clerks and Registers to the Fleet, plying about *Ludgate-hill*, pulling and forcing People to some pedling Alehouse or Brandyshop to be married, even on Sunday, stopping them as they go to the Church.

Not long since, a young Lady was deluded and forced from her Friends, and by the Assistance of a very wicked swearing Parson, married to an atheistical Wretch, whose Life is a continual Practice of all Manner of Vice and Debauchery.—Another young Lady was decoy'd to a House in the Confiners of the Fleet, by a pretended Gentleman. Dr Wryneck, immediately appear'd, and swore she should be married; or if she would not, he would have his Fee, and register the Marriage from that Night. The Lady, to recover her Liberty, left her Ring as a Pledge that she would meet him the morrow Night.

Grubstreet Journal. Feb. 27. N^o 277.

On the Decisions of controverted Elections.

MR Walsingham expatiates on the Privileges of examining the Merits of controverted Elections; and says that on the impartial Exercise of it, depended

pends all that makes it valued and respected. For, when *Factions against the Liberties of the People* endeavour to possess themselves of all publick Authority, and employ their Influence in Elections of Members to procure Returns in Subservience to their Designs: If such a Practice hath not Redress, the Seat of Parliament must be filled with the Creatures of Faction, instead of the Representatives of the People, and no Member will be safe in his Seat, however justly entitled thereto.

He therefore advises every Member to attend the Decisions of controverted Elections with steady and impartial Justice. For if ever Gentlemen should support Men in their Claims, because they are related to them, or owe them Civilities, or live near them in the Country, more than for the Justice of the Cause, or their Duty to the Publick, it will be the worst Kind of Corruption.

In every new Parliament, we usually see 50 or 60 Returns objected to upon the first Meeting. Were these given up to the Spirit of Party, or could Gentlemen resign the Consideration of them, merely to those who think themselves interested in them, the Nation itself would be given up to Party; for their Leaders always meet determin'd to advance their own Power, and enlarge their Numbers; they don't consider the Merits of the Returns, but the Merits of the Candidates.

I have been told, says *W.* of Instances in former Times; where the Ambition, Injustice, nay the Corruption of Patriot Parties, were seen most flagrant; where a solemn Figure, whose Band and Face were of the same Complexion and Gravity, hath stood up to recommend Favourite Petitions, even in that Place where he had, Year after Year, declaimed at all Kinds of Favour, as the most criminal and dangerous Corruption. Such Petitions are not here mentioned as Favourites merely by Implication; for the most primitive of the Patriots of those Days recommended the Petition, by expressly calling it a Favourite Petition; a Behaviour that can't be accounted for but by supposing his Virtue so peculiarly nice, that, whatever Words he might use, none would imagine he was making Bargains with an Use of C. ms, or bribing or blinding their Justice by the Charms of a Favourite Petition.

If ever the like shall happen again, and publick Justice be considered as a Stalking-horse to Party Power, what can more loudly demand the Presence of every

Person whose Voice can controul such unfair and unrighteous Proceedings?

Worth's Miscellany, Feb. 22. No. 115.

OXONIENSIS, a Correspondent, declares his Approbation of the general Plan of this Paper; particularly, that the Author has observed a strict Neutrality in Politicks.

He next considers what must have been the Consequence, if, on the Subject of Religion, the Author had not confined his Paper to general Principles, but descended to particular Points of Doctrine, and Matters of Controversy between the Church of England and other Communions, or the several Disputes among ourselves. This would have been too dry and tedious; nor have come within the Compass of a Journal, and if he had undertaken to confute all the Systems and Opinions now on Foot, he might have read his Works himself; for Men are more generally concerned for the Support of their own System of Religion, than for Religion itself. Is afraid, that Mr Hooker's Defence of the Establishment will do him more Hurt, with some, than his Defence of Christianity will do him good. Religious Truths and Spiritual Advantages, are worth contending for; but Natural Rights and Privileges are precious and valuable Things. Therefore commends his Plan, which takes into his Alliance, all the common Friends of Religion, against the united Enemies of our God, our Country, and King. Almost every one has his darling Subject, and will scarce allow any thing else to deserve Attention. One wonders the *Miscellany* has not touched upon such a Subject; another that such a one has been omitted; but believes the Gratification of their Desires would too much contract his Plan, and frustrate his Design. 122.

The Author of the MISCELLANY probably Intending this as a Vindication of his Plan, we have no Occasion to insert a Defence of that Paper, sent us from *Lincoln*.

SIR, *Edinburg*, Feb. 9.

Notwithstanding the *Irish* Account, it appears that the *Persian* General is of Scotch Extract; his Grandfather Alexander Culikan of Culdroinach went with Alexander Mc Alishev late Laird of Loup, from Argyleshire, and served with him in Fairfax's Regiment under K. James VII. in Ireland; from thence to France, where he turn'd Monk, and afterwards to Persia. Records of the Family of Loup.

From the ESSAY on MAN. Epist. II.

VIRTUE joined with VICE in our mist Natures; and bys'd by REASON and PASSION.

AS fruits ungrateful to the planter's care
On savage flocks inferted, learn to bear; 170
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root.
What crops of wit and honesty appear,
From spleen, from obstinacy, hate or fear!
See anger, zeal and fortitude supply; 175
Ev'n avarice prudence; sloth philosophy;
Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd and brave:
Lust, thro' some certain strainers well refin'd,
Is gentle love, and charms all womankind. 180
Nor virtue, male or female, can we name,
But what will grow on pride, or grow on shame.

Thus nature gives us (let it check our pride)
The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd;
Reason the byas turns to good from ill, 185
And *Nero* reigns a *Titus*, if he will.
The fiery soul abhor'd in *Caesare*,
In *Deius* charms, in *Carinus* is divine.
The same ambition can destroy or save,
And makes a parrior, as it makes a knave.

This light and darkness, in our chaos join'd,
What shall divide? The God within the mind.

Extremes, in nature equal ends produce, 197
In man, they join to some mysterious use;
Tho' oft to mix'd, the diff'rence is too nice
Where ends the virtue, or begins the vice. 200
Now this, now that the other's bound invades,
As in some well-wrought picture, lights and shades.

Fools; who from hence into the notion fall,
That vice or virtue there is none at all.
If white and black, blend, soften and unite 205
A thousand ways, is there no black or white?
Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain?
'Tis to mistake them, costs the time and pain.
Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen; 210
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
But where th' extreme of Vice, was ne'er agreed;

Ask, where's the North? At *Torb*, 'tis on the *Tweed*,

In *Scotland* at the *Orcaides*, and there 215
At *Greenland*, *Zembla*, or the lord knows where.
No creature owns it, in the first degree,
But thinks his neighbour farther gone than he.
Ev'n those who dwell beneath her very zone,
Or never feel the rage, or never own; 220
What happier natures shrink at with affright,
The hard Inhabitant contends is right.

To Mr URBAN, on Philanthropus's Epigram.

I Find my Epigram, tho' dull
Had point enough to sting a fool,
No malice, faith, was in my thought,
'Twas a fictitious tale I wrote:
But yet I'm pleas'd this bigot's passion
Has fram'd to the word an application,
Which makes Himself and Dope appear
A second *Girard* and *Cadette*.

D.

On the Dissenting Teachers Zeal against Popery.

What thanks are due to *Neal*, and the
rough handler
Of all divines, and of all churches, *Chandler*?
Ye Denagogues, 'tis commendably done
T' unmask, and shame the *Whore of Babylon*;
In *Salter's-hall* to sacrifice the *Beast*,
And with a roasted *Pope* the rabble feast.

Your fathers servile courtship, fond caresses,
The adoration of their high addresses
(Idolatry for toleration paid)

To *bigot James*, no longer we upbraid,
But charitably hope you'll all be blest
With *Baxter* in *Saints everlasting rest*,
With *Calamy*, *Casse*, *Peters*, *Adams*,
Heath, *Commins*, *Corah*, *Dathan* and *Abiram*,
Proceed, ye chiefs, and to disperse this storm,
Purge out your popish leavens and conform.
Whilst you divide, with no good grace you

preach,

For popery will enter at the *Breach*.
Divine authority of bishops own,
That blessing, may your learned lectures crown.

Injurious of proud prelates you complain:
When did their pride your insolence restrain?
Such godliness will one day prove no gain:
The church by you disarm'd, in low conditions;
Call not her pow'r despis'd the *Inquisition*,
When each assembly in the *Scottish* nation
Has pow'r unknown to *English* convocation.

We mourn *Rome's* superstition daily growing
But is not to your schism that evil owing?

Is not the worship of the man of sin
Promoted by contempt of discipline?

Too true alas! but our licentious times
Schism and rebellion own not to be crimes.

Could mild indulgence once reclaim the *herk*,
The clergy soon would do the *papist's* work.
On your own errors let your zeal be spent:
Let those defend the church whom God hath sent.
No more would *Priests* in *England* shew their
faces,

Were you true converts to the *London Cases*.

RUSTICUS.

N. B. Some Verses have been promised us on a Minister of a rich Parish, near London, refusing to preach against Popery, because not preferred, and for fear of making himself Enemies. -- Left we should be disappointed, the Author of the above is desired to consider that Subject, especially as it will shew his Impartiality.

ERE ASSEMBLY.

Jam Cytherea chorus ducit Venus imminente
Luna. Hor.

THE palace that once was adorn'd with the
sun
Is now fix'd up for the train of the moon:
The moon that now reigns in great state 'till the
morn

With a lovely full face and without e'er a horn.
Then husbands you need not to trouble your heads
If you miss once a month forget their jilt brads.
No tender young virgin need fear any harm,
Their mothers as poets can't keep 'em more warm.

By

By the virtue of dancing green-sickness is lost,
And the pale icy girl is warm'd up to a toast,
Tho' lately so vapour'd and damp with the hyps,
She'd in'd like a pallet eat up with the pips.
This sight of dull weather makes mercury rise,
And snuffs like a candle the languishing eyes.
The frame of weak b-dies preserves from the dusts,
If you will not believe me, consult doctor Rust.

Young gallants be ready with snuff and cleanglovet,
Who knows but you here may be fix'd with loves.
Young ladies be present with all your best airs
For now is the time to be happy in pairs:
If you w'd contrive to be sure of your men,
We've prophets hard-by, in the white-lion's den.
Canst a spell on them without the black art,
A service so pleasing they have it by heart.

Nonetheless regard to the young and the fair
Engage all our manners, engross all our care,
Their aunts and old consins are welcome to Eye,
To snuff and smother, fresh scandal and tea.
The bare hunting squires tho' without their dear
pack

May be wist over coffee, or merry with sack.
They love themselves, tho' they care not to frisk,
To the cabin, of knaves may be drawn into whisk.

Will give us their company shall have our thanks,
When ever come at us may hear of our pranks.
Tho' you have nothing to do here, pray come,
For then will have something to say when at home.
How happily all things concur in the main,
Nor is, nor ill nature are suff'r'd in vain,
The folies that youth for their bloods can't with-
The old and consins enjoy second-hand. (stand

* A Parsons Club at the Lion Tavern.

Ad SYLVANUM URBAN, Gen-
Per Varios Casus.

SYLVANE, missi hoc age ludicris,
Vicesque rerum sensus arduas
Expende; Quid sis, quid futurus,
In cinerem resolutus olim.

Heu! quam caduco sydere nascimur,
Vixque mortem protinus addram
Lugemus, emissique cunis

Ad tacitam properamus urnam!
Per mille fortes curtu culo brevi
Jactamur: orbem ventilit æmulo
Fortuna statu, nobileque
Assiduus agitatur undis.

Hic cymba manu tendit amabili,
Illic prociis contremis asperis,
Incerta, dum portus supremus
Ancipiti subundens æstu.

Tu sola, Virtus, instabiles vices
Ludis; superbo tortior impetu
Surgeisque, festinasque cursu
Incolumi per acuta vitæ.

At, Diva, tandem funsta laboribus
Quo cedis? Auræ calheus inditæ
Quæ grata sedes? unde fueret
Mox reducem tumulatas ignem?
An mens relicto carcere linguada?
Borneæ, cessat? Nonne agilem fugax
Expandit aliam, Numinisque
Intus propiore gaudet?

Nonne alta rerum perspicit ordinem,
Orbesque mistos certius orbibus
Lustrata, Nautæ sagacem
Jam calanum valuisse cernit?
Ridet minantes vincula Gentibus
Bourbonis enles, Incola syderum
Nec cura armatum p-pellum,
Nec Britones male dissidentes.

Mox tuta cælum fulmine concitum
Ignisque rupto fœdere turbidos
Perrumpit, & tandem supirum
Sat comitem viduatæ quærit.
Ille en! novatis viribus emicat,
Idemque & alter se sibi redditum
Laturus, & surgens ab ipso

Ducit opes animumque Letho.
Quæ pompa rerum flebilis aspecti!
Ut flamma vasto gurgite tortilis
Grassatur, & laxis in nnum
Visceribus fluit orbis Ænam?
Invitus adis, quo fugis Arbitram,
W'stione, præcep't? Num piger invidi
Tandem laboris? Num suspescit
Ingenii malefuadus error?

Heu, Roma, vanis unde coloribus
Nudata ploras? Pollicitus diu
Venale cælum deducite

Pontificum speciosus ordo?
Jam læta certo vindice simplicem
Induta vulpam prisæ Fides ovar;
Neglecta conclamataque Virtus,
Et Pietas doluisse gaudet.

Dehinc haud lacesces, invade clanculum
Mordax: Bilinguis qui quid & Aulice
Mentris, aut iratus audes,
Jam Probiras super alstra ridet.

Secura divis ætheris incolis
Miscetur Holpes. Corripitur nova
Pectus favilla, nec peractæ

Sollicitant tot inepta viæ.
Admissa lætis Aligerum choris
Audit sonantes plenius aures

(Longe ablit æternum finit:st)
Adisunum, Populumque plebs.

Videbis illic, Angligenum decus,
Quos alta fixæ pectore veritas
Ornavit olim, Quos remans
Nunc recolis. Carolina, Lucæ.

At fœdus atri criminis Artifex
Depulsus oram luget inhospitum,
Quæ fervidi luctantur ignes
Et nebule niveque rores.

Hic clausus æqui numinis Atheos,
Agnoscat iras: Alget & æstuat
Rubetque pallescens vicissim
Ambiguo lachrymosus ore.

Jam sacra fletrem quam piger improbo
Carpisse risu? Jam modo pertinax
Rixator æternis minorem
Consiliis animum fateretur.

Feb. 16.

CAMBRO-CHRISTICOLA.

We have deliver'd the Account relating to Dr Compton, Bishop of London, to the Authors of the General Dictionary Historical and Critical; and all other Memoirs, which shall be sent to us for that Work, will be immediately forwarded to the said Authors.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N^o IV. PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N^o VI.

EPIGRAM 1.

SAYS *Vello* to *Sella*, Away with that cat,
And hug a tame puppy worth forty o'that;
Says Sella to Vello, Away with your speeches!
What quit my grimalkin, for meer sons o'bitches?
Let things who admire their own images choole
'em,
While these artless beauties I prefs to my bosom,
Worth all the vile puppies that ever ran o'er
France, England or Ireland, on two legs or four.

EP. 2. *Tongue and Teeth.*

SAD *Lince* this heavy misfortune bemoans,
That teeth will not last like the rest of his
bones,
Instead of true iv'ry adorning his mouth,
(The brightest advantage and badge of his youth)
Now only some few scatter'd fragments are found
And those neither useful, delightful, nor sound;
Nay, while twenty winters this loss he sustains,
One hundred a mischievous member remains.
By time undemolish'd, grown antient in evil,
And conquer'd by nothing but death and the devil

EP. 3. *To QUERNO.*

NO thing on two legs shall have cause to la-
ment,
That *Sella* adores him without his consent.
She never cou'd love for a year and a day,
If once, the must like thee for ever and aye:
Then take me, or give a denial that's flat,
What trifle with me? I'm your servant for that,
God seize me, if I'll be your jack at a pinch,
So keep the whole ell, or abandon the inch.

See Vol. 6. p. 107.

TIMONIA.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N^o V.

EPIGRAM 1.

SYLVANUS all the wits invites
To try epigrammatick flights,
And I know why, I'll hold a refter,
They're all to come so long 'fore easter;
We loftier themes must then be trying,
And leave our reeing and our toying.
So carnivals yield mirth and gladness,
Then lent succeeds and sober sadness.

EP. 2. *Teague's EPIGRAM.*

ARR *Styluanus*, by saint *Patrick*,
To get no prize will be a hard trick,
When teague caakth so much painth, d'ye see,
To study verse extempore,
So, joy, to favour hish pretensh,
Let teague have *Irish* evidensh.

EPIGRAM 3.

MY sickly spouse, with many a sigh,
Oft tells me—*Billy*, I shall dye.
I grieved, but recolected thair,
'Tis bootless—to contend with fate.
So resignation to heav'ns will
Prep'n'd me for succeeding ill,
'Twas well it did, for on my life
'Twas heav'ns will—to spare my wife.

Vol. 6. p. 2.

CALIA.

EPIGRAM 1.

CRIES one-cy'd *Aed* to jeering *Sue*,
One good is worth your quainting two.

EPIGRAM 2.

NELL try'd for stealing linnen answers swift,
Compell'd thro' want, she did it—for a shift.

EPIGRAM 3.

SOME gallipots falling (a well tim'd disaster)
Broke his head while poor *Syringe* was spreading
a plaister. DRY JOHN.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N^o VII.

EP. 1. *On the British Fleet.*

WHEN *Alps* and *Apennines* the *Gaul* obey,
And *Jove's* own eagle doubts his future way;
Fair Thetis lends her *Briareus* once more,
And saves the earth, who sav'd the heav'ns before.

EP. 2. *On the Rape of the Lock.*

AT length, *Belinda*, cease to mourn
Thy ravish'd hairs in triumph born;
Dan Pope in his embalming page,
Preserv'd from time's destructive rage,
Those flaming tresses shall display,
When these remaining locks are grey.
So *Midas*, when he chose to rove,
Amid the blooming, leafy grove,
Might on some happy branch lay hold,
And turn to everlasting gold.

EP. 3. *On Sir ISAAC NEWTON's Bust.*

WHILE CAROLINE to learning just,
Kaisers, to grace great NEWTON's dust;
A monument of *Parian* stone,
Of *Adamant* she builds her own.

Dwight, Jan. 27, 1734-5.

VARIO.

See Vol. 6. p. 107.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N^o VIII.

EPIGRAM 1.

SAun'tring with merry *Jack* of late,
We spy'd an odd triumvirate;
Two, almost as the *Saxon* tall,
The third, like *Asop*, crook'd and small;
The tall their parting congee's made,
The *Pigmy* ne'er declin'd his head.
Says I, that *Dwarf* no manners shews,
You err, cries *Jack*, he always bows.

EPIGRAM 2.

WHILE bunters attending the archbishop's
door
Accosted each other with cheat, bitch and whore;
I noted the drabs, and considering the place,
Concluded 'twas plain they wanted his grace.

EPIGRAM 3.

ALate regulation requires that no stain
Taint the blood of the gentlemen pensio-
ners train.
This honour I doubt then will fall to the ground,
For who sprung from *Adam* untainted is found?

O

FABIUS.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N^o IX.

EPIGRAM 1.

AN epigram by a school-boy writ
The pedant odd surveys,
And as his wisdom thought most fit
His stick across his limbs.
The student felt his noddle bleed,
And mumbling answer'd thus,
My epigram—is bad indeed,
But your across stick's worse. *see Vol. 6. 52.*

EPIGRAM 2.

GREAT wits do not live many days;
So the old English proverb says:
How vain is each ambitious bard's endeavour?
If this be true — O laureat live for ever!

EPIGRAM 3.

THE psalmist to a Cave for refuge fled,
And vagrants follow'd him for want of bread:
Ye hungry bards, would you with plenty dwell,
Fly to that belt of Caves in Clerkenwell.

QUINTUS.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N^o X.

EP. 1. To CELIA, On her Lover's threatening her
he would hang himself, if she refus'd to marry him.

T'Extort (unwilling Celia!) from thy fear
The nuptial vow, does Lord Corinthian
swear

He'll hang himself, if you his suit deny?
CELIA! be easy, for my lord can lie.
Yet to require a courtship so absurd, [word.
Tell him, you'll mind him, when he's as kept his

EP. 2. To PHEORE frowning. *Extemporary.*

ALICIDE's darts on wings of slaughter flew,
Yet, not appear'd, he'd have them poison too—
So Phoebe adds the poison of a frown
To charms that of themselves but kill too soon.

EP. 3. To CLOE a disagreeable Prude, Impertinent-
ly boasting her Virginity. *Extemporary.*

SAY, prais'd Cœ, why this mighty rout
To prove what no one, who has eyes, can
doubt?

What need you tell us, you're a virgin still?
'Tis plain you're rich, howe'er against your will.
What lustful wretch that e'er has seen you, would
Accept a maiden-head by you bestow'd;
Cœ! ne'er labour then to prove a case
That stands so well asserted in your face.

PHILAUTER.

To our trusty and much beloved SYLVANUS URBAN,
Providitor general of our four Magazines in our
Dominions of Parnassus, we send Greeting.

HARK ye (Friend Urban!) these three epi-
grams (names)
Are all my own: — but hush! — we'll name no
Left some malicious loggerhead of note
Should knock me down with a deciding vote:
Or, (what's worse, but may as well be done) 5
Against me send ten votes instead of one,
And to cancel his contemptible the better,
Vary his hand and name in every letter.

And yet, you know, this still may be the case;
For all my name, and titles, I suppress.
Then to prevent so gross an imposition,
I offer you this modest proposition: —
Appoint a judge — and let me be the man;
I'll be as honest as my worship can.

And who should be a better judge than I? 15
For poets in their own cause never lie.

How gravely I shall sit upon the bench!
Unbrib'd with money, tokay, or a wench.
For look ye: I'm no mercenary devil:

I hate a bribe as Lucifer hates evil;
As much as counsellors abhor contention;

Doctors the plague, or courtiers hate a pension;
Proctors adultery and impotence;

The clergy ties, or *Hidey* impudence,
Old maidens b—dy, C—d—my his drab, 25

M—d—the dice, or *Man—lady Bab.*
I'll not accept then one instructive fee;

Unless some very toy it chance to be:
A gold repeater, snuff-box, diamond ring;

Service of plate, or some such trifling thing. 30
The day you fix, I'll issue out my writ,

To summon all th' aspiring souls of wit,
Before my honour to set forth their claims:

From poets down to jingling poets and dames.
Against the day, pray, get an easy chair, 35

For I shall want it while the cause I hear,
That with a reverend *absence d'esprit*,

I may (to credit your wife choice of me)
Nod o'er each poet's plea— from *Pope to Colly*;

Then praise one's wit, and lash another's folly. 40
Awful, as any justice of the *Quorum*, I'm.

I'll yawn, and make 'em know, who sits before
I'll be most devilish smart on doggrel fellows,

Who with rude truths insult the harmless *Bellar*.
But by the by, let pretty fellows know,

I'm not averse to a poetic beau, 55
That spins his mistress out a rhyme or two.

Tho' thou'd I judge to none of them the prize,
'Twill be thro' fear, a book might spoil their

If any poetess should grace the bar, (eyes.
I'll hear her with a most respectful air. 60

And if her poetry I must condemn,
I'll swear, the fault is — that *she's not the theme*.

And then the lady's graces to regain,
I'll praise her face, shape, necklace, watch, or 65

chain:
She'll soon forget I disapprov'd her strain.

So much to coronets attach'd I am,
Should't thou (lord *Thimble!*) knot an epigram;

If I can't praise; at least, my lord, I'll bear ye
W'th the same patience I would lady *Mary*. 70

In short, I'll be both just and complaisant:
And more than that a lord chief justice can't.

All parties hear! the sentence I'll pronounce,
And give the preference to the foremost dunce.

The prizes then (d'ye mind) I'll thus decree:
(The first, you know, belongs o' course to me)

You'll keep the second for the second best;
And let his rhymes the next to mine be plac'd: 75

To whom you please, deliver out the rest.
So far, so right. — Now what concerns me most

Is, that my set of books should not be lost. 80
Then purchase friend! before-hand find 'em hither!
But see they're first well bound in *Turkey* leather.

Tho'

Tho' Spanish or Marocco 'll do as well :
But so a scholar that I need not tell. 75
Next to prevent mistakes, take care, I charge.
The print be good, the paper fine and large.
I'd have the backs and leaves be gilded too :
For what are books ? unless they make a show.
I chuse two clasps, to each, of solid plate : 80
For clasps, d'ye see, will keep 'em vastly neat.
To send 'em (done) the first occasion seize :
You see, I am not difficult to please. [mise ;

If you comply with our commands, we pro-
You shall no more be plagu'd with hearing from
But if our orders you neglect, by gad ! [us.
I'll write on, *Urban*, till I write you mad.
The devil take—gaddemmi—let me die—
But ! I'll not swear, for I design to lie. 89
Howe'er you'd better send the books outright ;
If I was you I'd send 'em out of sight.
' But whither must I send 'em ? Sir ! you'll say,
' Fore george ! that's true.—Why—now I think
on't, stay.

You'd better keep 'em till I come to town ;
' When will that be ?—I fancy, very soon. 95
Tho' if I stay here till you're pleas'd to call ;
Troth ! I'm afraid, I ne'er shall come at all.
For you've no doubt, so many friends t' engage,
I must not hope a prize, at least this age.
However, if your friends first serv'd must be,
The first and chief of 'em, pray, reckon me.

Your disinterested Friend, and Cousin Wit,
PHILAUTER.

PHILAUTER is mistaken in supposing the Prizes are to be
Determin'd by Public Votes ; we shall indeed take the
Opinion of certain Gentlemen, and should be glad of
that of every Contributor, omitting his own Epigram.

A PRESCRIPTION for the Cure of Pride in very
young M——rs. (An Improvment.)

Philip of Macedon, for fear,
That grandeur shou'd his mind trepan,
Each morn was larum'd in the ear,
" Remember, Sir, you're but a man "

Wou'd SAM of L——m thus cure his pride,
His bellman he might well employ,
Daily to ring at his bed side,
" Remember, Sir, you're but a boy."

Imitated in Latin by a Grammar Scholar.

Proscriptum contra Fastum in minoribus Maj-ibus.
Carmen Extemporeum.

HOC MACEDO monitum expectabat mane
PHILIPPUS.

" Te reminiscaris, seruide mortis, homo."
L——MANUS famula Samuel sic voce monendus,
" Te reminiscaris, matris alumne, Puer."

ENTELLUS to DARES. (See p. 42.)

Hic castus artemq; repono.

TOwn, gay DARES, recantation
In honour's court is reparation.
But were thy new translation sadder,
ENTELLUS wou'd, perhaps, be gladder.
The paper duel cease—ENTELLUS
Was ne'er a foe to merry Fellows.
But if you'd fully do his work,
O ! send not death, but him to York,

The Furniture of a Woman's Mind. By D-n Swift, *

A Set of phrases learn't by rote ;
A passion for a scarlet coat ;
When at a play to laugh, or cry,
Yet cannot tell the reason why :
Never to hold her tongue a minute ;
While all the prates has nothing in it.
Whole hours can wish a cockcomb fix,
And take his nonsense all for wit :
Her learning mounts to read a song,
But, half the words pronouncing wrong ;
Has ev'ry repartee in store,
She spoke ten thousand times before.
Can ready compliments supply
On all occasions, cut and dry.
Such hatred to a parson's gown,
The fight will put her in a swoon.
For conversation well endu'd ;
She calls it witty to be rude ;
And, placing raillery in railing ;
Will tell aloud your greatest failing ;
Not make a scruple to expose
Your bandy leg, or crooked nose ;
Can, at her morning tea, run o'er
The scandal of the day before.
Improving hourly in her skill,
To cheat and wrangle at quadrille.

In chusing lace a critick nice.
Knows to a groat the lowest price ;
Can in her female clubs dispute
What lining best the silk will suit,
What colours each complexion match ;
And where with art to place a patch.

If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright ;
So sweetly screams if it comes near her,
She ravishes all hearts to hear her.
Can dext'rously her husband seize,
By taking his where'er she please :
By frequent practice learns the trick,
At proper seasons to be sick ;
Thinks nothing gives one airs so pretty ;
At once creating love and pity.
If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to warm her hair lace,
She gets a cold as sure as death,
And vows she scarce can fetch her breath,
Admires how modest women can
Be so *robustious* like a Man.

In party, furious to her power,
A bitter whig, or tory sow'r ;
Her arguments directly tend
Against the side she would defend :
Will prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain,
And, to defend the whiggish cause,
Her topicks from the tories draws.

O yes ! if any man can find
More virtues in a woman's mind,
Let them be sent to Mrs *Harding* ;
She'll pay the charges to a farthing ;
Take notice, she has my commission
To add them in the next edition ;
They may out sell a better thing ;
So, holla boys, God save the King.

* A Printer at Dublin.

THE FORSAKEN MAID.

Written by a young Lady in Northumberland.

YOUNG CLOE, once the gayest maid

That tript upon the plain,

Upon a shady bank was laid,

There to lament her pain.

The laughing capids left her eyes,

Her hand supports her head,

Her tuneful voice was drown'd in sighs,

Her ev'ry charm was fled.

The little birds sung from on high,

And strain'd their warbling throats;

Yet the regardless seem'd to lye,

Nor harken'd to their notes.

A purling stream ran murmur'ing by

In pity to her pain,

Sad echo, who stood list'ning nigh,

Return'd each sigh again.

Heart-rending sighs flown from her breast

Make way for some sad words;

Her fluttering heart, now more at rest,

Some little ease affords.

Ye warbling choirs! your musick cease,

The lovick CLOE said,

Thou bubbling brook! a moment's peace,

And hear a wretched maid!

Ah! cruel Srephon, faithless youth!

Thou dear ungrateful swain!

Thus to reward my love and truth

And leave me to complain.

I range the groves through ev'ry part,

In hopes to ease my care;

But ah! 'tis grounden in my heart,

Your dear idea's there.

Each tender whisper that I hear,

Each soft deceiving noise,

I tremble betwixt hope and fear,

And think 'tis Srephon's voice.

But Srephon thinks no more of me,

His heart's too full of joys,

He's found a more deserving one,

Who ail his thoughts employs.

We hope the continuance of this lady's correspondence.

AN ODE on the 30th of January.

BEST martyr, for whose sake

And our fore fathers crimes we weep,

And still the sad memorial keep,

From blest abodes con'dst thou look down,

Thou won'dst with pity own

Thy Britain's suff'ring, as her guilt, are great.

Twice eight hundred years before,

Like thee, by his own subjects try'd,

A crown of thorns thy master bore:

The world's great sovereign, as a traitor, dy'd.

How wast thou Britannia's test!

For'd for twelve dismal years t'engage

With adverse storms of civil rage.

A tempest by fell furies sent,

So long! so violent!

Her faithful pilot, and her rudder lost.

Some to prevent the wreck,

Fir'd with disdain and pity, try'd,

Triumphant rebels man'd the deck;

And, crush'd by numbers, loyal heroes dy'd.

How glorious did arise

Th' auspicious day, that brought us peace!

The winds are hush'd, mad tempests cease,

Glad Britons hail their rightful lord,

The church with him restor'd.

The base usurper's heir to covert flies:

Safety to guilty state

Wisely preferring, drops the crown,

His Head unequal to the weight,

And royal Charles ascends his father's throne.

Ah! too indulgent king,

Forgiveness might to thee belong:

They ne'er forgive, who do the wrong:

Faction and schism, like dull clay,

Harden by the sun's warm ray.

The christ'd vipers hiss, again wou'd sting:

Thy darling Absalom

Rebellion's dire infection caught,

And madly to supplant thee sought.

Yet fell not,—but by his stern uncle's doom.

Will impious men ne'er cease

To envy, and disturb our peace?

Insulting monarchs in their art,

Young, mimic regicides repeat

The deed of forty-eight;

And triumph in the sin their country mourns.

Great guardian of our laws,

Assert thy dignity and state,

Avenge on these the royal cause,

Who heaven defy, and its vicegerents hate.

In 30 Diem Jan.

Carole, si sentis fletus lachrymasque tuorum,

Nostra magis jam te, quam tua damna movent;

Peccavere putres: seros vindicta nepotes

Urget, & innocuis te cecidisse necet.

The above two from the Weekly Miscellany.

On his Grace the Duke of GRAFTON's being at a Concert performed in the Assembly Room, in Bury, Nov. 29, 1734. By the Author of the Epistle to Mr Bromley on the University of Cambridge. See Vol. IV. p. 383.

SINCE sounds melodious strike the raptur'd ear,
Which noble Grafton condescends to hear,
And since this spacious room, most happy place!
He with his presence has vouchsaf'd to grace,
The sons of science shou'd, with grateful hearts,
Extol him, patron of the lib'ral arts;
Tho' he has long in great Augusta been
Protector of the just dramatic scene,
And like the Pædiles of Rome's purest age,
With nicest judgment superintends the stage;
Tho' operas, and oratorios, there,
Where crowds resort, flourish beneath his care;
Yet Bury must enjoy no little fame,
While his regard, and favour, she may claim.
When jars and discord here so much increas'd,
That full three years, at least, our concerts ceas'd,
He soonest cou'd that harmony restore,
Which it was dreaded wou'd return no more,
Under his auspices, this is the night,
That has to us renew'd the wish'd delight,
The sprightly violin, and vocal strain,
Our spirits raising, make fresh pleasure reign;

AND

And whensoever we take a view around,
Objects affording different bliss are found:
A constellation of bright beauties rise,
Charm every eye, and every heart surprize.
Whom, *Cytherea* fixing here her throne,
As her attendants wou'd be proud to own,
In nuptial state, such always must appear
1 *Cornwallis*, 2 *Smith*, with *Davers*, and *Fauquier*.
Such too is *Wallaston*, of temper sweet,
And *Corrance*, both with various charms replete.
Monk, foremost in the shining virgin train,
All must admire, nor can to praise refrain.
That 3 *Dalton*'s presence, well may *Bury* boast,
Here, as in northern climes, a fav'rite roast.
In *Bowes*, and in *Leffrange*, behaviour free,
Decent, and wholly void of pride we see.
The like in *Crastance*, most delightful maid!
Whose aspect more than rhet'rick can persuade.
Who can the worth of beauteous *Packer* shew?
Or of ingenious *Buxton* write what's due?
Here *Manock* finely shap'd, in musick skill'd,
To whom our hearts we unreluctant yield,
Here graceful *Canham*,—*Sciles*, with tuneful voice,
To celebrate shou'd be the muse's choice;
But who can set their lustre in full light?
Or shew how *Coleman* looks for ever bright?
Who can that symmetry of features trace,
Embellishing both *Fisk's* and *Aspin's* face?
Who *Foxwell's*, or young *Clepton's* dawn, can sing,
Mild as *Aurora's* blush in early spring?
Attempts so arduous, I must now decline,
And to another's province these resign,
Expecting some more fertile genius may
Amplify perform what I in vain essay;
When such a one shall in his lines declare
How these the ornaments of *Bury* are,
'Twill so exalt the glory of our town,
That few shall vie with it in fair renown;
At the same time the world will clearly know,
Illustrious *Grafton*! what to you, we owe. W.B.
1 *Lady Cornwallis*. 2 *Lady Louisa Smith*. 3 *Mrs Betty*.

To Mr BAYS.

WELL did the world's great conqueror
command,
No artists, but the fam'd *Apelles* hand,
Shou'd e'er attempt the portrait of his face;
Left want of skill should the design disgrace.
Yet what *Apelles* did, or *Zenoxes* draw,
Tho' still recorded, but few ages saw.
Nor curious *Italy*, nor boasting *Greece*
Could save from time one celebrated piece.
Immortal verse, he knew, could fame impart,
Beyond the painter's, or the carver's art.
Homer his fav'rite's glory does prolong,
And makes his hero lasting as his song.
And must I be forgot (he sighing said)
For want of some great genius' friendly aid?
Or must some scribbler rise in future times,
To blast my laurels with his doggrel rhimes?
Silence were better far, avert it, *Jove*,
And all ye powers, who verse and heroes love.
O! let not *George*, stupendous lyric bard!
Twice yearly feel, what *Alexander* fear'd.
Thy pay unenvy'd, and thy sack retain:
Do not thy royal patron's name profane.
Thy tortured muse no more such ballads bring,
For *Eccles* to compose, and *Hogles* to sing,

An ELEGY sacred to the Memory of WILLIAM JESSOP, Esq; late Justice of the grand Sessions for Chester and for Montgomery, Flint, and Denbighshires in Wales, Commissioner and Receiver general of the Alienation Office, and Member of Parliament for Aliborough, in the County of York, who died, Nov. 17, 1734.

TO patriots unprov'd, with artful lays,
Our modern poets short-liv'd trophies raise,
Extol the merit future deeds must prove,
Tho' all the merit is the poet's love.
While these the summit of *Parnassus* mount,
Foresee heroic acts, and these recount,
Artless and rude, let me attempt the lyre;
Broom hall! and gratitude my muse inspire.
Hail, happy dome! sequester'd, calm retreat
From japs and hurries that attend the great.
Here did thy lord, in sweet retirement blest,
From publick toils succeed to grateful rest.
Long happy in his king, and country's love,
And all the blessings which mankind approve:
Revolving years still added to his fame;
And neighb'ring towns around his worth proclaim,
Still more diffusive, as indulgent heav'n
Had larger pow'rs, with greater assuence, giv'n,
So blest'd, we thought our happiness secure;
And still indulg'd our hopes it might endure.
But while such pleasing thoughts we entertain,
He yields to death's inexorable reign.

How vain are all the hopes we center here!
Like bubbles on the stream they disappear:
They fly away, and soon resign their place
To grief and tears, the lot of human race!
In vain we please ourselves with dreams of joy,
The pleasing prospect does our minds decoy:
The promis'd blessings quickly disappear,
We catch at shadows and the fleeting air.
Yet, to his memory, our tears are due;
Who was to friendship, to his country true:
Our faithful guardian is for ever gone,
But our poetry his worth shall own.
For tho' the great, the virtuous, and the brave
Alike are doom'd promiscuous to the grave,
Their better parts shall heav'nly raptures know,
And their memorial ever live below.

1 The Seat of the Family of the JESSOPS.

To the author of the essays on MAN.

RESIGN, vain bard, your laurel'd throne,
And fame, nor yours, resolve to slight,
You print—but little is your own,
For *Pallas* dictates half you write.
Tho' with your borrow'd tune and wit,
Each learned self in *Britannia* sings,
Give up but what the goddess wille,
Your works would then be known as mine.
Oh! learn from birds more bold and wise,
On your own genius to rely,
Who merit fame, and mount the skies
On their own wing, no *Pallas* high.
Write but one sheet without the aid
And guidance of celestial pow'rs,
Not prompted by that heav'nly maid,
Your verse would then be much like ours.
But with the fairest light to shine,
And with the strongest force to move,
In every period, thought and line,
You feel yourself, the good, you prove. T.N.

On viewing the Statue of K. WILLIAM, newly erected in the Great hall of the BANK. See p. 49.

Inscribed to the Governors and Directors.

SO look'd the hero, leaping to the strand
To save from ruin this devoted land.
The slaves of Rome, in wretched bondage bred,
Like guilty traitors, at his presence fled;
Confounded, as with envious eyes they view'd
Unravell'd all their impious schemes of blood;
While joys too big, too strong to be compress'd,
In raptures burst from ev'ry Briton's breast.
ORANGE, repeated, fills the nation's voice,
While either shore reverberates our joys.
From southern cliffs to Thule's utmost bound,
ORANGE innumerable tongues resound.
The fair *Africa* quits her sad retreat,
And *Justice* now regains her awful seat.
The *Laws*, distorted by tyrannick force,
Again resume their ancient sacred course.
Again *Religion*, dress'd in native charms,
Supremely bright, invites us to her arms.
Our *Rights* confirm'd, our *Property* secur'd,
And dying *Literary* to life restor'd:
These, all deriv'd from WILLIAM's grand design,
These, all entail'd in GEORGE's glorious line.

Look down, great prince! from thy celestial throne;
See! heav'n and earth thy gen'rous labours own;
Commerce, thy fav'rite, spreading thro' the world,

And *British* sails at either pole unfurl'd; claim,
The grateful BANK thee their lov'd founder
And raise this marble tribute to thy name.
Britannia's gen'us, hov'ring o'er the pile,
Beholds serenely the commercial toil;
Surrounding nations eagerly unload
Their heaps of wealth in this secure abode;
Substantial gold for paper notes exchange,
Which sums immense in scanty lines arrange;
The sterling, by its native weight forsook,
Crowned by thousands in a slender book.
The bills that here their signature receive,
Pass the wide world, and *Jews* and *Turks* believe,
Trust *British* faith, and the extended fame
Of *England's* BANK; such sanction has its name!

To thee, great WILLIAM, all the glory's due,
Favour'd by thee, the rip'ning project grew;
By men, like thee, wise, steady, just, and good,
Matur'd, at length on strong foundations stood;
The merchant's fund, the nation's ready aid,
The soul of credit, and the life of trade.

Still shall it flourish, still attract the tide
Of *Britain's* wealth and the whole world beside
While GEORGE protects such worthy rulers
guide.

J. M.

CUPID Deceived.

MOTHER, quoth *Cupid*, t'other day,
Lend me that golden ball to play,
That apple, which was *Venus's* prize,
From whence the *Trojan* ills did rise.
Take it, fond trifter, *Venus* said;
But look, it in its place be laid;
That if thy child, I would not give,
To see my last *exultant* live;

Or to restore old *Priam's* line,
Or call another *Paphos* mine.

Fear not, *Mamma*, 'tis in good hands;
I warrant, I follow your commands,
He cried, and tost it twice in air,
And caught it twice with equal care.

Once more he throws the fatal ball,
But tript, and let the apple fall;
Falling, it roll'd to heaven's door,
And dropt upon the *British* shore.

As *Damon* led his flock to feed,
He found it in a flow'ry mead,
And, reading, what was writ thereon;
This to the fairest does belong.

To *P--ce* he brought it strait, and said
This too be yours, O charming maid!

Venus, intrag'd to lose the Toy,
Severely chid her wanton boy,
And sent him down to scour the plain,
And seek the golden prize again.

The *God* descends, and hunts about
To find the shining trophy out.

In vain, alas! are all his pains,
In vain he asks the *Nymphs* and *Swains*;
They nought had found, they nought had seen,
Nor knew they what the boy could mean.

Gueſſing, at last, the shortest way,
Where dwells the fairest *Nymph*, I pray,
The *Archer* cry'd: They all agree,
At once, that lovely *P--ce* was she.

To her in haste the *Urchin* flies:
Restore, quoth he, my mother's prize.

P--ce wond'ring smil'd: *Cupid*, amaz'd;
In silence stood awhile, and gaz'd;
Till thus—Nay, good *Mamma*, no more,
To me this *Artifice* is poor;
Would you deceive the *God* of *Love*?

I *Venus* only know above?
Disguise yourself which way you will,
I know the *Queen* of *Brandy* still.

P--ce laugh'd—Nay, quoth the peevish elf,
On your next errand fly yourself.

VERSES occasioned by the Calves-head Club, Jan.
30, 1734.

Strange times! when noble peers, secure from
violet,
Can't keep *NOLL's* annual festival in quiet;
Attack'd by mob their generous wine set on fire,
With which: 't' unwelcome rogues piss'd out their
boozie.

[at 'em]
Troughs sashes broke, dirt, stones, and brands thrown
Which, if not Scand--was Brand-alum magnatum.
Forc'd to run down to vaults for safer quarters,
And in coie-holes their ribbons hide, and garters.
Their civet small quite chang'd (woult fear thus urg'd
'em)

As if for pex *WARD's* pill or drop had purg'd 'em:
They thought (their feast in dismal fray thus ending)
Themselves to shades of death and hell descending.
This might have been, had stout *Clare-market* mob-
sters,

With cleaver arm'd, out-march'd St *James's* sloppers:
Num skulls they'd split, to furnish other revels,
And make a calves head feast for worms and devils.

DACTYL, in the *Grub*. Jour.

A Poem on the following Occasion was inserted in our Supplement from a different Copy, wherefore we are desir'd to print it from the Author's Original.

On the Death of ROSINDALE LLOYD, M. D.
Wrexham, Sept. the 2d.

WHILST pious friends thy silent ashes mourn,

And with their tears embalm thy sacred urn,
Recount the virtues that endear thy name,
And make each breast a temple of thy fame;
Pardon the Muse, whom no fond hopes inspire,
No vain ambition prompts to touch the lyre:
Conscious and trembling she attempts the strings,
And in the artless notes of sorrow sings!

Sepulchral honours celebrate the great,
Who live in luxury, and die in state,
While pomp and show their common ashes wait: }
Far be such follies from thy hallow'd tomb,
Which boasts intrinsic value in its womb;
As earth's bare surface mocks unwary eyes,
Where the rich ore within its bosom lies.

No more let fools the sons of art deride,
As swollen with sceptick unbelieving pride,
In thee RELIGION shew'd her native face,
Not clad in frowns, nor tortur'd with grimace:
From fiery zeal, and cold indiff'rence free,
Such was *Religio Medici*—in thee.

She taught thy sublimated mind to soar,
And, strong in faith, a better world explore;
Yet, while detain'd a sojourner on earth,
Thy heav'n-born soul avow'd her nobler birth,
Not natur'd to expect not to stay,
But easy, pleas'd, and cheerful on her way.
And when the friendly summons call'd thee hence,

No fond attachments held thee in suspense:
Wane'd thy lively hope, thy pious trust
In Heav'n all wist—all gracious—and all just:
To him—the fatherless thy love consign'd,
To him—thy mournful widow, left behind, }
To him—thy own departing soul resign'd.
This arm'd thy breast with courage to sustain
The sharpest conflicts of dissolving pain:
Firm and collected, to thy latest breath,
And more than conqueror in the pangs of death!

VIRTUE and LEARNING both their pow'rs
combin'd.

To form thy genius and exalt thy mind:
Guileless of mean ambition, envy, strife,
And ev'ry passion that imbibers life.
Unpractic'd in the modes of specious guile,
Or the cheap friendship of a flatter'd smile:
Too oft we see benevolence an art,
In thee 'twas nature, and an honest heart.

Say, which shall most th' impartial muse commend,

The Husband, Father, Master, or the Friend?
Or, in what strains thy gen'ral loss bemoan?
Since ev'ry social virtue was thy own.

Thy WIT and HUMOUR never gave offence,
For both were only seconds to thy Sense:
This—still advis'd with just discerning skill,
Those—only serv'd like gilding to the pill.

O born to blest, and to relieve mankind!
Fet to the lame, and eye sight to the blind!

Ambitious how to act a god-like part,
To heal the sick, and raise the drooping heart;
Urg'd by no sordid views, or love of wealth,
And less a friend to physick, than to health:
This—all the weeping poor, thy patients, know,
And mourn thy loss with the sincerest woe.

Accept, DEAR SHADE, our grateful tribute paid,

For years prolong'd thro' thy propitious aid,
Oft' did thy art declining life restore,
Arrest pale death, and check the tyrant's pow'r:
So great the virtues of thy learned quill,
It sav'd almost as fast as he cou'd kill!
'Till arm'd with rage, and greedy of his prize,
We saw thee fall! and—saw his empire rise!
So some experienc'd General in the field,
Whose fainting squadrons to the victor yield,
Relentless rage, and slaughter to defeat,
Relieve his troops, and cover their retreat,
Boldly exposes his unguarded life,
And falls a victim in the glorious strife!

On the death of Miss LLOYD, of Gw—dd.

WHEN Saints*, or Heroes, of illustrious name,

Grown old in piety, and ripe in fame,
Ascend to heav'n, and join their native skies.
The happy mansion, where their treasure lies;
Tho' love compels, yet tears mistaken flow,
For those who're blest above—immortaliz'd below:
But when fair youth, and rip'ning virtue fall,
A general blessing, and the hopes of all,
Unbidden tears in streams of sorrow swell,
And ev'ry bosom echoes to the knell:
So the tall elm, or venerable oak
Yields to the storm,—or falls beneath the stroke;
Nor falls unpy'd!—tho' the destin'd boughs
Assum'd new honours, in their master's house:
But the young CROWN—nur'd with art and care,
Nipt by inclement skies, or wintry air,
We doubly mourn,—our pleasing labour lost,
And our fond hopes of future blessings cross'd!

Who shall assuage a tender mother's grief,
What thoughts inspire, what words convey relief?
Who can describe her dear FLORELIA's charms:
Or who restore her to her longing arms!
All seems alike impossible, and vain,
And even remedies increase her pain;
As the weak stomach whole some meats dispense,
Nor nourish life,—but nourish the disease.

If LOVE, OBEDIENCE, every BLOOMING GRACE,

A PREGNANT WIT, a SWEET ENGAGING FACE,

A MIND, where EACH ENDEARING VIRTUE REIGN'D,

A FRANK GOOD HUMOUR, which all hearts obtain'd

Can justify her tears, her tears are just,
For such FLORELIA was, whom she has lost!
Yet, oft' our fond affections want controul,
And heav'n grows jealous of the wand'ring soul,
Then—wife and good, the object he removes,
Which seems o'ervalu'd, and an idol proves.

* Her Grandmother dy'd much about the same time.

To nature much,--but more to *heav'n* we owe,
This asks the tears, which *that* allows to flow;
 But yet allows, in such degree, and kind,
 As speaks the soul fulsome and resign'd.
 In mercy--not in wrath--*his* rod defends,
 To warn his foes, or to refine his friends,
 Happy ' if all his kind paternal arts
 Reclaim our wand'ring, and confirm our hearts.

'Tis true, affliction wears an angry face,
 Stretches our faith, and tries our utmost grace.
 Like toward children, impotent, and four,
 We tax *human*'s goodness, and upbraid his pow'r :
 Summon eternal wisdom to our bar,
 And dare dispute his providential care !
 " O blind to truth, and God's " all righteous sway !
 Presumptuous dust ! expostulating clay !
 Wait but with patience 'till the clouds remove,
 And the dark scene shall brighten into love.
 What works—what wonders shall we then behold,
 When the great schemes of providence unfold !
 What heights, and depths, shall open to the view,
 For ever pluming, and for ever new !
 Then shall FLORELLIA's pining mourners know,
 (Perhaps FLORELLIA's self shall tell 'em too),
 How kind the messenger, that call'd her hence,
 From ill—to them unknown—to joys too great
 To tell !

EPICRAM on the Hollanders fearing lest the
Priests of Orange should lie in here.

Nil vest, ubi nascitur Nallovius infans:
Si Baratus, vel si forte Britannus eris:
Cypriæ tamano gentri nam nascitur heros,
Et patriam, cuius ut pater orbis habet.
In English.

Where, near Flushing ANNA tears,
 To light the world's way,
 If Blythe and Rotterdam first,
 See us in their glorious days,
 Every star and planet, for concern'd,
 See us in their glorious days,
 For when NASSAU's to be born,
 It's a singular event.
 Hence, the cry of 'Liberty' are giv'n,
 To the human race;
 And in whatever clime they rise,
 They'll find their native place.

The above from the *Grub. Jour.* and sign'd U. C.
A SHORTER TRANSLATION offers to U.S.

*Whatever the New Zealand's role in Britain's court
of Nassau's term, it is of no import;
Hence we are free to this all human race,
Whatever's the time, the world's their native place.*

A REPLY to the Author of the *Answer to the*
HULL SECT. See p. 47.

Whether, or no, Sir, Owls can be
 taken away from Bats, or the

Bismarck or Venable or TORY says
 Abolition is the only road to
 peace and the only way to
 save the Union. I say, no! I say
 'I would not give up the Union
 for any man or any set of men.'
 I am not a Union man. — I am a
 Union man. — I am a Union man.
 I am not a Union man. — I am a
 Union man. — I am a Union man.

* *An Epistle from the Fenns in Lincolnshire*

HAppy are you who breathe the hilly air,
And drink of rapid streams, as christal
clear :

While wretched we the baneful influence mourn
Of cold Aquarius, and his weeping urn.

Eternal mists their dropping course distil,
And drizzling vapours all the ditches fill;
The swampy land's a bog, the fens are seas,
And too much moisture is the grand disease.

Here ev'ry eye, with brackish rheum o'erflows;
And a fresh drop still hangs at ev'ry nose.

Here the wind rules with uncontested right,
The wanton gods at pleasure take their flight :

No blooming hedge, no tree, or spreading bough,
Obstructs their course, but unconfin'd they blow,
With downy wings, they sweep the unobscured snow.

With dewy wings, they sweep the war'ry meads,
And proudly trample on the bending reeds.
Both north and southern bluffs the region fills

Both north and southern blasts the region feels,
One sinks us deep in floods, and one congeals,
Mould around the water is our fence.

Motted around, the water is our fence,
None comes from us, and none can go from hence;
Sure this is nature's toil, for ———— design'd.

Whoever lives with us, must live confin'd.
Nay, 'tis in vain to wish for slinking days;

Altho' the god of light condense his rays,
And try his pow'r : We must in water lie,

All still is sea, the fens will ne'er be dry :
But should a milder day invite abroad,

To go through mire, and wallow in the mud,
Some envious ditch, will quickly thwart the

And then a small round twig is all our hopes,

We pass not bridges, but we dance on ropes.
No joyous birds here stretch their tuneful
throats

throats,
And pierce the yielding air, with thrilling notes,
But the hoarse S. singing, with their lions cry.

But the hoarse Scap-pes, with their o-lious cry,
Fly o'er the fens, to tell hat storms are nigh :
The curs'd night raven, and the whooping owl

The hiss'd night raven, and the whooping owl,
Disturb our rest, and scare the guilty soul.
Agues and coughs, with us as constant reign

As itch in *S. - land*, or the flux in *Spain*.
Our choicest drink (and that's the greatest curse)

It's but bad water, made by brewing worie.
Snakes here innumerable, o'er our mud banks roam,

Man's greatest foe, tho' this his life's home.
And yet, if dult be doom'd the serpent's meat,

'Tis wond'rous strange if here they ever eat.
Water and earth is all that we can boast,

The air in milts, and dewy streams is lost :
We live in fogs, and in this moorish stink,

When we are thought to breathe, we'er forc'd to drink.

'Tis fed, at last, the world in flames must die,
And thus interr'd in its own ruin lie:
This must be part of all she's meant to sing.

This wit ty part, shall each remain entire,
And be excepted from the common fire.

We affirm to the Publick, that the Panegyric on Miss
J— R — is, and that on Miss T — ng.

came from different Hands, we hope this will satisfy Mr Downhought instead of inserting his

and on the danger of the latter, which if published might possibly excite a Lampsian we should

from a false declaration to injure. Our other Cor-
respondents shall be obliged the first opportunity.

taken from Diaper's Poem on Brent



The Monthly Intelligencer.

FEBRUARY, 1735.

Friday, JAN. 30.



OME young Noblemen and Gentlemen met at a House in *Suffolk Street*, call'd themselves the *Calf's Head Club*, dress'd up a Calf's Head in a Napkin, and after some Huzzas threw it into a Bonfire, and dipt Napkins in their red Wine, and wavy'd them out at Window. The Mob had strong Beer given them, and for a Time halloo'd as well as the best; but taking Disgust at some Healths propos'd, grew so outrageous, that they broke all the Windows, and forc'd themselves into the House, but the Guards being sent for, prevented further Mischief.

[See Epigram taken from *Grubstreet Journal*, p. 102. which mentions Ribbons and Garters, but none to distinguish any Order were there.]

Friday, 7.

A Court Martial was held on Board Ship *Princess Caroline* at *Portsmouth*, on two Persons, viz. one the Master at Arms of the *Lancaster*, for Treasonable Expressions, who was acquitted. The other a Sailor for robbing his Friend who had treated him very handsomely, and being convicted, was sentenced to receive 3 several Days, 5 Lashes with a Cat-of-nine-tails at the Side of each Ship in Commission at *Spithead* and in the Harbour, which were upwards of 30 Sail, and then to be brought ashore, with a Halter about his Neck, and dismiss'd the Service.

Wednesday 12.

A Court of Common Council was held at *Guildhall*, when the several Committees for the *Irisp Society*, City Lands, and Sewers were chosen for the Year ensuing.

Thursday 13.

A Petition was presented to the House of Lords, complaining of an undue Election of the 16 Peers for *Scotland*. But it being objected that the Petition was too general, the House order'd the Petitioners to declare in Writing whether they meant to controvert the Election or Return, or any, or which of them, or

to proceed by way of Complaint of the undue Methods. Accordingly the Lord Chancellor wrote Letters to the Lords Petitioners, to which the D. of *Hamilton*, and Earl of *Stair*, brought an Answer, signed by all the Petitioners, to this Effect. "That they did not, nor do intend to controvert the Election or Return of the 16 Peers, or any of them, but that they intended to lay before the House the Evidence of such Facts and undue Methods mentioned in general in the Petition, as appeared to them to be dangerous to the Constitution, &c."

Friday 14.

Was the Feast of the Corporation for the Relief of poor Widows, &c. of Clergymen, on which occasion 967 *l.* was collected, to place out Children Apprentices.—K. *Charles II.* establish'd this Corporation in 1678. it has since been endow'd (mostly by Clergymen or their Sons) with a yearly Revenue of 3000 *l.* This enables them to allow 10 *l.* per Annum to 300 Widows and their Families; but there are upwards of 900 Widows who yearly apply for this Charity, which is about one in 13, the Clergymen in *England* being computed at 12,000, and 2000 Livings at 10 *l.* a Year.

The Convocation presented an Address to his Majesty. See p. 90.

Friday 21.

A Sessions of Admiralty was held at the *Old Bailey*, when *Thomas Williams* was arraign'd on 2 Indictments, viz. For being concern'd in running away with the Ship *Buxton Snow*, late Captain *Beard*, bound from *Bristol* to the Island of *Malimba Angola* in *Africa*, and selling the Ship; and also for Murder of the said Captain *Beard*, by cutting his Throat with an Axe; and was found guilty of Piracy, therefore was not tried for the Murder.

Captain *John Penketiman* appeared to take his Trial for the Murder of one of his Sailors; but the Grand Jury found the Bill *Ignoramus*, and declar'd it a malicious Prosecution.

Was held a special Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships order'd into Commission the *Royal Sovereign*, and *London*, first Rates, and the *Northumberland*, a third Rate. Likewise a considerable Number of Impress Tickets also, an Addition of 50 extraordinary Workmen to 8 employ'd in *Portsmouth* Yard, above the usual Complement.

SUNDAY, 23.

About 11 o'Clock, the Peace Officers going their Rounds to the Publick Houses, to prevent disorderly Smoaking and Tippling in time of Divine Service, discover'd a private Mass-House, at a little Alehouse the back of *Shoreditch*, where near an hundred People were got together in a Garret, most of them miserably poor and ragged, and upon Examination appear'd to be *Irish*; some few were well dress'd: Several Mass-Books were found with them. The Priest made his Escape out of a back Door, leaving the rest to shift for themselves; for themselves; whereupon some got out of a Trap-Door, and others, after giving an Account of their Names and Places of Abode, were let quietly depart. Notwithstanding a great many met in the Evening, at the same Place, declaring that Mass should be said there,

FRIDAY, 28.

A great Number of Robberies have been committed this Month in the new Way, by Gangs of Rogues rushing into Houses, binding and abusing the People, and robbing them; particularly, the House of Mr *Berry* a Farmer near *GraveSEND*, by 5 Men, of 16-1. &c. Mr *Savage* of *Brookley* in *Kent*, was robbed in the like Manner by 5 Persons mask'd; and some others in *Kent*. The Houses of Mrs *St John*, at *Chimkford*, the Widow *Shelley*, at *Loughton*, Mr *Spitt*, at *Woodford*, Mr *Eldridge*, at *Walthamstow*, and the Rev. Mr *Dyde*, at *Parndon*, all in *Essex*, have been forced and robbed; 14 Persons armed entered the House of Farmer *Francis*, near *St Mary le bone*, and carried off Goods to the Value of 200-1. Farmer *Lawrence's* at *Edgware*, in *Middlesex*, was robb'd in this Manner, and his Maid ravish'd; but several of the Villains being taken, the Country is in less fear.

His Majesty's Ship the *Britannia*, with 20 Sail of Men of War at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham*, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, are ordered to be sheathed with the utmost Expedition, in order to fit for the *Mediterranean* in the Spring. An Augmentation of 7000 Men will

be made to the Land-Forces, and 10,000 for the Sea Service.

No new Regiments are to be raised, but the additional Forces are to be foot, and to consist of the eight Regiments lately bought over from *Ireland*, and 10 Men to be added to every Company in the 3 Regiments of Foot-Guards, and 11 Regiments of Foot already subsisting.

A most curious Statue of his present Majesty, by the famous Mr *Rysbrack*, carved out of a Block of white Marble that weighed eleven Tons, and was formerly taken from the French by Sir *George Rooke*, was set up in the great Parade of the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, at the Expence of Sir *John Jennings* the Governor; on the Pedestal of which are the following Inscriptions:

On the East Side.

Hic Requies Sencem, Hic Modus Laeto Maris & Viarum Militari;

On the West Side.

Hic ames dici Pater atq; Princeps.

On the North Side.

Imperium Pelagi Felsos tuto placidissima Portu Accipit.

On the South Side.

Principi Potentissimo

GEORGIO II.

Britanniarum Regi; Cujus Auspiciis & Patrocinio Augustissimum hoc Hospicium Ad sublevandos Militantium in Classe e meritum Labores, a Regiis ipsius Antecessoribus Fundarum Auctus Indies & Splendidi Exurgit, JOHANNES JENNINGS, Eques, Ejusdem Hospitij Praefectus Iconem hanc pro Debita sua Erga Principem Reverentia Et Patriam Charitate Posuit, Anno Domini MDCCXXXV.

A Gentleman at *Dalkeith* in *Scotland* has invented a Machine for thrashing Grain, which in a Minute gives 1320 Strokes, as many as 33 Men thrashing briskly. But as Men rest sometimes, and this Machine never stops, it will give more Strokes in a Day than 40 Men, by common Supples, and with as much Strength. It does not take more Room than two Men thrashing, but gets 6 per Cent. or one Peck more in a Buck: out of the Straw than the common Way. It goes while a Water Mill is grinding, but may be turned by Wind or Horse. The Inventor has a Patent, and can make them of smaller Sizes to do the Work of 3 or 10 Men.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 1. THE Lady of the E. of *Albemarle*—of a Daughter.

7. The Wife of *Edward Warren*, Esq; Sister of the E. of *Chesham*—of a Son.

23. The Duchess of *Richmond*—of a Son, Ailed E. of *North*.

27. Countess of *Albany*, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 3. **M**R John Lessingham, of Clapham, to Miss Nancy Collet, of Kensington, with 5000 l. Fortune.

4 Mr Thomas Jefferies, Hair-Merchant, married to Miss Godfrey, a Fortune of 6000 l. John Barker, Esq; --- to Miss Towers, a Fortune of 9000 l.

5. George Whitty, Esq; --- to Mrs How, a Fortune of 20,000 l.

6. James Lee, Esq; of Hanham, Gloucestershire --- to Miss Leak, with a Fortune of 16,000 l.

14. Rogers Holland, Esq; Member for Chippenham --- to Mrs Maria, Widow, with 20,000 l. Fortune.

John Short, of Bowringhigh, Esq; --- to Miss Bridget, 3d Daughter of Sir Wm Courtenay.

17. The Rev. Nathaniel Lancaster, L. L. D. of Chester --- to the Relict of Capt. Browne, with a Fortune of 20,000 l.

23. Jacob Hodgin, of Chiswick, Esq; --- to Miss Sutton, a Relation of Sir Robert, a Fortune of 14,000 l.

24. Dr Ibbam --- to the eldest Daughter of Edward Wood, Esq; worth 3000 l. Fortune.

25. Philip Lloyd, Esq; --- to Miss Jane Fitzgerald, an Heiress of 20,000 l.

27. Wm Mettish, Esq; --- to Mrs Vile Reel, Widow, Daughter to Mr Da Costa, a rich Jew Merchant of this City, with a Fortune of 35,000 l.

DEATHS.

Feb. 1. **D**R Wistred, in Tavistock-street, Merchant.

John Dove, Esq; a Hamburg

John Jelliffe, Esq; at Northampton.

Peter Day, Esq; an Alderman at Bristol.

3. Capt. Spriggs, of the Board of Ordnance, at Wokingh.

Thomas Winter, Esq; formerly an East-India Director.

George Poyl, Esq; at Aston.

Lieut. Col. Scott, at Barb.

Tho. Elkes, Esq; aged 92, Grocer of the Bed-Chamber, and Oculist to K. James II.

4. The Rev. Mr Hugh Shortbosc, Chaplain to the D. of Chandor, and Lecturer of Chelsea.

Mary Dennis, Pensioner in St George's Workhouse, aged 106.

5. The Rev. Mr Cannon, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

John Towers, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland.

6. Thornton Ware, Esq; in St James's Square.

The Rev. Mr Elliotson, Fellow of Bennet-College, Cambridge.

Mr Benjamin Wyatt, Apothecary, remarkable for his Charities to the Poor, to whom he not only gave his Medicines and Advice, but Money according to the Case.

7. Charlotte, Wife of the Ld Delawer, Daughter of the E. of Glencarty of Ireland, leaving Issue one Son and two Daughters.

The Relict of Dr Tongue, at Newcastle; Sister to Dixie Windsor, Esq;

William Jordan, Esq; at Barb.

--- Campbell, Esq; Receiver General of the Customs in Scotland.

9. Capt. Ferguson, Esq; at Whitehall.

Mr Robert Clements, one of the chief Clerks of the Prerogative Office, Doctor's-Commons.

Samuel Burridge, Esq; at Tiverton.

The Rev. Mr Rawer, of Sliteburn, Yorksh.

10. The Lady Mary Finch, Daughter of Hensage Finch, E. of Nottingham, Ld Chancellor in the Reign of K. Charles II. and Aunt to the E. of Winchelsea and Nottingham; she was unmarried.

Mrs Sarah Ellys, a Maiden, Daughter of Sir William Ellys, Bar.

Mr Adam Mason, worth 30,000 l. formerly a Warder in the Tower, but discharged with two others in 1716, on the Escape of the E. of Northdale the Night before he was to have been beheaded.

William Jackson, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex.

11. Mr Thomas Thresheth, Messenger of the Chamber to the Lords of the Treasury.

12. Mr Cobham, a Nonjuring Clergyman, in Southwark.

Dr Lee, a noted Physician at Coventry.

13. The Lady Anne, Relict of Sir Francis Jernegan, Bar. with whom she liv'd married near 60 Years. She was a Roman Catholic, and 2d Daughter of Sir George Blount, of Sedington, Worcestershire, Bar. Mother of Sir John Jernegan, Bart. George Jernegan, Esq; Dr Jernegan, Mr Henry Jernegan, Banker in Covent-Garden, two other Sons and two Daughters, and Aunt to the Junior.

Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Clifford of Chudleigh, and to the present Sir Edw. Blount, Bart.

Kinard de la Berre, Esq; of an ancient Family at Scutbarn in Gloucestershire, which he represented in the 6th Parliament of Gr. Br.

14. Capt. Joseph Stanley, 45 Years in the West-India Service, aged 102.

John Bloodworth, Esq; in Breamsbury.

John Morice, Esq; of Newmann-ball, Essex.

17. The Lady Dowager Torrington, Relict and third Wife of Thomas Newport of Briggstock-Park in Northamptonshire, created E. of Torrington, June 25, 1716, and Daughter of Francis Pierpont, of Nottingham, Esq;

William Esnall, of Roebampton, Esq; worth 150,000 l. which is to be divided between his three Nieces.

Jacob Tomlinson, Esq; at Stains, worth 30,000 l.

22. The Lady of Sir John Guise, of Gloucestershire, Bart. Daughter and Coheir to Sir Francis Russi, of Wrexhamshire, Bart.

28. Col. *John Grey*, at *Basingstoke*.

Omitted in *January*.

Jan. 29. George Granville, *Ld Lansdowne*, and leaving no issue, the Title is extinct. His Lady died a few Days before.

Peniston Lamb, Esq; in *Lincoln's-Inn*, an eminent Conveyancer.

Sir *Charles Kemeys*, in *Glamorganshire*, of which he was Representative in three Parliaments; dying a Bachelor the Title is extinct; and the Estate goes to his Nephew, Sir *Charles Lynce*, of *Stmerfethshire*, Bart.

PROMOTIONS.

THE E. of *Waldgrave*, made Vice-Admiral of the County of *Essex*.

Ralph Waller, Esq; :: Store-keeper at *Berwick*.

Ld Weymouth chosen Grand Master of the Society of Free-Masons.

Countess of *Tankerwistle* made Mistress of the Robes to the Queen.

D. of *Portland* :: Lord of the Bedchamber.
Mr *Phillip Quelin* :: Searcher and Waiter at *Carnarvon*.

— *Butler*, Esq; appointed Groom Porter to his Majesty, a Place worth 400 l. per Ann.

Mr *Braxton* and Mr *Gregory* :: Clerks in the Cashier's Office in the Bank.

E. of *Essex*.

E. of *Waldgrave*, and

Stephen Poyntz, Esq; made Privy-Counsellors.

Capt. *Stapleton*, made Captain of the *Sheerness*.

Capt. *Robert Trevor* :: Capt. of the *Newark*.

E. of *Glencairn* :: Governor of *Dunbarton Castle*, Scotland.

Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Master of the Rolls, chosen President of the Infirmary in *Westminster*, in the Room of the late Bp of *Winchester*.

Mr *Arthur Pollard*, made Secretary to the Speaker of the H. of Commons, a Place worth 300 l. per Ann.

Lieut. *Wightman*, appointed Capt. Lieut. and Cornet *Merriden* :: Lieut. in *Pembroke's* Horse.

Capt. Lieut. *Timpaſon* :: Capt. in *Murray's* Regiment.

George Read, Esq; :: Cornet in *Evan's* Regiment.

Mr *Lemyng Richardson*, :: Lieut. in *Wade's* Troop.

Cornet *Jefferies* :: Lieut. in his Room, Quartermaster *Ashby* :: Cornet.

Thomas Butler, Esq; Son to the *Ld Laneshorough* :: Capt. Lieut. in *Wentworth's* Reg.

Ecclesiastical Preferments, conferred on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

MR *Tyms*, presented to the Living of *Higham Ferrers*, *Northamptonshire*.

John Madden, D. D. made Dean of *Kilmore* in *Ireland*.

Mr *Waters*, Rector of *Limyngs*, *Canterbury*.

Mr *John Waller* --- of *Wileſton*, *Bucks*.

Mr *Tate* --- of *Slateburn*, *Yorkshire*.

Mr *John Bland*, --- of *Withcall*, *Lincolnshire*.

Mr *Tho. Pyg* made Rector of *Bodney*, *Norſ.*

Mr *Gamsfiru*, :: Vicar of *Breadwell*, *Bucks*.

Dr *Newcome*, chosen Master of *St John's*

College, *Cambridge*; and

Mr *Francis Aylme* --- Lady *Margaret's* Professor in his room.

Dr *Randle*, appointed Bp of *Derry* in *Ireland*, quits all his Preferments in *England*, except the Mastership of the Hospital at *Durham*.

Sammel Knight, D. D. :: Archdeacon of *Berks*, in the Diocese of *Salisbury*.

Mr *Henry Jodrell*, B. L. to hold the Rectory of *Takenham*, *Middleſex*, and that of *Halscomb*, *Surrey*.

Dr *Liſle*, chosen Prolocutor of the Convocation in the Room of Dr *Waterland* who resigned.

Mr *Plambr*, to hold the Rectory of *Mobblotog*, *Cheshire*, with that of *Aughton* in *Lancashire*.

Mr *Bennet*, appointed Chaplain of his Majesty's Ship *Litchfield*.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Places Members elected in room of dead

Agmondesham *Tho. Gore* *Tho. Lutwidge*
Alborough, *York*. *John Jewkes* | *Wm Jessup*
Norwich *Tho. Vere* | *Waller Bacon*
Kent *Sir Chriſ. Pewel* | *Lord Vane*
Queenboro. *Ld Arch. Hamilton* | *Sr G. Saunders*
Stockbridge *John Berkeley* | *John Montagu*

in room of *Ward*

Old Sarum *Tho. Lyttelton* | *Tho. Pitt*
Bewd'y *Col. Bowles* | *Wm Bowles*
Abburton *Tho Bladen* | *Sr Wm Yonge*
Bedfordshire *Sr Rog. Burgoyne* | *J. Spencer*

in the room of

Warwick *Tho. Archer* | *Sir Wm Keye* not duly
Hen. Archer | *Wm Bramley* elect.

East Low *Sam. Holden* | *Edw. Trelawney*, a
West Low *Tho. Walker* | *Commis. of Customs*.

BANKRUPTS.

John Arkoll, Jun. of *Scone*, *Staff. Chapman*.

John Comings, of *London*, Cole-merchant.

Wm Haynes, of *Fleetſt. Lond.* Ironmonger.

Tho. Prentice, of *Southwark*, Tanner.

Cha. Rogers, of *Well-cloſe Square*, *Mid. Mer.*

John Fowler, of *St Saviour*, *South.* Founder.

Jonas Boſtock, of *Cheſter*, Grocer.

Joſ. Oxnard, of *Kington upon Hull*, Glover.

J. Birkett, of *Wood*, *Lancash.* Chapman.

Rich. Cartwright, of *Wolverhampton* Mercer.

John Wms, of *Kidderminster*, *Worc.* Butcher.

Jno Varley, of *Barnoldſie York*. Woolcomber.

Jerrard Halfell, of *Liverpool*, Linnen-draper.

Aaron Herne, of *Bottesdale*, *Suffolk.* Malster.

Jno Parker, of *Ravenglaſh*, *Cumb.* Ship-Carp.

Samuel James, of *Manchester*, *Lanc.* Malster.

John Peele, of *poor Jury Lane*, *Lond.* Merc.

Benj. Towell, of *Holbourn*, Grocer.

Robt. Davis, of *Bridgwater Square*, *Carp.*

Jno Rewbotham, of *Leveſholm Lanc.* Chap.

FROM *Corfica*, that the *Male-contents* had beaten the *Genoese* Troops, and shut up all their Forces in *Bastia*, which they were preparing to besiege; and, intending to erect themselves into an independent State, have agreed on a Plan of Government to the Effect following; viz. That the Kingdom chuseth for her Protectress the immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, whose Image shall be depicted on the Arms of the Kingdom; That the very Name of the *Genoese* be abolished, and their Laws and Statutes burnt; the Estates and Fiefs of the *Genoese* confiscated; that the Generals of the Kingdom, already elected, viz. *Andrew Circaldi*, *Jacinto Pauli*, and *Don Lewis Giaseri*, be acknowledg'd Primaries of the Kingdom, with the Title of *Royal Highness*; that a General Dyet be convok'd, to which every Town and Village send a Deputy, to the Number of 12, the Dyet to be titled *most Serene*, and the Deputies have the Title of *Excellence*; that a Sovereign Junto be appointed, composed of six Members, with the Title of *Excellency*, and be changed every 3 Months by the General Dyet; that a Council of War be established, to consist of 4 Members, whose Resolutions not to be in Force, except unanimous, and approved by the Junto; that 3 other Councils be established for regulating the Price of Provisions, to take Care of the Highways, and what concerns the Coin. Several other Offices are erected, and Orders made for establishing their new Government.

From *Berlin*, That a Misunderstanding had happened between that Court and *K. Augustus* on the following Occasion: a Party of *Saxon* Troops in *Poland* wanting Provisions stept into a Baylewick in *Lithuania*, belonging to *Prussia*, and help'd themselves. Upon which his *Prussian* Majesty sent a Complaint to *Warsaw*, adding, that if *K. Augustus* did not give him immediate Satisfaction, he would take it. *King Augustus* return'd an Excuse for the Accident, and promised Reparation; but would make no Reply to the Menaces, till he had consulted his Allies. And accordingly dispatch'd Expresses to *Petersburg*, *Vienna*, &c.

From *Warsaw*, That not many of the *Stanislais* are gone over to the *Saxon* Party, the Report that they were having been raised only to gain Time; since Count *Tarlo*, the Palatine *Unbeliski*, and the Castellan of *Czerski*, who command each a Body of Troops of 8 or 10,000 Men, have taken a solemn and terrible

Oath, never to abandon *K. Stanislaus*, but rather to die with their Swords in their Hands in Defence of his Interest.

They have since been joined by Major-General *Steinflecht*, as well as by several *Swedish* and *French* Officers in the Service of that Prince. The Queen of *K. Augustus* is brought to Bed of a Princess.

From *Lisbon*, That the Princess of *Brasil* was brought to Bed of a Daughter, tiled Princess of *Abieta*, and named *Maria*.

From *Vienna*, That the *Turks* were making Preparations in *Bosnia*, and had committed some Disorders in the Territories of the Emperor: However, the States of *Hungary*, and the bordering Provinces, offer'd to raise 100,000 Militia for their Defence, besides the Porte is still engaged in the War with the *Perians*.—That his Imperial Majesty had seen the King of *Great-Britain's* Speech to his Parliament, but did not seem quite so well pleased with it, as if he had made a decisive Declaration in his Favour. 'Tis certain, that the Imperial Generals have received Instructions to push the War with all possible Vigour, as soon as the Campaign opens, and to act offensively against the Allies in *Italy*.

From the *Hague*, Feb. 17. The respective Ambassadors and Ministers of the Emperor, France, Great-Britain, Prussia, Spain, and Sardinia were in Conference with the Deputies of the States General, on the Project of Pacification, then solemnly communicated to them by the Mediators. The Plan is said to be as follows; "That *Stanislus* shall be acknowledged lawfully and rightfully elected King of *Poland*, but shall resign the Crown in Favour of *King Augustus*. 2. *Don Carlos* shall keep *Naples* and *Sicily*, the Emperor to have for an Equivalent, *Parma*, *Placentia*, *Tuscany*, and one Moiety of the *Milanese*, the other Moiety to be yielded to the King of *Sardinia*. 3. France shall restore to the Empire all the conquer'd Places. 4. All the Powers in Europe shall guarantee to the House of *Austria*, the Execution of the Pragmatick Sanction."—The States have renewed their Neutrality with France for another Year.

From *Rome*, That the Princess *Sobieski* died there lately. and was carried to her Interment with all the Solemnity formerly paid to *Christina* Queen of *Sweden*; her Death was lamented by all, particularly the Pope, who requested he might have her Heart to keep in an Urn of Gold.

*Towards the End of the Month.**Course of Exchange.*

Amsterdam—	35 11
Ditto at Sight	35 9
Hamburgh—	35 3 4
Rotterdam—	36
Antwerp —	36 2 1
Madrid —	40 ½
Bilboa —	40 ½
Cadiz —	40 ½
Venice —	53 ½
Leghorn—	52 ½ a ½
Genoa —	54 ½ a 4
Paris —	31 ½
Oporto —	5s. 4d. ½ a 2 ½
Lisbon - -	5s. 6d.
Dublin - - -	12

S T O C K S.

Bank	140 ½
India	147 ½
S. Sea	82 ½
—Annu.	106 ½
—New	105 a ½
3 p. C. A.	92 ½
Ditto 1731	92 ½
Mil. Bank	109
Equivalent	105
African	19
York Build.	4
Royal Aff.	96
Lon. ditto	12 ½
Bank Cir.	6½ 5s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Jan. 29, to Feb. 25.

Christned	{	Males	729	}	1020
		Females	691		
Buried	{	Males	1030	}	2054
		Females	1024		
Died under	2 Years old	—	793		
Between	2 and 5	—	172		
Between	5 and 10	—	75		
Between	10 and 20	—	60		
Between	20 and 30	—	139		
Between	30 and 40	—	191		
Between	40 and 50	—	196		
Between	50 and 60	—	135		
Between	60 and 70	—	124		
Between	70 and 80	—	89		
Between	80 and 90	—	69		
Between	90 and 100	—	10		
		106	—	1	

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qt.

Wheat 26s. to 30s. od.	P. Malt 18s. to 23s.
Rye 18s. to 21s. od.	B. Malt 16s. to 22s.
Barley 15s. to 18s. od.	Tares 18s. to 23s. od.
Oats 9s. to 14s. 6d.	H. Pease 16s. to 18s.
Fenle 20s. to 22s.	H. Beans 16s. to 20s.

Buried.	Weekly Burials
Within the walls, 196	Feb. 4 . . 485
Without the walls, 518	11 . . 513
In Mid and Surry, 827	18 . . 501
City and Sub of West 513	25 . . 555
2054	2054

*Prices of Goods, &c. in London.**Hay 3 l. a Load.*

Cash in the Pool 25s. to 26s.	Sugar Pound best 56s. per C.	Mustick white 4s. 6d.
Old Hops per H. 3l. 10s. a ol.	Ditto second sort 49s. per C.	Opium 111. 0s.
New Hops 4l. 10s. to 5l.	Leaf Sugar double refine 9 d.	Snichtriver 4s. 6d.
Rape Seed 10l. to 11l. 00s.	Farthing per. lb.	Rhubarb fine 20s. a 22s.
Lean the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	Ditto single refine 60s. to 70s.	Sarsaparilla 3s. 6d.
on board, 14l. a 14l. 10s.	per C.	Saffron Eng. 26s. 00d.
Tin in Bloch 3l. 14s.	Cinnamon 7s. 9d. per lb.	Wormseeds 4s. 6d.
Ditto in Bars 3l. 16s. exclusive	Cloves 9s. 1d.	Balsam Capiva 2s. 10d.
of 3s. per Hun. Duty.	Mace 15s. 6d. per lb.	Balsam of Gilthead 18s. 00d.
Copper Eng. best 5l. 5s. per C.	Nutmegs 8s. 6d. per lb.	Hipocacuan 6s. 0d.
Ditto ord. 14l. 15s. per C.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	Amberrace per oz. 14s.
Ditto Barbary 8s. 10s. to 9s. 10s.	Ditto brown 6d. Half penny per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tin of Bilbao 15l. 0s. 5s. per Tun	Pepper for Home cons. 14 d.	Oporea red, per Tun 25l. a 26l.
Dis. of Sweden 16l. 10s. per Tun	Ditto for expersation 10 d.	ditto white none
Tallow 28s. per C. a 30s.	Tea Bohoa fine 10s. to 12s. per lb.	Lisbon red 35l. a 40l.
Cemetery Tallow 1l. 7s. 6d.	Ditto ordinary 10s. per lb.	ditto white, 26l. a 28l.
Cochinal 18s. 0d. per lb.	Ditto Cango 10s. to 14s. per lb.	Sherry 26 l.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Pekoe 14s. per lb.	Canary new 25 a 28l.
Raisins of the Sun 30s. 0d. per C.	ditto Green fine 10s. to 12s. per lb.	ditto old 32 a 34l.
Ditto Malaga 18	ditto Imperial 12s. per lb.	Florence 3l.
Ditto Smirna new none	ditto Hyson 35s.	French red 30l. a 40l.
Ditto Alicant, 18s. 6d.	Drugs by the lb.	ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Lipra new none	Balsam Peru 16 s.	Mountain malaga old 24 l.
Ditto Belvedere 21 s.	Cardamoms 3l. 4 d.	ditto new 20 a 21l.
Curants 45 s.	Camphire refine 17 s.	Brandy Fr. per Gal 7s. 10s. od.
Ditto new 48 s.	Crabs Eyes 22 d.	Rum of Jamaica 6s. 0d. a 7s. 0d.
Prunes French new 23 s.	Jalap 3l. 9d.	ditto Low Islands 6s. 4d. to 6s. 10d.
	Manna 1 s. 6d. a 3 s. 6d.	

GOLD in Bars, 3l. 18s. 4s. to 2d.—Ditto in Coin 3l. 18s. 5d.—SILVER in Bars, Standard 5s. 2d. 3 Farthings.—Pillar Pieces of Eight 5s. 2d. Farth. ditto Mexico 5s. 2d. Half Farth.

A REGISTER of BOOKS, for FEBRUARY, 1735.

THEOLOGY.

THE Covenant in the Cherubim: So the Hebrew writings perfect. Alterations by the Rabbinics forged; shewing the Evidence for the Scriptures that Christianity was exhibited to Adam, &c. By J. N. Sold by T. Green.

2. The Holy Scriptures a perfect Rule, and Popish Objections answer'd. A Sermon preached Jan. 26, 1735 in St. Thomas Apostle, London. Printed for R. Ford, 6d.

3. An Address to conforming Arias, both among the Clergy and Laity. pr 6d. Roberts.

4. The protesting Family piece, or picture of Popery. By Mr. Lowe of Harnedinsh. Sold by J. Noon, 2s. 6d.

5. Thoughts on public Prayer and modern Infidelity. Given gratis by S. Harding on St. Martin's Lane.

6. A Discourse concerning the Usefulness of the Original Translation of the Bible, for explaining the difficult Passages in it, and reconciling the Septuagint with the Hebrew. Sold by T. Gyles, price 1s.

7. A Dissertation on Matter and Spirit, with some Remarks on a Book entitled, An Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul. By John Jackson. Printed for J. Noon, price 1s.

8. A Crown of Righteousness the Reward of Christian Fortitude. A Funeral Sermon on the late Ld. Vis. Barrington. By Rob. MacEuen, M. A. Sold by J. Gray, 6d.

9. A Sermon, shewing the Difficulty of forsaking evil Habits. By James Upson, M. A. printed for S. Birt, 6d.

10. A Discourse concerning Transubstantiation; at Salter-Hall, Feb. 13, 1734-5. By W. Harris, D.D. sold by R. Ford, price 4d.

11. Critical Remarks on several Authentick Copies By John Relenius, at Basil, in 1591. York. Printed by T. Gent, and Sold by J. Wilford in London, p. 14.

12. The Mischievous Effects of Strife and Corruption: A Sermon preached before the H. of Commons Jan. 30, 1734-5. By W. Cressy, D. D. Printed for T. Worral, price 6d.

13. Consilio ad Synodum ab Archiepiscopi Communi- stris, Episcopis & Clero Provincie Cantuariensis celebratam. Habita in Ecclesia Cathedrali D. Pauli Londoni, Die 24 Januarii. A. D. 1734-5 a Sam. Lijon & T. F. Archidiacono Cantuariensi. Editio Justa Reversoridiffi & Commisariatum. Impensis J. Pomeroy, price 6d.

14. An Historical, Critical, Geographical, Chronological, and Etymological Dictionary of the Holy Bible; wherein are explain'd all the proper Names mention'd in the old and New Testament, whether of Men, Women, Cities, Countries, Rivers, Mountains, &c. as also of all the most significant and remarkable Appellatives that any where occur therein: With Accounts of all the Natural Productions, &c. In 3 Vols. Folio. Translated from the French by Sam. D'Oyly, M. A. Printed for Mess. Knapton.

15. A Letter from a Friend to Samuel Chandler, occasion'd by his Sermon against Popery. With some Remarks on Mr. Baker's Sermon. Printed for J. Wilford.

POLITICAL.

16. Remarks on the Common Topics of Conversation in Town at the Meeting of the Parliament, Anno Dom. 1734-5. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1s.

17. The Remonstrance: Containing some Account of the Lives and Characters of our present Political Writers. Printed for T. Cooper, price 6d.

18. The Sense of an Englishman on the pretended Coalition of Parties, and on the Merit of the Whig Interest. Printed for T. Cooper, price 1s.

19. Suffolk and Norfolk: or, The two Prodigies in Nature. Printed for P. Moeger, price 6d.

POETRY.

20. Green: bring the 2d Part of Libe 7y.

A Poem, By Mr. Thompkin. Printed for A. Miller, pr 1s.

21. Of the Characters of Women. A Poem to a Lady. By Mr. Pope. Price 1s.

22. The Works of Hildebrand Jacob, Esq; containing Poems on various Subjects and Occasions. Printed for W. Lewis, price 5s.

23. An Epistle to Alexander Pope, Esq; occasion'd by some of his late writings. Printed for J. Wilford, price 6d.

24. Junius Brutus. A Tragedy. By Mr. Wm Duncombe. (See p. 88.) Sold by J. Roberts, price 1s.

25. The Rival Widows; or, Fair Libertine. A Comedy. By Mrs Cooper. printed for T. Woodward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

26. The Parallel: Or, a Vindication of his Grace the A-B-p of C-r-r-y, for his opposing the Promotion of Dr S—l C—k to a Bishoprick. By a Gentleman of Cambridge. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1s.

27. A proper Vindication of the Conduct of the L—r C—r, and also of the Right Rev. B—s, who oppos'd Dr Rundle's Promotion. Printed for J. Noon, price 6d.

28. A List of the Last Preachers appointed by the Ld Bishop of London, 1734-5. pr. 1 half-pence. S. Buckley.

29. Columbarium; or the Pigeon House. Being an Introduction to a Natural History of Tame Pigeons. By John Moore. Printed for J. Wilford, price 1s.

30. A Dissertation concerning the Original of Printing in England. Shewing that it was first introduced and Practis'd by our Countryman William Caxton, at Westminster: And not, as commonly believed, by a Foreign Printer at Oxford. By Conyers Middleton D. D. sold by Mess. Knapton.

31. An old Almanack. Printed in 1710, with a Preface.

L A W.

32. Flota, seu Commentarius Juris Anglicani, partime Codice M. S. Corrocinno, partim ex antiquis Revisis & veteribus tam Historiae quam Legum Angliae, scriptoribus emendatus, illustratus, & in integrum restitutus. Liber primus Antiqua Placita Canonice continens. Prostat venalis apud P. Gyles, price 5s.

PHILOSOPHY and PHYSICK.

33. An Essay towards a Natural History of Florida, Carolina, and the Bahama Islands. 18 Part of the 2d Vol. By M. Catesby, F. R. S. Sold by W. Innys.

34. Medical Practice in curing Fevers correspondent to rational Methods, &c. By Theophilus Lobb, M. D. sold by J. Oswald.

35. Philosophical Transactions for the Months of April, May, and June, 1734. By Cromwell Mortimer M. D. R. S. S. Printed for W. Innys.

36. Roberti Welfsi tentamen alterum de propriis naturarum habitibus, remediisque ad singula accomodandis ubi morbi eorum seu simplicium five mixtorum affines notantur; atque ex illis orti fontes Symptomatum indicantur quo accuratius cognof. antea, coeque ac tutius tollantur. Impensis J. Knapton, pr. 2s.

37. Animadversiones on a late Pomposus Book, entitled Onography; or, the Anatomy of the Bones, (By Wm Cheselden, Esq) by John Douglas, surgeon, F. R. S. Printed for the Author, price 1s.

ARTS and SCIENCES.

38. A New English Introduction to the Latin Tongue; or, a short, comprehensive, plain, and methodical Account of what relates to each Part of Speech. Sold by A. Betsworth, price 1s.

39. A French Spelling Book. By Claudius Arnaux, sold by John Nourie, price 1s.

HISTORY.

40. A Voyage to Barbary, for the Redemption of Captives perform'd in 1727 by the Mathurin Trinitarian Fathers, Fran. Cornelin, Philemon de la Motte, and Jof. Bernard. English'd from the French Original. Printed for C. Corbet.

41. Narrative of the Murder of Squire J. W.

in Gondomar's Walk by 4 Persons unknown. Sold by A. Gould, price 2s.

42. The Toy-shop, a Dramatick Satire. By Mr Dodgson. (See p. 89.) Printed for L. Gilliver, price. 1s.

43. A New and Complete History of the Holy Bible connected with [Profane History, and illustrated with Notes, explaining the Antiquities, Rites, &c. of the Oriental Nations, &c. By J. Campbell, Esq; Vol. I. Sold by Thomas Edlin.

44. The Naval History of England in all its Branches both Publick and Mercantile, from the Norman Conquest in the Year 1066, to the conclusion of the Year 1714, collected from the most approved Historians English and Foreign, authentick Records and Manuscripts, scarce Tracts, original Journals, &c. with many Facts and Observations never before made publick, By Thomas Tedi rd, Gent. In 2 Vols. Folio. Printed for J. Wilson, price 1l. 10s.

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Printed for J. Walthoe, D. Midwinter, T. Ward, E. Wicksteed, F. Clay, and A. Ward.

March 1, 1735.

This Day is Publish'd.

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On Thursday, March the 6th will be publish'd With his Majesty's Royal Licence and Protection Number XXI.

(Containing 20 Sheets; Price 3s.)

In which is included the Lives, of Laurence Bellini, Richard de Belmeis, Bp of London, St Benedic, Benedic of Peterborough, Dr Sebastian Benefield Margaret Professor of Divinity at Oxford, Dr Thomas Bennet, Dr Thomas Bentham Bp of Litchfield, Bennet Earl of Arlington, Sir John Berkenhead, and several other new and curious Articles. Being the 3d of the 3d Vol. of

A General Dictionary, Historical and Critical: In which a new and accurate Translation of the celebrated Mr Bayle, with the Corrections and Observations, printed in the late Paris Edition, is included and interperfed with several Thousand Lives never before Published. The Whole containing the History of the most illustrious Persons of all Ages and Nations, particularly those of Great-Britain and Ireland, distinguished by their Rank, Actions, Learning, and other Accomplishments. With Reflections on such Passages of Mr Bayle as seem to favour Scepticism and the Manichee System. By

The Rev. Mr John Peter Bernard;

The Rev. Mr Thomas Birch, F.R.S.

Mr John Lockman; and other Hands.

Printed for F. Straban, J. Clarke and T. Hatchet in Cornhill; J. Gray, in the Poultrey; J. Butley, in Paternoster-Row, T. Worrall, J. Shuckburgh, in Fleetstreet; J. Wilcox, A. Miller, and C. Corbet, in the Strand; T. Osborne, Gray's-Inn; J. Brindley, New-Bondstreet; C. Ward and R. Chandler, in Fleet-street, and at their Shop in Scarborough; and sold by J. Roberts, in Warwick-Lane; and E. Cave, at St John's Gate; of whom Proposals for the Work may be had gratis.

N. B. No. XXII. Is to be publish'd the First Thursday in March, will contain, among other new Articles the Lives of Dr Edward Bernard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, containing some original Letters of him, Mons. Bernard, Author of the *Republique des Lettres*; Francis Bernier, Bernoulli the Mathematician, Betterton, the Tragedian, Dr John Betts the Physician, Hadrian Beverland, Bishop Beveridge, John of Beverley Arch-Bp of York, John Biddle, the Socinian, and Dr Thomas Bilson Bp of Winchester.

The Authors return this Acknowledgment to the ingenious Gentlemen who have favoured them with Memorials and Articles and shall be extremely obliged to them for their future Assistance, being determined to make this Work as complete as possible.

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T H E
Gentleman's Magazine:
M A R C H, 1735.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Remarks on the Weekly Miscellany of Feb. 1.
By a true Friend to Liberty. See p. 65.
SIR,



HIS Author, after having laid down general Rules, comes to examine (what He perhaps not justly terms) ecclesiastical Toleration, which he endeavours to shew is inconsistent with Liberty, from the Claim of a Right, by an immoral or Heterodox Person, to Communion; tho' whether 'tis the Allowance of the Claim, or the Claim itself, the Gentleman calls Toleration, I do not well know—if the former, how does the Inconsistency thereof with Liberty appear from the bare Claim? If the latter, then Claim to Communion, and Toleration, are synonymous—but however that be, 'tis plain, the Gentleman is displeas'd with the latter, for He saith, *This Claim is endeavouring to commit Violence on the Conscience of the wisest Men, and restraining the Liberty of the Society, and is the surest Mark of an imposing Spirit and persecuting Temper*—I must beg his Pardon, I can tell him a more sure, and common Mark; making and imposing other Terms of Communion than Christ has done, and refusing those as Members of Christ, who do not comply therewith: And then if a Punishment should be added to the Non-compliance, a complete Notion of Persecution might justly be drawn therefrom—But how any Person can be said to impose or persecute, who only claims, I cannot conceive—The Gentleman goes on, *'Tis evident the Notion of Heresy has been corrupted for that Purpose, so that 'tis render'd impracticable to distinguish between the Heretick and true Believer* (Does the Gentleman intend this Expression as a Compliment to the true Believer?) I am not concern'd to vindicate the Honour of any Society that admits Hereticks, and therefore when the Gentleman has told who those Hereticks are, who make this Claim, and shewn by

the Scriptures, such have no Right to Communion, I'll then own the Injustice of the Claim and the Fault of the Society that admits them. But Care should be taken, lest those are deem'd Hereticks, who worship God in Sincerity and in Truth, and lest their Claim to Christian Fellowship should be denied for their Adhesion to Scripture, and Refusal of unscriptural Additions. *That there hath been*, continues the Author, *such a Claim with respect to the Admission of Hereticks can't be denied*—It must be observ'd, the Case of an immoral Person was here only suppos'd, the heretical Claim is the Fact, from whence those frightful Apprehensions of the Author proceed. I remember Mr *Haly of Eaton*, calls Heresy a Theological Scare-Crow, and Ecclesiastical History informs, such were called Hereticks, who opposed the machiavel D^rctrine of Transubstantiation; so that I think a Definition of Heresy, seems very necessary before any one can judge of the Truth of this Fact, or its Consequence. Indeed an immoral Christian, in all Ages, carries a Contradiction in the very Name, but an heretical Christian may in some Ages be a commendable Person, in others not, Immorality being always known, Heresy frequently mistaken. But suppose we were agreed in the Notion of Heresy, Immorality, and the Truth of the Fact, still there is a Difficulty according to this Gentleman's Sentiments: The civil Government should, saith he, *know &c.* but has not told us, whether the religious Society has a Right to refuse an heretical or immoral Person; now, if they have not, will there not be a Defect chargeable on such a Constitution? or if it be said they have, will there not be a greater Fault chargeable on some who admit known profligate Persons?—For my own Part, I profess I have often thought the pious Clergy of this Kingdom, were under a Sort of Persecution, in being obliged to admit every one who claims, or to subject themselves to Costs and Charges on the Refusal—which must be the Case so long as the Principles here laid down are pursued—unless the Clergy are made sole Judges who shall enjoy temporal good Things, which is as foreign to their Office,

as *Colossians*'s Principles, or *Christians*'s Practices, are to a worthy Qualification for receiving the Lord's Supper; and this brings me to consider what the Gentleman saith concerning civil Toleration. 'Tis, saith he, the Right of every Society [whether in France or Japan] to maintain [what that Society imagines to be] the true Religion; and to erect it into an Establishment, Q. From the Law of Nature or of Christ? and to annex temporal Conveniences and Advantages [and Penalties also on the Noncompliers] for he that claims these Conveniences separate from the Conditions, sets himself against Rules, and therefore against common Liberty, for he himself against that Principle of doing to others what we would have others do to us; [See p. 65. below H] for he thereby denies that Liberty to the Community, which he assumes to himself, that of private Judgment. Whether the Words I've inserted within Hooks, may be justly added, I must leave with any Consequences that may be drawn from them: What seems to me evident is, that the Gentleman has mistook the Nature of Civil Power, and the End for which civil Government was instituted, which in my Opinion was for the Maintenance of publick Peace, the Administration of Justice, and Promotion of the common Good and natural Liberty of the Society. Whereas this Gentleman (p. 66. H) only considers it as a Right to maintain Religion, erect it into an Establishment, and to annex &c. and so jumbles together what is in the very Nature of Things separate, and thereby deprives good civil Subjects on account of their Difference in religious Matters (or claiming separate from the Conditions) what might otherwise justly belong to them as such; and in so doing, as I imagine, the Gentleman does neither follow the Golden Rule, nor therein deserve the Title of a Friend to Liberty. I would observe further, that as Unbelievers and wicked Persons generally take such Tests as are offer'd to them, the Tests themselves are very improperly filed by this Gentleman the *Tests of Merit*. The Gentleman next describes the Enemy of Liberty with respect to the pastoral Office, thus he writes, *Every Society has a Right to use their own Judgments for to take such Measures as they judge proper for their own Preservation, and therefore every one who claims a Right to the pastoral Office and Benefits annex'd thereto and yet refuses to subscribe to the Articles (the proper Measures of the Society) and that in the Sense of the Imposters is an Enemy to Liberty*; To this I answer, No christian Society has a Right of making any other Terms for Admission into the pastoral Office than the Gospel allows and commands. What Charter (said Bp Stillingfleet's *Treatise*) has Christ given to a Church to bind Men up to more than himself has done? What Ground can here be why Christians should now stand on the same Terms now as they did in the Time

of Christ and his Apostles? Was not Religion sufficiently guarded then? Ah! but, saith this Gentleman, every Society has a Right and should make Articles, and you are an Enemy to Liberty, if you do not subscribe them in the Sense of the Imposters. When the Gentleman has prov'd the Right of making and imposing Articles, I'll agree with him they should be taken in the Sense of the Imposters, tho' 'tis well known many learned Men subscribe them otherwise, and by their different Sentiments herein prove, nothing so much as the Non-necessity of the Subscription. — He goes on, *Every one who teaches contrary to these Articles should be excluded, and 'tis the Duty of ecclesiastical Officers to remove such Perverse Teachers, who receive the Profits and do not comply with the Conditions* which this Gentleman has describ'd to be Subscription in the Sense of the Imposters, and giving reasonable Satisfaction as to his Faith when suspected. — If Mr Whiston's Observation should be put into force a Clergyman, who has examin'd things with any Care, believes all the Articles in their proper meaning, and consequently does not subscribe them in the Sense of the Imposters, then this Gentleman has balk'd out Work enough for an Act of Exclusion. I do not know what he means by *reasonable Satisfaction* as to Faith, perhaps he reduces it also to Subscription of Articles in the Sense of Imposters. — If any Imposters and Articles come down from Heaven, the Duty and Benefit of Subscription would be very evident, but as they did not, the Gentleman must excuse me, if I think the Word of God equally as agreeable as any Articles Men can invent. He concludes thus, that *such who break the standing Rules of protestant Societies, dilute the Strength of such Societies, and make them become an easy Prey to their Enemies the Papists*. I answer, whatever standing Rules of any Protestant Society are not conformable to the Laws of Christ, and either add or take from them — the Fresh or Alteration of such Rules is so far from weakening such Societies, that I conceive it contributes much to their Strength, because it makes them more consistent with their first Principle as Protestants, tends most to an Union with other Protestant Societies, and they themselves become thereby more strictly the Subjects of Christ, who is the only King in his Church.

THOMAS, AGRICOLA.

MR URBAN,

If the above Remarks, are intelligibly stated, I am satisfy'd, as you are an impartial Collector, you will not suppress them; I should not have wrote them but for the Cause of Liberty, which I think misrepresented. I send them to you, because I never saw the Paper they relate to but in your Magazine.

Craftsman

Craftsman, March 1. N^o 452.

Of playing the Fool at Sea.

WHEN Navigation was in its Infancy, and nothing but little coasting Vessels were yet invented, it was look'd upon as a Sort of Madness and Presumption in Mankind to tempt an Element, not design'd for them by Nature, and which could arise only from an insatiable Thirst of Lucre. In this Manner was Navigation treated, not only by the most celebrated Roman Poets, particularly Horace and Propertius, but even by Polydore Vergil, who flourished no longer ago than the Reign of our Henry VIIIth, and liv'd many Years in England till the Disturbances broke out here, on Account of Religion. He compares the Rashness of Mankind in exposing Themselves to the Mercy of the Waves, upon a few frail Planks of Wood, to the Attempt of *Dædalus* Himself, and says that We not only plough the Sea, but inhabit it; that, driven by the violent Lust of Gain, We build Ships as large as Houses, which almost cover the whole Ocean; that, by these Means, every Nation hath the Boldness to contend for the Sovereignty of the Sea, and to fight Battles upon it, like Those upon Dry-Land.

But a Man would be laugh'd at who should talk of the Wickedness of Navigation and Merchandize, in this Age, or treat them as an unnatural and presumptuous Insult upon Providence. The Sea, no Doubt, was created for our Use, as well as the Earth, especially for the Use and Defence of Those who live in Islands, and are generally allow'd to have been the first Masters of the Sea, if not the Inventors of Navigation; for *Strabo* demonstrates, as the same Author observes, that the Cretans were formerly so expert in this Art, that Cretensis nescit Pelagus passid in a Proverb for one who pretends Ignorance of those Things, which he perfectly understands. He tells us, indeed, that some People attribute the first Invention of Shipping to the antient Britons; but, This might be a Compliment to our Country for the many Favours, He had received from it. However it's certain, our Forefathers distinguish'd Themselves very early in the Art of Navigation, and long since arriv'd at the highest Pitch of maritime Power.

But this Art, like most other great Institutions, hath been often perverted, and instead of being a Terror to the World,

hath been made the Object of its Scorn and Contempt. Having shewn, in my last Paper, to what poultry Uses the most solemn Things have been frequently prostituted, I design This as an Essay upon playing the Fool at Sea, and turning Fleets into Ridicule.

The first naval Armament, recorded in History, was Admiral *Jason's*, who was sent to *Colchis*, with the Flower of all Greece, to steal a *Sheep's-skin*; for That is all I can make of the Story, tho' I am not unacquainted with the allegorical Wisdom several eminent Writers discover in it. It is true, *Jason*, being an handsome young Fellow, had the good Fortune to work Himself into the Affections of the King's Daughter, who not only instructed Him how to obtain the Prize, for which He was sent thither, but run away with Him into Greece; where she afterwards play'd the Devil and all, upon being kick'd off, for the Sake of a new Mistress.

The next Fleet of Antiquity, and of much greater Consequence than the former, was That employed in the famous Expedition to *Troy*. *Homer* hath given us a pompous Account of this Fleet, which was compos'd of the greatest Men in all Greece, and fitted out for no other Purpose than to revenge the Cause of an Harlot, whom his Royal Highness Prince *Paris*, the King of *Troy's* Son, had pick'd up in his Travels, and carried away by Stealth. This Expedition was so far attended with Success, as to end in the total Destruction of that renowned City, after a bloody Siege of ten Years, in which great Numbers of Men were slain on both Sides, and most of the Ships destroy'd; but how did This repair the Lady's Honour, or what were the poor Greeks the better for it?

I shall pass over the Battle of *Actium*, between *Marc Anthony* and *Augustus*, without any Reflection, because one of the greatest Empires, that ever existed, in the World, was determined by the Event of it; though the Folly of this Battle, on *Anthony's* Side, might be easily shewn; but That is unnecessary, since every Boarding School Miss hath read *All for Love, or the World well lost*.

When *Nero* had resolv'd to make away with his Mother *Agrippina*, and was at a Loss about the Means, *Anicetus*, a Freedman, and Commander in Chief of the Fleet at *Misenum*, offer'd to undertake that honourable Service, and that a Ship might be so contriv'd, that, one Part

of it being artificially made to give Way, he might be drown'd before he suspected any Thing of the Matter. In order to make this Project appear the more feasible, He observed that nothing is so liable to Accidents as the Sea; and if he perished by Shipwreck, nobody could be so invidious as to impute That to a premeditated Design, which was plainly owing to the Winds and the Waves. To This He added, that the Emperor might likewise disguise the Fact, by erecting Temples and Altars to the Memory of his Mother, and placing other publick Marks of filial Piety.—The Tyrant was highly pleas'd with the Subtlety of this Scheme, and ordered it to be put in Execution, which was favoured by the Season of the Year; for He was then solemnizing the Feast of Minerva at Baia, which lay near Misenum. Having therefore seduced his Mother thither, under the specious Appearances of Reconciliation, and prepared a Vessel fit for the Purpose, magnificently adorned. He conducted Her to it Himself, and took his Leave of Her with all the outward Marks of Tenderness and Affection. But by the Clearness of the Night, and the Calmness of the Weather as well as the Confusion and Bungling of Those, who were intrusted to put the Design in Execution, the main Part of it miscarried; for tho' the Empress's Attendants were dispatch'd by Them, she escap'd Herself, by a Kind of Providence, and reduced her unnatural Son to the Necessity of getting Her murder'd. Anictus with a Band of Cut throats, put Her to a cruel Death in her own Apartment.

Let us now descend to Times more like our own.

It is a Custom, of very long standing, for the Doge of Venice to sail forth every Year, with a large Squadron of Gondolas, in order to marry the Adriatick Sea, by throwing a Ring into it. This Ceremony is perform'd with great Pomp and Solemnity; but as ridiculous as it may seem to be, I shall forbear any Censures upon it, since it is done only by Way of Acknowledgment that the Sea is the Mother of that State, as the Doge represents the Father of it.—Perhaps, such a Custom might be of Use in some other Nations, to keep Them in Mind where their chief Strength lies, and how it ought to be employ'd.

If we come home to our own Country, what immense Treasures, and what Millions of Lives have been formerly buried in the Sea, upon the most trifling and

frivolous Occasions; sometimes in romantick Crusado's against Infidels, for the Recovery of the Holy Land; and sometimes in ridiculous Expeditions against our Fellow-Christians, to gratify the Ambition of a mad bearded Prince, the Revenge of a favourite Mistress, or even of an insolent Minister?

This was exactly the Case of Villars D. of Buckingham, who plung'd his Country into an unnecessary War with Spain when it was little able to support one, merely out of a private Quarrel with Olivarez, the Prime-Minister of that Kingdom; as he soon afterwards engag'd us in another with France, for no better a Reason than to revenge his Disappointment in an Amour.

There is a remarkable Instance to my Purpose, in the Reign of K. Charles II. When that Prince was espous'd to the Infanta of Portugal, it is well known that a Fleet was sent over to Lisbon, with proper Attendants, to bring Her hither; but her Majesty being inform'd there were some particular Customs in Portugal, with Relation to the Ladies, which the King would not easily dispense with, the Fleet was detain'd 5 or 6 Weeks, at great Expence, till—her Majesty's Hair grew.

I don't know whether this Circumstance is recorded by Mr Burchet, or Mr Lediard, in their naval Histories; for I must own myself so incurious as not to have yet perus'd either of those celebrated Performances, notwithstanding the great Patronage, under which the latter hath been usher'd into the World; but as this Story is delivered down to us by oral Tradition, and is partly confirm'd by our general History, I thought it deserved a Place in these short Memoirs of our maritime Affairs.

If it should be objected, that I dwell intirely on the dark Side of the Question and mention only the bad Uses, to which Fleets have been apply'd; I answer, that it was my Design; for I chuse to leave all the great Achievements of our Drakes Raleighs and Blakes, as well as Those of some later Commanders, no less illustrious, to the Historians before mentioned. I am glad to find Mr Lediard hath brought his Account down so low as the Conclusion of the last Year, and promise my self the Pleasure of seeing an authentick Relation of all our Transactions at Sea from the Conquest to this Time. But the Honour, which such an History will do our Country, is of infinitely more Consequence than the Satisfaction

on it will give any private Persons. What an Opinion must future Ages conceive of our Strength, our Riches, and our Conduct, when They shall read the Account of our naval Exploits, both abroad and at home, for 10 or 12 Years past? With what Admiration will They review all our late Expeditions to the *Baltick*, the *Mediterranean*, and the *West-Indies*? What a glorious Figure will our pacifick Armada's at *Spithead* make in their Eyes? How will They applaud our Generosity, as well as our Politicks, when They behold us introducing *Don Carlos*, with a numerous Army, into *Italy*, and paving the Way to that *Crown*, which He hath since acquir'd?—When I reflect on these Transactions, and many more of the same Nature, which have been lately performed by our *Fleets*, I am willing to forget all the silly mad Pranks, that have been formerly play'd by them, and even inclined to concur with a *late Writer* in extolling that *series of Wisdom and Policy*, which has been manifested to us, in so conspicuous a Manner.

son's Journal. March 1. N^o 330.

The Political Thief.

A *SOP* has given us a most excellent Example of Fidelity, in the following Story of a Dog.—“A Gang of Thieves happen'd to break into a certain House at Night, with a Design to rob it; a faithful Dog, whose Office it was to watch the House, happen'd to overhear them, and, as in Duty bound, endeavoured to rouse the Family, and put them upon their Guard; one of the Thieves, whom we will suppose to be the Head of the Gang, endeavoured to silence him by a great many wheedling Speeches, but the better to stop his Mouth, took a large Crust of Bread out of his Pocket, well greaz'd, which he offer'd him by way of Bribe, telling him at the same Time, that all they desir'd of him in Return was only to hold his Tongue while they went on with a little Business, and (adds the Thief) if you should alarm the House, you will hardly be thank'd for your Pains; for they will be apt to say you have done no more than your Duty, and your Fidelity must be your Reward; whereas if you are silent, and let us go on, you will lay an eternal Obligation upon us, and we will feed you with such fine Crusts as long as you live; but the faithful Dog with great Indignation refused the Bribe, with these Words:

‘1st. I would have you to understand, I am not of so base a Nature to betray my Trust for a Bribe. 2d. I am not so mean spirited to sell the Fame of my Family, and my own Reputation for my whole Life to come, for a Crust in Hand. 3d. I am not such a Fool to trust to the Promises of a Thief; I'm not to be so taken in. If I should serve you, I know your Kindness will last no longer than while I can be useful to you in your scandalous Designs upon innocent and defenceless People, and should you draw me in to lose my Reputation, I shall be turn'd off, despised by all Persons of Honour, and starved into the Bargain; for nobody will employ me after: and I can tell you another Thing, which, tho' it ought to be the least Inducement to Fidelity, yet it is something in Point of common Prudence, which is, that it is my own private Interest to prevent your Designs; for if I let you rob the House, the whole Family will be impoverish'd and I shall live the worse hereafter.’

With that the Dog seiz'd him by the Throat, the Family came to his Assistance, and the Thief was taken and hang'd.”

The Moral of this Fable tells us, that fair Words, Flatteries and Bribes, under the genteel Name of Presents, are the Methods of Treachery in all Affairs, both Publick and Private.

But to be more particular,—it is certain the Moral of this Fable extends to all Kinds of Trusts whatsoever, but in a more especial Manner to those where the Liberty and Property of a whole Nation are concern'd; for if that Saying be true, That the greater the Trust, the greater the Treachery, of Consequence, it must be a more flagitious Crime to betray a Nation, than a Family.

The Reasoning of the Dog is just, and we may observe Principle and good Sense together prevail'd over Corruption,—the Thief went to the wrong House, and we may say he was undone for want of knowing his Dog.

But your Political Thief has sometimes better Luck, because he has often to do with Animals who have not the generous Qualities of the Dog.

Men are distinguish'd under different Classes by *Shakepear*, as well as Dogs,—he tells us that Mastiffs, Hounds, Greyhounds, Mongrels, Spaniels, Showghies, Water Rugs, Demi-Wolves, and Curs, are all called Dogs, but they are to be distinguish'd according to the different Gifts which bounteous Nature has bestow'd upon them, as,—the Fierce,

pitch'd Battle, and not play at Hide and Seek with one another; and can hardly bear to hear of an Engagement where scarce 10,000 Men are kill'd on the Spot.

There are two Characters who keep to *Domestick* Affairs, and are an exact Contrast to each other. The first is Mr *Hobhead*, who, two Reigns ago, had some little Place under the Government, but lost it; he harangues vehemently against *Bribery* and *Corruption*; cries out, all's lost; farewell *Liberty* and *Constitution*. What! — Election determined that way! Where will not Gold have influence! Hah! What do I see! A Treaty going forward with that Prince, yet a Courier dispatched to a contrary Court! What *Blundering* is here! There were such Men as *Burleigh*, *Cecil*, and *Walingham*: Those were Politicians; Ministers indeed! — Having ended his Rhapsody, he disperses some false News or other; such a Merchant man taken by a *Guarde de Coste*: The French or Spanish Fleet is extoll'd, the Improvement of their Sailors heightened, and concludes with a Hint, that *England* decreases in her Power as every other Nation improves in theirs.

Opposite to Mr *Hobhead* is Mr *Briton*, who, being in some publick Employment, is bias'd to the other Side of the Question: With him every Thing in the Government goes right; what's not entirely consistent with Reason, is a Finetise in Policy: He knows the Springs of Government, and can tell what is done, and what not, in every Court in *Europe*. If you mention the Words *Mediating Powers*, he'll whisper what the Ground Work of the Peace is, avers it will take Place, and that nothing can prevent it. You see the Power of *Great-Britain*; she maintains the *Balance* of the World; with Mr *Briton* nothing can be wrong, with Mr *Hobhead* nothing right.

As to my own Behaviour in the Coffee-Room, I come in at my stated Hour, look over the *Home-News* and *Advertisements*, but never mind the so-called Articles: Amus'd with some *Domestick* Occurrences; alarm'd at the new Method of Robberies in the Country, or diverted by some home History, I return to my Shop, and pass with the *Politicians*, for what I really am, HUMDRUM. H

Weekly Miscellany, March 1. No. 116.

The true Man of Pleasure.

A Late Writer in this Paper having proved from his own Experience,

that the surest Way to make Life happy is to act upon Principles of Virtue and Religion (See p. 30.) a Correspondent here pursues the same Argument, from a Narrative which Dr *Cheyne* gives of his own Case in his Book entitled the *English Malady*, in Substance as follows, — "That the Doctor having passed his Youth in a close Study, in great Temperance, and a sedentary Life, coming to *London*, as the usual Introduction to Business, he kept gay Company, constantly dining and supping in Taverns, his Health was in a few Years greatly distressed by so sudden and violent a Change; he grew excessive fat, short-breath'd, lethargick, and listless, which was followed by a violent Fever. Then he left off Suppers, at Dinners taking but a small Quantity of Animal Food, or fermented Liquors, well knowing that *Diseases* must be cured by their contraries.

On this Occasion all his *bouncing* Companions, many of whom who had been obliged to him, left him entirely to pass his melancholy Moments with his own Apprehensions and Remorse; so that, says the Doctor, I was forc'd to retire into the Country alone, reduced to the State of Card *Wolsey*, when he said, *If he had served his Maker, as faithfully and warmly as he had his Prince, he would not have forsaken him in that Extremity*; and so will every one find, when *Union* and *Friendship* is not founded on solid *Virtue*, and in Conformity to the *Divine Order*, but in *sensual Pleasures* and mere *Folly*. Being thus forsaken, dejected, melancholy, and confined in my Country Retirement, my Body melting away like a Snow Ball in Summer, I had a long Season for *Reflection*. Having had a liberal and regular Education, with the Instruction and Example of pious Parents, I had preserved a firm Persuasion of the great fundamental Principles of all *Virtue* and *Morality*, viz. the *Existence* of a *supreme* and *infinitely perfect Being*, the *Freedom* of the *Will*, the *Immortality* of the *Spirits* of all intelligent Beings, and the Certainty of *future Rewards* or *Punishments*: These Doctrines I had been confirm'd in, from *abstracted Reasonings*, as well as from the best *natural Philosophy*, and some clearer Knowledge of the *material System* of the World in general, and the Wisdom, Fitness, and beautiful Contrivance of particular Things, animated, and inanimated; these *Principles* were so rivetted in me as never to be shaken by all my Wanderings and Follies. And I had the *Consolation* to reflect, that

In my loosest Days, I never *pimp'd* to the *Vices* or *Infidelity* of any, but was always a determined Adversary to both; yet these were not sufficient to quiet my Mind at that juncture, especially when I considered, whether I might not have neglected to examine, if there might not be more required of those who had proper *Opportunities* and *Leisure*; if there might not be higher, nobler, and more enlightening Principles revealed to Mankind *somewhere*; and more encouraging and enlivening Motives for *heroic* Virtue than those arising from *Natural Religion* only, (for then I had gone little farther than to have taken Religion and Christianity on Trust) and lastly, if there were not some clearer Accounts discoverable of that *State* I was then (I thought) going into, than could be obtained from the mere *Light of Nature* and *Philosophy*. This led me to consider, who of all my Acquaintance I could wish to resemble most, or which of them had received and lived up to the plain Truths and Precepts contained in the Gospels, or particularly our Saviour's *Sermon on the Mount*. I then fixed on one, a worthy and learned Clergyman; and as in studying *Mathematicks*, and in turning over Sir Isaac Newton's *Philosophical Works*, I always mark'd down the Authors and Writings mostly used and recommended; so in this Case I purchased and studied such *spiritual* and *dogmatick* Authors, as I knew this venerable Man approved. Thus I collected a Set of religious Books of the first Ages since *Christianity*, with a few of the most *spiritual* of the *Moderns*, which have been my *Study*, *Delights*, and *Entertainment* in my *Retirement* ever since; and on these I have formed my *Ideas*, *Principles*, and *Sentiments*; so as under all the Varieties of *Opinions*, *sects*, *Disputes*, and *Controversies* canvass'd in the World, I have scarce ever been shaken. This has afforded me a constant Source of *Peace*, *Tranquillity*, and *Chearfulness*, and so greatly contributed to forward the Cure of my *nervous* Discaise. For I never found any sensible Tranquillity or Amendment, till I came to this settled Resolution in the main, *viz.* "To neglect nothing to secure my eternal Peace; more than if I had been certified I should die within the Day; nor to mind any thing that my secular Obligations and Duties demanded of me, less than if I had been ensured to live 50 Years more."

He concludes, that by these Methods he obtained a perfect Health, which he still

enjoys, and adds, that if he were to be eternal or unaccountable, he should observe the same Regimen of (1) Diet as he now does, and, he hopes, a continual Gratitude to the best of Beings, who by an over-ruling Providence directed the great Steps' of his Life and Health.

Mr Hooker's Correspondent remarks upon this learned Gentleman's Case, that the Belief of *Christianity* is not confined, as Infidels pretend, to a Set of Men, whose *Trade* and *Living* it is to propagate it.

(1) Milk and Vegetables; yet he weigh'd lately 32 Stone.

Grubstreet Journal, March 6. N^o 271.

Of Mad Dogs.

MR BAVIUS,

AS I was going thro' St James's Park another Day, I found every Body alarmed by a mad Dog's passing by, which tho' pursued, could not be hindered from biting a Man, and several Dogs in his Way. I could not help reflecting on the Person's wretched Condition.

The Salt Water has often failed of late of curing this Distemper; of which a Gentleman in the Tower was a late Instance, who was dipped a dozen Times, yet 7 Weeks after died, in a sad Condition, tho' not deprived of Reason. Many such Accidents, no doubt happen, more than we hear of. It must be allow'd one of the most terrible Evils in Life, and calls louder for a Remedy, than the greatest Inconvenience from the deepest Roads.

If we consider the doubtful Cure; the Diffusiveness of the Infection from one of these Animals to another; the Impossibility of guarding against the Evil; the shocking Catastrophe which is the Sequel of it, it's to be wondered that the Legislature has not applied a Remedy, however violent to so transcendent an Evil. That the human Species should be converted, in a Manner, into the canine (for the Infection so transmutes the Blood, that it gives even the Voice of the Animal to the raving Wretch in his last Moments) is so frightful a Reflection, that the Fondness some People have for them, should not discourage the thinking Part of the World from destroying so pernicious a Race of Animals. Can the Pleasure of fondling these Creatures make amends for the Life of one of our Fellow Subjects? It would be difficult to persuade Country Gentlemen, that the whole Race of Hunting Dogs had better be cut off, than one wretched Example of this Kind be the Consequence. But these are but a Hand-
ful,

ful, to the numerous Progeny, which serve to no Use but to play the Fool with; and half of which belong to no Body at all, but wander about the Streets, tho' more terrible, when in this rowing Condition, than so many Lions or Tygers. Some weak People will object the Fidelity of these Animals; but can any Consideration ballance the Danger of their running mad? from which none of the Breed is exempt; and perhaps the beloved Master will be the first to feel his Fury. A *Croic* Crown was decreed by the Ancients, as the Reward for saving one Citizen in Battle; but what would the saving so many deserve?—And from what a Death!—How trifling a Fine would reduce the Number of these noxious Animals? And, if the whole Breed was exterminated, could the Loss stand in Competition with that of one rational Animal?

MISOKUON.

A Friend of our Magazine who has oblig'd us with the following Translation, and agrees with Misokuon, in the main, submits it to him, and the Publick, Whether the fatal Consequences be mentioned above, may not be prevented by drawing the Worm out of a Dog's Tongue, as is carefully observed by some Country Gentlemen, and probably not much regarded in Town.

The DOG.

A Translation from the Latin of Jacobus Micellus.

THE DOG of all the Quadrupedes For Sport and Faithfulness exceeds; Of all the Beasts he best attends His Master, and with Care defends, Does what he's bid, and tho' he's bear, Submissive lays him at his Feet, So soon he can his Wrongs forget. }
Nay, tho' he's driv'n away with Spurns, With wagging Tail he still returns: }
When you his Excellence display, He's sensible of what you say, }
And in dumb Shew his Thanks will pay. }
Whene'er you sail, he goes on board, And when you swim he takes the Ford; Pursues you thro' the boist'rous Waves, Nor in the horrid Tempest leaves; }
With you o'er rugged Alps he goes, And guards you thro' a Crowd of Foes, }
But to your Friends due Fondness shows. }
Still all the Day he keeps in view, Nor is he in the Dark less true: }
He loves not him that loves not you. }
Thro' all the Labours of the Wood He toils to make your Pastime good,

Runs down for you the nimble Hare; }
And in his Mouth untorn does bear: }
Pursues all Game thro' Bush and Brake, }
Not for his own but Master's Sake: }
When you repose he couches bye, }
Or bears his Chain contentedly, }
Your House's and your Poultry's Guard }
Drives Thieves and Foxes from your Yard, }
In Sleep secure your Household snore, }
He barks all Treachery from the Door, }
He asks no dainty Bit or Cup }
Profuse to keep his Spirits up, }
Content poor humble Whey to lick, }
A Crust to gnaw, or Bone to pick: }
Whom would not such cheap Servants }
please? }
Who would not love and harbour these? }
The Dog of all the Quadrupedes }
For Sport and Faithfulness exceeds.

Free Briton. Mar. 6. No. 278.

Remarks on Bolingbroke's Dedication of his Dissertation on Parties.

WE have before us a Libel which by falsely pretending great Reverence for the Constitution, is to cover the Crimes and to arm the Hands of that Person, who, when in Power, attempted to stab it to the Heart.

This Work is divided into Two great Branches; the First professing to *Affect the Revolution*, and the Last to *Improve the Constitution*.

1. To vindicate the Honour of the Revolution, he throws mean and scandalous Reflections on the Justice of Parliament, in condemning Sacheverell, and degrades the Impeachment of the House of Commons, in Vindication of their Great Deliverer, to the low and contemptible Business of *Roasting a Person*, and at so fierce a Fire, as scorched the *Advocates of our Laws*, and the *Guardians of our Rights*.

This then is the Manner in which he asserts and vindicates the Justice and Honour of the Revolution.

2. To improve our Constitution, he endeavours to divide the People from the King, to set up the *Hanners of Liberty* against the *Protestant Succession*, and draw that Sword for the one against the other, which always ought to be employed for the Preservation of both.

"Let, says he, the illustrious and Royal House govern us till Time shall be no more: But whatever happens in the various Courses of Human Contingencies, what ever be the Fate of particular Persons, of Houses or Families, let the Liberties of Great Britain be immortal!"

Thus the Fate of particular Persons, even the King and his Children, and all the Contingencies which may subvert the Protestant Succession itself, are most calmly foreseen and most indifferently reviewed, as things which may happen, whilst the Liberties of Great Britain shall nevertheless, be immortal.

Shew

Shew us the Tendency of this astonishing Mixture, that it is not to diminish the Care of the People for the Support of the Succession? and when the People have once imbibed this Notion, that, tho' their Sovereign shall perish, and the Succession be extinguished, their Liberties are to be Immortal: Shew whether the Tie of Allegiance is not dissolved, when the Benefits of it are made thus Insignificant; Whether the Constitution is not insinuated to them as a Being independent of the King, its Head and Guardian, and He as a Part that may be severed from the Whole.

Is this the best Improvement of our Constitution! And hath the Pen that drew a Declaration to shew the Pretender was necessary, drawn a Dedication to show that the Establishment of the King, and the Succession of his Family, are useless!

How are the Liberties of Britain to be taken care of, if such Contingencies are so lightly regarded? Or, how shall the Body subsist without the Head, or how the Constitution without the Prince, and without the Family which can only preserve it?

Had this Royal Family never existed, we must have sought for Security, where we could best have obtained it, but since they are happily placed in the Throne, for the Preservation of our Laws, we can have no other Option now than a Protestant, or a Popish Succession, the King to preserve us, or the Pretender to enslave us: And no Contingency can happen which may remove the King, or his Family, but it must, in the Instant of its taking Effect, prove our Liberties to be mortal, and the Being of our Constitution determined.

It may therefore be affirmed of this Writer, that he would expose the King and his Family to Contingencies of the worst Nature, since he suggests, that under any which can happen, our Liberties may be Immortal.

What is said in the Close of the Dedication about removing the Hon. Person out of Power or out of the World, Mr. observes, with Horror, hath the same Direction to the removing of the King, and, adds he, who ever shall suggest it to be a possible Case, that the King may be dethroned, and our Constitution unhurt, or our Liberties unwounded, is guilty of a wicked, false, and traitorous Infimulation.

A faithful Subject, or an honest Englishman, would have wished that the Protestant Succession, and the Liberties of the People, might be Immortal together, but it will be found, that the whole Tenor of the Libel, is to make the Protestant Succession, and the Liberties of the People, appear separate Concerns, of making it thought that the Protestant Succession may be destroyed, and our Liberties preserved, or that our Liberties cannot be preserved, unless the Protestant Succession shall be destroyed.

It will be allowed me to observe, that this Doctrine of Human Contingencies is not a new thing with this Author: There is a Book still extant, which passed through the same Hands, and which related of the Protestant Succession

before it took place, in the same Language, that it might, one Day, be proper so set it aside: And what was conveyed all over the Kingdom, in The Conduct of the Allies, was enforced by this Gentleman in the House of Commons, to obtain a Censure on the Noble Lord who signed the Barrier Treaty, as an Enemy to the Queen and Kingdom; because, in the Guarantee of the Protestant Succession, he had not allowed for Human Contingencies.

If it is the fundamental Proposition of the Libel, That the Revolution transmitted our Liberties imperfect to us, and that the Protestant Succession is maintained by a Power incompatible with the Perfection of Liberty: Judge then of the Connexion of those Positions with this, That we are to make our Liberties Complete and Immortal, whatever may be the Fate of particular Persons, of Houses, or Families! Judge whether this doth not forese a Hazard of the Succession itself, from certain Attempts, which are pressed, in the Name of Duty, on the Mind of every Subject; and whether it doth not endeavour to raise a Spirit against the Succession, even for the sake of Liberty.

When a Person is charged with such criminal Designs, there is nothing can give greater Weight to the Charge, than the Notoriety of his Dishonesty, such as the advancing it in one Reign as the Duty of the People to be Slaves, and, in the next, as the Right of the People to be Tyrants.

Let the Letter to the Examiner, written in the Person, and circulated by the Authority of a Principal Secretary of State, in 1711, be compared with the Dedication of the Dissertation on Parties.

The Letter to the Examiner, containing Instructions for his Conduct in the great Work of Defaming the D. of Marlborough, and the Ld. Treasurer Godolphin, was written to that Author on the Appearance of his first Examiner, which was a Libel on the Person of the late Ld. Sommers, and which, it seems, had the greater Merit, because the Noble Lord had been the Benefactor and Patron of the Person employed to asperse him.

This Letter to the Examiner, I affirm on the Authority of the late Mr. Addison, was the Work of Mr. Secretary St. John. P. 338. &c. 426, Vol. IV. of Mr. Addison's Works, in 4to 1721.

In that Letter, all the Whigs in England are called a Factions Cabal; the Government introduced by the Revolution, and asserted in the Trial and Sentence of Dr. Sacheverell, is called that monstrous Government, where Submission is made the Duty of the Prince, and Dominion the Prerogative of the Subject.

That Letter professed the Design of exposing Principles, even the Principles of the Revolution: And when this was done, Dolben so blushed in his Crime amongst the Dead, as having carried up the Impachment, Mr. amongst the Living, for having asserted the Justice of the House of Commons, in 1721. Godolphin was so left, Rapin, &c. &c. promoted the judgment of the Lords.

That Letter libelled an *Infamous Lady*, the Consort of the late *D. of Marlborough*, in the following extraordinary Terms, (which were as barbarous as they were unjust) viz.

"Unhappy Nation! which, expecting to be governed by the *Best*, fell under the Tyranny of the *Worst* of her Sex! But now, Thanks be to God, that *Fury*, who broke loose to execute the Vengeance of Heaven on a sinful People, is restrained; and the Royal Hand is already reached out to chain up the *Plague*."

That Letter proceeds further, to charge the Impeachment of *Sacheverell* as a Conspiracy against the Throne. "The Conspirators, he tells us, resolved to precipitate their Measures, and a Sermon was made the Pretence of their Clamour: Those, says he, who prove themselves Friends to this Government, by avowing Principles inconsistent with any, presumed daily to try the Title of the *Queen*, and limit the Allegiance of the Subject: Cabals of *Upstarts* (speaking of the House of Lords) were seen to sit in Judgment on the Right and Authority of the Crown, who, had it not been for the Protection of Royal Favour, could have had no Pretence to be *Common Triers* in any Cause."

—And—"Left the *Queen* should think them to be dangerous, she was, by necessary Consequence from the Positions laid down, declared *Herself* to be *useless*."

Lastly, That Letter asserts, That the maintaining of these Principles on which the Revolution was founded, betrayed a *Weakness* in our Constitution, and a *Sickness* at Heart: "They are Signs, says the Writer, which shew a Government to be near its Dissolution."

If *St John* was the Author of the Letter to the Examiner, as Mr Addison affirms, if *Bolingbroke* is the Author of the *Dissertation upon Parties*, as the Dedication prefixed hath sufficiently allowed, if the Principles of the Revolution were condemned in the one, as Principles inconsistent with all Government, if the same Principles are advanced in the other, as those which we ought to proceed upon, whatever may happen in the Course of Human Contingencies, or whatever may be the Fate of particular Persons, Houses or Families: Judge whether there is *Honesty*, *Sincerity*, or *Consistency* in the Author of such Contradictions; or whether they can be reconciled by any other possible Meaning, than the known Design of the Man to *Defeat* the Protestant Succession, before it took place, and to subvert it, ever since it hath been established, to condemn the Principles of the Revolution, when they were essentially necessary to introduce the House of Hanover, and to assert the Principles of the Revolution, when Resistance and Change may remove the House of Hanover: In short, since the Pretender is not to be assisted by Arms, to serve his Cause by *Libels*, and to ripen the Nation for whatever may happen in the Course of Human Contingencies, whatever may be the Fate of particular Persons, Houses, and Families, even the Fate of the King Himself, and Protestant Succession in his Royal Family.

The Craftsman. Mar. 8. No. 453:

Of Impartiality in Decision of controverted Elections.

Dimidium facti, qui bene cepit, habet HODG

ONE of the difficult Parts of Essay-Writing is to begin well, and set out with a proper Introduction; so that all the Observations which an Author proposes to make on any Subject, may naturally follow one another, and seem of a Piece. The late Mr Addison was a perfect Master of this Excellence, which gave no small Beauty to his Writings, and therefore Mr Tickle, the Editor of his Works, was certainly in the Right not to connect several of that Gentleman's Pieces in a continued Series, tho' at first published with the Interruption of Writings on different Subjects; because such a Scheme would have obliged Him to cut off several graceful Introductions and Circumstances, peculiarly adapted to the Time and Occasion of printing them.

I have been often led into such Reflections as these by the Writings, of our ministerial Advocates, which generally consist of nothing else than a Jumble of incoherent Sentences, strung together without any Order or Connection; so that you may invert the Paragraphs without doing either Style, or Argument any Injury. Mr Walsingham is peculiarly remarkable for this Manner of Writing: His Paper (See p. 93.) is a Rhapsody of this Kind. He promises us a Discourse on the Importance of strict and impartial Justice in the Decision of Controverted Elections; but, in the Execution of it He shuffles, prevaricates, and instead of recommending impartial Justice, in those Determinations, pleads for the contrary, and publicly reproaches those Gentlemen, on the Court Side, who are so just as to regard the Merits of the Cause, rather than the Persons concerned. That This is his Meaning, will appear from his Paper, and therefore I shall not encumber mine with any Quotations to prove it. But there are two or three incidental Points started in this Paper, which deserve some Animadversion.

That judicious Writer tells us that, "in every new Parliament, We usually see 50 or 60 Returns objected to, which if given up to Party, &c. (See p. 94 D.)

It is certainly true that if any Party should ever have it in their Power to dispose of Elections, in this Manner, without Check or Controul, the House of Commons, and consequently the whole Nation,

do, would become the Property of *that Party*. But I cannot agree with Him, that *opposing Parties*, which He calls *Factions* are always most zealous and indefatigable; or, if They really were so, I think it demonstrable that They are much more unlikely, considering our present Circumstances, to obtain such a Power over *Elections*, either within or without Doors, than *conforming Parties*. The Persons, who form an Opposition to *Men in Power*, are very properly compar'd to a *Rope of Sand*, having no other Cement to bind Them together than a general Conviction that they are pursuing the Good of the Publick, and a personal Concurrence with each other in every Point, that comes under Consideration; They own no Leader; They obey no Commands; but every one thinks He hath a Right to follow his own Judgment, or Humour, as He certainly hath, and sometimes exerts it to the manifest Detriment of the *whole Party*. Whereas *Men in Power* have the Means of attaching People to Them, without any personal Regard for Them, or any good Opinion of the Cause, in which They are prevail'd on to engage, and afterwards of obliging Them to act, right or wrong, in Pursuit of those Engagements. Nay, They have not only the Power of doing This, and actually seducing some of the least firm from the *Country Side*, but likewise of rendering others suspected, and sowing Jealousies among Them, by false Reports, rais'd and propagated with great Industry for that very Purpose.

Now, here lies the Fallacy of Mr *Walshingham's* whole Reasoning. He seems to be terribly afraid that our Constitution will be destroy'd by a *Party*, who have no Power; but is not apprehensive of the least Danger from *another Party*, who have all the Rewards and Punishments of a Nation in their Hands. If Mr *Walshingham* would be pleas'd to compute how many *Returns* are absolutely in the Power of a *Minister*, by his Influence in particular Boroughs, and how many *Members* hold Employments under Him, the Case will appear in a very different Light, and He will be soon cur'd of his Fears that the *Majority* should fall a Sacrifice to the *Minority*, or that the *former* should suffer any Injustice, for Instance, in the Determinations of *controverted Elections*.

But He tells us that "this Injustice hath sometimes happened by the ridiculous Affectation of some, who suffer'd

Themselves to be carry'd away from their Duty, and desert the Cause of Justice, from mistaken Notions of *Popularity*."

Such a Case may sometimes happen, but where one Man is carry'd away from his Duty by an Affectation of *Popularity*, there are Twenty at least, who are in Danger of being tempted to desert it, by the much stronger Motives of *Ambition* and *Self-Interest*; the Hopes of *Places*, *Honours*, or *other Rewards*; nay, even by the Vanity of appearing in the good Graces of a *Prime Minister*, and being well-received at Court.

Another Specimen of Mr *W's* Reasoning is against the *unrighteous* Design of a *Party* to advance its Power, &c. See p. 94 D.

The general Drift of the Argument; is certainly just; but how is it to be apply'd? Mr *Walshingham* intends it no Doubt, against that *evicted Party*, who take the Liberty of opposing his *Patron's* Measures; but does it not bear with greater Force against Those, who are arm'd with Power to decree *Injustice*, and establish *Unrighteousness*?

Mr *Walshingham* concludes with a Piece of secret History against a certain *Patriot* in former Times, who stood up in his Place to recommend *favourite Petitions*. I have heard several Stories, of the same Nature; for Instance, of one Gentleman who was brought into the House of Commons by *Petition*, against an *allowed Majority* and the common Usage of the *Borough*, for no other Reason than because He happened to be related to an *absolute Minister*, in those Times. I have heard of others, who have been taken out of Goals, and biding Places for Debt, in order to oppose Gentlemen of large Fortunes, and make up a Majority to support the *same Minister*, who was grown almost as desperate as Themselves. I say that I have heard many such Stories, of former Times, and of former *Parliaments*; but as they can have no Relation to the *present*, I shall not insist upon them tho' as much to the Purpose as that mentioned by *Walshingham*.

Upon the whole, I own myself not displeased with this Paper, which seems to carry a pretty strong Implication that the *Faction*, in whose Cause it is written, are a little apprehensive that They shall not be able to govern the Decisions of *controverted Elections* so intirely as they could wish; and that *justice* is likely to prevail in some of them, as I hope it will in all, without any Regard to *Parties*, or Persons whatsoever.

This

This naturally suggests another Observation, with which I shall conclude. *The Gentlemen in the Opposition* have set a very good Example to their *Adversaries* by desisting, or obliging their Friends to desist from the Prosecution of several *Petitions*, where there is the least Doubt about the Merits of the Case. It is therefore to be hoped, and We have Reason to expect, that Gentlemen will not only give their *Attendance* upon others, where the case is extremely clear, but decide upon them with the strictest Regard to Justice. These, and These only, ought to be the *favourite Petitions* of a good House of Commons, as the Rights, Privileges and Freedom of the whole House depend intirely on the equitable Determination of them; agreeable to Mr *Walpole's* own Words. See p. 94. H.

Sup's Journal, March 8. No. 331.

THE mercenary Writers have to lied themselves out of all Credit, that the Publick will give no Regard to any Thing on that Side; but bad as they are, it seems the Director is obliged to hire them as well as Printers and Publishers, which has occasioned an Observation, that with all his boasted Success in corrupting, he has not been able to engage one Man of tolerable Capacity in his Cause; yet they pass upon him for very clever fellows. Whatever Mischiefs they intend, they miss their Aim, their Writings carry more than a Cure for the Poison they contain, and 'tis pity they are not read. I remember, adds *Fog*, when a certain Gentleman, who formerly dealt in Hay and Corn, was called to an Account for giving an early Specimen of those great Abilities, which have made him the Darling of his honourable Partizans ever since, the Ld Chief Justice R——, then a Member of the House of Commons said, he never saw stronger Proofs of any Fact in any of the Courts below; but had these Proofs been less strong, a Jury must have found him guilty, even on his own Defence.—Thus if some have been accused of corrupt Practices, the Publick, from their own Defence would be as much convinced of the Charge, as by what is urged on the other Side.

Among the Shoals of Papers and Pamphlets, on that Side of the Question, is one concerning the pretended Coalition of Parties. This Coalition frightens all the Mercenaries out of their Wits; they look upon it as big with the Destruction of Bribery and Corruption; all Shares

of the publick Spoils, all the Tools of Oppression are exhorted to unite against it; they think like the rest of the World, that every Attempt to relieve the Publick, is an Attempt to put an End to all Frauds and publick Robberies, however softened by the Name of Perquisites.

This Author sets out by telling us a Truth hardly expected from them, that a Free Government, by its happy Effects, naturally interests the whole People to preserve it, but then he knocks it down again, in his next Words: *Tot the People are governed by Dependencies on great Estates in the Country, and on great Dealers in trading Towns, they give their Suffrages to those who give them Bread, and take Impressions from those upon whom they have their Dependence; hence the landed Men, money'd Men, and Clergy, respectively acquire an Influence, which may withdraw the People from their Publick Interest, when Ambition or unreasonable Views possess great Numbers of leading Men amongst them.*

I wou'd fain know from what Writer in Politicks this Gentleman grounds this absurd Supposition, that the People by the Influence of Men of Property shall become generally disaffected to a Government they know and feel to be good. *Tacitus* and *Machiavel* tell us the direct contrary, let him produce an Instance to his Purpose. See p. 87 E.

These Writers think fit to own there is a Disaffection, but they are obliged to give any Reasons for it, rather than the True—but if he who causes the Disaffection was to write, or cause others to write, how should we expect to meet with Truth or Candour in their Papers?

The World may guess from what Quarter this Pamphlet comes by its being sent from the Post Offices, and Excise Offices, all over the Country, and being given away *Gratis*, but I will give some Instances, by which it will be presumed it was written, or at least directed, by some Person who has been used to plunder the Publick.

It is an old Observation, That you may know a Man's Profession by his Phrases. By this Rule I judge the Author or Director of this Pamphlet to be a Person accustomed to make the most of publick Employments.—Speaking of the Tories, he says, 'It has been the Merit of the present Administration, that they have kept all such Persons out of Trust and Employments,—they have not participated of the publick Revenues, nor

grown

grown rich by the Spoils of the Government.—So that you see it is a Point settled among these People, that those who are in Trust and Employment are to grow rich by the Spoils of the Government. In another Place he says, 'It is far from my Thoughts to alarm myself or others with the Apprehensions of their Numbers (*meaning again the Tories*) or their Projects.—At present they are few, despicable, and starving, and this for a very natural Reason, that they are out of Power.'—I will tell this Gentleman, that to be despicable and starving were never reckon'd proper Subjects either for Insult or Ridicule, unless to such low and base Minds as this Author and his Directors.—There was a Time when those out of Power were not despicable and starving, nor were those in Power suffered to grow rich by the Spoils of the Government, and if he would give us to understand that the Case is otherwise now, there is as much Folly as Insolence in the Reflection.

We may thank this Author's Paymasters that we have no such Thing as Whig or Tory at present, they have destroyed those Distinctions, by endeavouring to keep them up, and the Success of their Measures has been answerable to the Wisdom of them in this as well as in every other Instance; but if by Tories he means such People as have thought it a Point of Duty and Honour to oppose some Friends of his, they are many of them People of the greatest landed Estates in the Kingdom, and tho' Things may be so managed in a Nation, that what with high Taxes, Decay of Trade, and Fall of Rents, Men of considerable Estates may in the Course of a few Years be very much reduced in their Circumstances, yet I can by no means think it the Business of a Writer on that Side of the Question to take Notice of it, unless he thinks himself obliged to blunder out of peculiar Compliment to his Masters.

But since this Gentleman has been pleas'd to point out the Happiness of living in the Sunshine of Power, and the Misery of continuing long out of it, I am willing for once to be convinced, that it is the Business of us who do not expect to share in the Spoils of the Government, who aim at no great Employments, and desire no more than to be mildly governed (who make at least Ninety-nine in the Hundred of the whole Nation) all to coalesce as one Man, for no other Reason but because we may not be poor, despicable

and starving; for I believe the whole World will agree, if I should assert, that whenever all those out of Power shall form a Coalition for the publick Good, they will run no Hazard of being despicable and starved, nor will those in Power venture to enrich themselves by the Spoils of the Government.

As to what he says to excuse his Paymasters for taking some of these People whom he calls Tories into Pay, I think it excellent,—these are his Words,—'They have been abandoned and betrayed by such of their Party as the Government thought fit to take off by a Pension or an insignificant Place, without trusting them on their own Part, making them hard, and despis'd by all their former Party.'—And in another Place, he calls them *depending Instruments*.—Sure it would make any Man laugh to see these Renegadoes and Deserters from their Principles, so scurvily treated by the very People whose Drudgery they are doing.

When this * Author tells us so frankly, that the publick Money is disposed of in Pensions to bribe People from their Principles, in order to make them *depending Instruments* upon his Paymasters, I know not what to think of it; sure it must be a Calumny of this Author's upon his very good Friends, it is a Sentence he has thrown in without their Consent or Knowledge; for should we suppose it published by their Order, we must then believe that out of a Bravado they were resolv'd to avow this Abuse in the Disposal of the Publick Money; but however, it is a Hint for all Parties to lay aside little Distinctions, and to coalesce for the general Good; for if ever the Money which is rais'd upon the People, should be lavish'd in Pensions upon the most profligate of Men, it would be no Wonder if we the Million who are to pay all, should become poor, and despicable, and starving.

But as much as these Gentlemen are afraid of a Coalition, it seems they have a Design to form a Coalition themselves, a Coalition of all those who by their Situation may hope to be enrich'd by the Spoils of the Publick, for they give us such Openings to judge of their Practices, that I can't help applying to them what a witty Man of Quality said of a profligate Clergyman, That tho' they have a Multitude of Vices, they want one more, and that is Hypocrisy.

* Fox does not name the Pamphlet, but the following *Craftsman* calls it the *Sense of an Englishman*, &c.

London Journal. March 1.

The Catilinarian Conspiracy moderniz'd
Mr Osborne,

A MONG the Instances which your late Correspondent gave (See p. 85.) to shew the ill Treatment which the best Princes and truest Patriots meet with, I am concern'd he had not chose that of *Catiline* to delineate the disguised Characters and concealed Designs of no small Part of the Opposition. For never was Party council'd or headed by a more subtle or desperate Conspirator; never Conspiracy compos'd of Men more various half Noble and half Plebeian; yet never Men more obstinately, or more unanimously agreed in the great Undertaking; (for *Catiline* could find good Epithets for it, *Maximum atq; pulcherrimum Pacinus*;) the great Undertaking, I say, of forcing themselves into Power, or of overthrowing the Commonwealth. Never was the Commonwealth more dangerously attack'd; never more fortunately rescu'd. To pass over a thousand simular Circumstances, the Invitation made to the Deputies of Foreigners! the Participation of the Plot with them! the private Oaths of Assassination compacted, and the open Threats of Vengeance denounced, against all such as should oppose their Measures! and lastly, the Ruin projected recolling on the Heads of the Projectors! a Circumstance that I dare venture to hope will follow to complete our Parallel.

It may therefore be no untimely Caution to warn the Unthinking from the Precipice to which the Virulence and Despair of their Chiefs (if followed) must naturally lead them. The History of the Catilinarian Conspiracy, well apply'd, may be of no small Instruction to them. I would be rather understood to mean the Picture of the Faction in general, than any Particular of the Faction:—Let *Catiline* pass, not for the Member of any single disaffected Borough, but for the Knight of the Shire that represents them all! Let the Name therefore of our *Catiline* be Legion.

But before I enter upon a Description of the Head of the Party, it may not be improper to give a short Survey of the Constituents; and to shew what was the Temper and Condition of the Republick before and at the Irruption of this memorable Conspiracy. *Sallust* tells us, that the Roman State was greatly to be lamented at this juncture, which,

after gaining Abroad the Superiority over all Nations, from the Rising to the Setting Sun, and possessing at Home the full Enjoyment of Wealth and Peace, yet harbour'd in its Bosom a Set of Profligates insatiably bent, not only on their own Ruin, but on the Ruin of the Publick. He instances a very remarkable Circumstance, that notwithstanding two several Decrees of the Senate, (when *Catiline* was in open Rebellion) not a Man of the Party, which was very numerous, was yet induced, (not even by the Promise of Rewards!) either to make the least Discovery, or to forsake his Camp. So strong a Dissemper, like a Contagion, had infected the Minds of the whole People, who favoured the Design of *Catiline*, for in all Governments the Necessitous envy the Affluent, censure the Good, and extol the Bad; hate the Old and love the New; from a Dislike of their own Condition, they contract a Dislike to the Administration, and a Hope of any Revolution that gives them a Possibility of Change.

D They long to live in Affluence and Ease; disagreeable Circumstances are Labour and Want; the Publick Troubles they hope will bring them one plentiful Harvest; at least, they are willing to wish for Commotions in which Poverty is safe, having nothing to lose.—But the City Populace was more remarkably distressed from many prevailing Causes; for first, All such as were distinguishably noted for Impudence and Debauchery, all such as by their Extravagance, had dissipated their Fortunes; many, besides, remember'd the late Successes of *Sylla*, that from the Degree of common Soldiers, some had been rais'd to the Senatorial Dignity, others cover'd with such Opulence that they lived almost in Princely Luxury and Splendor, each hoped to himself the same Advantages, should the Party he sided in meet with equal Success. Add to this, that the Country Populace (whose Industry us'd to procure them a sparing Livelihood) excited now by publick and private Largeesses, preferred the idle Life of Citizens, to the ungrateful Labour of Countrymen. Nor is it to be wonder'd, that Persons of abandon'd Lives, of desperate Circumstances and extravagant Expectations, should prove no better Friends to the Publick than to their own private Interests.

A thousand other Things contributed to the Increase of Faction. Such whose Families had suffer'd Proscriptions, who

had lost their *Estates* and even *Privileges* (during the late *Commissions* of *Sylla*) had the same *Views* in the *Disturbances* of the *State*. And to conclude, all such in general, as were *Out-casts* from the prevailing Party of the *Senate*, were solicitous to shake the *Government*, if not subvert it, rather than have no *Share* in the *Administration*. The turbulent Spirit of Party, that had long lain dormant, re-awakened in the Consulship of *MARCUS CRASSUS* and *CNATUS POMPEY*, who as soon as rais'd to this Authority, restored the *Tribunitial Power* to the *People*, and exasperated their *Minds* against the *Senate* by great *Largesses* and greater *Promises*, daily inflaming them more and more, whereby themselves became powerful, and were held the *Patriots* of the *People*. These the *Nobility* opposed with all their *Power*, to support, in Appearance, the *Authority* of the *Senate*. For, to say all in a Word, whoever in these Times disturbed the *Publick Peace*, never wanted honest Pretences; some professing to maintain the *Liberties* of the *People*, others to assert the *Privileges* of the *Senate*; all affecting the *Publick Good*, but all intending their *Private Advantage*. Nor was there any *Temper* or *Moderation* observed in their *Contentions*, both Parties making in their Turns, a cruel Use of their *Victories*. Indeed while *Pompey* was commissioned away to the *Piratick* and *Mithridatick Wars*, the *Power* of the *People* declined as the *Authority* of the *Senate* increased: The latter dispos'd of the *Provinces*, the *Magistrates*, and all other *Employments*; and living in *Safety* and *Ease* above *Competition* and *Fear*, as well constrained the *Tribunes* to submit to their *Judicial Authority*, as induced the *People* more temperately to bear their *Administration*: But as soon as the last Hope appear'd of a new Change the old *Contention* re-animated the *Minds* of the *People*; so that had *Catiline* been superior in the first Engagement, or got off with equal Loss, an infinite Slaughter and a vast Calamity had follow'd, to the Detriment of the *Commonwealth*. Even they to whom the *Victory* had fallen, would not have long enjoy'd the *Fruits* of it, for after they had spent their *Force* and weaken'd their *Party*, some stronger Competitor would have wrested from the *Conquerors* their short-liv'd *Lawrels*, and introduced universal *Slavery*.

As to *Catiline* He was defended (says my Author) of a *Noble Family*; a Person of great Accomplishments of Body,

and great Abilities of Mind! A Genius of vast Extent, but a Genius turn'd to Ill! From his Infancy he delighted in Slaughter and Rapine, intestine Wars, and civil Discords! Of a Constitution able to endure the severest Trials of Hunger, Cold and Watchings, to an Excess almost incredible! Of a Spirit enterprising, insinuating, deceitful! The Counterfeit of any Virtue; the Dissembler of any Vice! covetous of another's, profuse of his own! Ardent in his Wishes, unwearied in his Application. Of sufficient Eloquence, but little Conduct! Of unbounded Ambition, aspiring at Things, never easily attained, often impracticable, always above his Condition! The successful Usurpation of *Sylla* first inspired him with a strong Desire to make himself Master of the *Commonwealth*; nor was it of the least Concern to him by what Means he accomplish'd his Designs, if his Designs were but accomplish'd, uneasy with his own Affairs, he first became uneasy with the *Publick*; and now, Day after Day, grew more fierce and implacable, from a hateful Conscience of past Misdemeanors, and a quick Resentment of present Disappointments!

The London Journal, March 8.

THE Author recites a Conversation at the Cocoa-Tree Coffee-house between two new Elects, who very much resented the Comparison that had been made of their Party to the *Catilinarian* Conspirators. The younger of them had been lately made a Convert by the older to the System of Opposition; he was a Person of some Vivacity and Humour, but more Vanity and Affectation. As to the Older his Family had been of the *Romish Church*, down from *Elizabeth* to *Anno*; when the Protection of a *Tory Ministry*, and the Expectation of a further Change, prevail'd with him to conform. He was very angry, that they should be call'd Mock-Patriots, who write, harangue, protest against Standing-Armies, Votes of Credit, Mismanagements, bad Ministers, worse Kings. And to back his Arguments sometimes turned to the Remarks of *Sir John Oldcastle*, and sometimes to the Dissertation upon Parties; (both which he carried about him index'd and leav'd with Observations in his own Writing) I beg'd him to lend me the latter, says this Writer, for a Moment; and then seriously ask'd him, 'What Denomination these patriots deserved, if it could be proved (even from their own Conscience) that notwithstanding

ing the great *Clamour* rais'd they did not themselves pretend to assert, that either our *Liberties* were infringed, or our *Constitution* invaded? The worst of Names (reply'd our *Coffee-house Dictator*) *Incendiaries*, *Disciples of Catiline*, or what you will! Upon this I turned to the neat and elegant *Dedication* prefix'd to this Dissertation; to that Paragraph of it (I mean) that handles this Question in the following Manner: 'It has been ask'd, why do the *Writers on one Side* eternally harp on *Liberty* and the *Constitution*? Do they mean to inflill *Jealousy* and *Distrust*, and so alienate the Minds of the *People*? In what *Instances* have the *Laws* been broken? Or, hath the *Constitution* been invaded by those who govern? These Questions deserve an Answer; and I shall answer the first, by asking another Question, why do the *Writers on one Side* eternally labour to explain away *Liberty*, and to distinguish us out of our *Constitution*? If nothing had been said of this Kind, I am persuaded that much less would have been said of the Other; and I can assure you, with great Truth, that the Publick had not been troubled, particularly with this Dissertation upon Parties.'—I appeal'd here to the Dictator himself, as to the Rise of this Contention, and the Truth of this Assurance! He shook his Head, tho' bred at *St Omers*! Upon that I continued to read; 'As to the other two Questions they may be taken together. There is a plain and real Difference between *Jealousy* and *Distrust*, that may be observed in the present Case. Men may be jealous, on Account of their *Liberties*, and think they ought to be so, even when they have no immediate *Distrust*, that the Persons who govern, design to invade them.'—I appeal'd again to the Dictator; as to the Honesty of somenting this *Distrust* and *Jealousy*, when it is not so much as pretended that the Persons who govern have any Design to invade our *Liberties*? He was assured something more *honest* must follow, and bade me proceed. 'An Opportunity of invading them, opened, is Reason sufficient to awaken the *Jealousy*; and if the Persons, who have this *Jealousy*, apply to those who govern, to help to cure it, by removing the Opportunity, the Latter may take this, if they please, as a Mark of *Confidence*, not *Distrust*; at least it will be in their Power, and surely it will be for their Interest to shew that they deserv'd *Confidence*, in this Case, not *Distrust*.'—I appeal'd again to the Dictator, as to the Reason of this

Expectation. For if an Opportunity of invading our *Liberties* is open'd, from the mere Imperfection of our *Constitution*, why are not they, that are so quick-sighted to discover this Imperfection, so ingenious as to propose a more perfect Plan, by which they that govern may direct themselves; and by removing the dreaded Opportunity, cure the waking *Jealousy*? This, without doubt, the Latter would receive as a Mark of the highest *Confidence*, not *Distrust*!—As I found the Dictator of the House was still impatient to hear the conclusive Argument, I thought it inhuman to keep him in Suspense: 'But it will be always trifling and foolish to ask, what *Laws* have been broken? What *Invasions* on the *Constitution* have been made? Because as nothing of this Sort will be done, when there are no Designs, dangerous to the *Constitution*, carried on; so when there are such Designs, whatever is done of this Sort will be private, indirect, and so cover'd, that the greatest Moral Certainty will be destitute of Proof.'—As our Dictator had been bred at *St Omers*, I could not forbear asking him, by what Rule of *Logick* this Conclusion was drawn, for, whoever heard of a Moral Certainty, destitute of Moral Proof? It is needless therefore to trouble you with the Close of the Whole, which is founded upon the same false Principles, 'That when any of these Things are done publicly, directly, and in a Manner to be easily proved, the Danger will be over; the *Constitution* will be destroy'd; and all Fear for it, and Concern about it, will be impotent; because they will come too late.' However, I could not but agree, 'That if ever the old trite Maxim, *Principiis obsta*, was well apply'd, it is so in the present Case.'

The Journalist concludes with some Paragraphs out of the *Freeholder's Address*, which he opposes to several Parts of *Catiline's* Speech, to shew, that the former is an Imitation of the latter, and that the same restless Spirit of Faction, the same ambitious Views, and the same wicked Purposes govern the Malecontents at present, as endangered the *Roman Commonwealth* under the *Catilinarian Conspiracy*. The chief Topicks in both are high Boasts of the Quality of those concern'd, the Goodness of the Cause, and the mighty Advantages expected from the Success of their Undertakings. See p. 24.

The Weekly Miscellany of the 8th, treats of the Fall of Man and the Origin of Evil; but the Method is so intricate, you can't think it instructive.
M.D.C.C.

Direful Spectacles. March 8. No. 335.

Of Female Slander.

Mr Stonecastle

IT may seem impudic to quote a Commandment to your Fair Readers, the ninth says, *they shall not bear false witness against their Neighbours*; but then, answer the Ladies, what must retish Conversation, and be the Topic of the Tea Table? They are sensible this Precept, tho' highly executed, is an able one Embargo upon Slander, and would shut up all the pretty prating Mouths in Great-Brittain. Some may think the Ladies know a great deal of Philosophy in this Practice, since this Commandment would stop their Murmurs, which would stop their Backs, therefore prefer the Law of Self Preservation to the Law of Moses, and persist in the Exercise of their Speech, or, which is the same, in the Exercise of Scandal, to the End of their Lives, or End of their Malice.

To censure and be censured is the Portion of the Sex, which they freely deal to each other; inasmuch that to speak ill of another is become necessary to Self Defence; so that when one Lady stabs the Reputation of another, tho' ever so mortally, it must not be construed into Murder, but only be deemed Roman-Slaughter, and committed so defendable.

In Billingsgate, Stocksmarket, &c. the Females scatter Scandal in plain English Monosyllables: But Ladies of better breeding make the Tea Table their Mart to disperse Scandal, and attack Reputations with great Elegance, and soft Language. They have carried their Insolence and Cruelty to such a Pitch, that they can even Praise a poor innocent Creature out of her proper Name, and commend her to complete her Name. Fandella has the most lucky Knock at every Body's Throats with a Feather, of any Lady I know: She magnified Lacconia into the Character of an infamous Woman; I praise her, and is daily doing the same favour to some Acquaintance whose Name is not worth mentioning her mischievous Appellation. Miss Coupee danced finely once at a publick Ball in the City Church, & every body says, Fandella, she really dances well, and is I dare say, might not be spending the Reputation of an Honour between her and a certain Gentleman at the Court End of the Town; for I perceive Lacconia there is no harm in her but may do my Lord. Here she came, the distate Dilucke, a Red Rumped Woman, whom the most

cent Girl never saw; but by this Means lost every Hour she before had won.

I know the Ladies can't be debarred the dear Satisfaction of Scandal, and I only intreat them to run it in a proper Channel. Let them fly only Things that are galling, not killing. For Instance, instead of saying, *such a one is no better than she could be*, what if they said her Ladyship was a Slattern, and knew nothing of Dress. For tho' this Charge might more chagrine her than the other, yet her Limbs and Children might maintain their Credit, tho' one Side of the Lady's Gown hang deeper than the other.

I am afraid this Advice will not be taken, tho' calculated for their Advantage, I have done my Endeavour to serve the Sex, if they should not accept it, 'tis not the Fault of Plain Dealing.

Of News Writers.

Mr Shee.

I HAVE a great Respect for that most ingenious and instructive Society, the Authors and Writers of our News, who, for a small Expence, instruct and divert the Town by their daily Histories. They all run into one Style of Writing, and are full of that Figure in modern Rhetoric call'd Trifling. A Man of any Distinction cannot read our of Town for a Day or two, but the Secret is immediately made known to the World. But it would be more to the Renown of the Heroes these Writers celebrate, if they would tell us, *When His Grace, or His Lordship, went to bed to his Lady—When he took his Custom, and kept his Word with his Tradejmen or Dependents—When he said a witty Thing—or said a wise one—* These Articles would be News, and I would thank them for our Surprises.

As for Deaths and Burials, they fill them as soon as your Undertakers, and carefully instruct us in the Life and Circumstances of the Deceased, who perhaps never made the least Noise till he was dead. Even you, Mr Shee, may the better of Advice to bid your Readers—
farewell. A Trifle.

Sat. March 14. No. 279.

Cont. and proceed p. 134.

Of the Power of Love and the Power of Hatred.

I have not been by the Party in London, tho' it is said that the Earl of Pembroke's Wedding, in which several Temples have gained their share of Spectators, and done them the least Service.

For the Love of the People, and the Love of the People.

Abilities, and a Tenderness to the *Fallen* and *Unfortunate*; and I dare affirm, says *W.* no Disturbance would have been offered to the Repose of this Gentleman, no Insult to his Person, had he been as tender of molesting others, as he is uneasy at being molested himself; add to this the Decency which he owes to the *publick Censure* of his Errors, and the Enormities of his Behaviours. But if he departs from the just Sense of his Condition, and still employs himself in fomenting *Civil Rage*, no Consideration of his Parts will ever justify such an Abuse of them; no Consideration of his Misfortunes will ever excuse the Repetition of his Crimes. Great Complaints have been made of his Hardships, and infinite Professions, that *all Ambition is dead in him*. I have seen his *Apology for himself*, written 20 Years since, when the *Pretender* charged him with Breach of Faith in his Service; also his *Final Apology* (See Vol. I. p. 254.) and we have now his *further Apology*, prefixed to the *Dissertation on Parties*, in all which we may observe the constant *patheftick English*, *how weary he is of the World*, how desirous to withdraw out of it, how *resigned*, how *equal*, and how *easy under all the Dispensations of God's Providence towards him*.

The ingenious Author of the *Tale of a Tub*, in his masterly Satire on the Impertinence and Insincerity of certain *super-annuated Sinners*, who were *weary of the World, determined and preparing to retire totally out of it*, personates their Cant in the following *imitable* Manner, which I would advise this Gentleman to put as a Motto to *The Dissertation on Parties*, viz.

"Within * this Work I have circumscrib'd my Thoughts, and my Studies, and shall reckon I have well employed the poor Remains of an *unfortunate* Life. This indeed is more than I can justly expect from a Quill worn to the Pith in the Service of the Publick, upon *Epish Plots*, and *Meal Tubs*, and *Exclusion Bills*, and *Passive Obedience*, and *Addresses of Lives and Fortunes*, and *Prerogative*, and *Property*, and *Liberty of Conscience*, and *Letters to a Friend*: From an Understanding and a *Conscience* ragged and threadbare with perpetual Turning; from an Head broken in an hundred Pieces by the Malignants of the opposite Factions; and from a Body spent with Poxes ill cured, by trusting to Bawds and Surgeons, who, as it afterwards appeared, were equal Enemies to me and the Constitution, and re-

* A Tale of a Tub, in 12mo. p. 33.

venged their Party Quarrels upon my Nose and Shins. Four score and eleven Pamphlets have I written under *three Reigns*, for the Service of six and thirty Factions: But, finding the State hath no further Occupation for me and my Ink, I retire willingly, to draw it out into Speculations more becoming a Philosopher; having, to my *unspeakable Comfort*, passed a long Life with a *Conscience void of Offence*."

A Note is added at the Bottom of that Page: "That here the Author personates *L'Estrange*, and *some others*, who, after having passed their Lives in *Vice, Faction*, and *Falshood*, have the Impudence to talk of *Merit*, and *Innocence*, and *Sufferings*."

If the *Gentleman*, should object, that I should bring him into Parallel with the Projectors of *Meal Tub Plots*, I will put him in mind of the *Screw Plot*, that ingenious Alarm to the Kingdom, that the *Whigs* had contrived to *kill the Queen* by *stealing the Screws* out of the Timbers in the *Church of St Paul*, by which the *Roof* of that famous Cathedral was to have fallen upon her Head, on the *Day of Thanks giving* in the Year 1710.

In the *Gazette*, Nov. 9. 1710, is the following *Advertisement*.

"Whereas some evil designing Persons have unscrewed and taken away several Iron Bolts out of the great Timbers of the West Roof of the Cathedral Church of St Paul, London; Her Majesty, for the better Discovery of the Offenders, is pleased to promise her most gracious Pardon for the said Crime, to any Person concerned therein who shall discover his Accomplices in the said Fact, so as they, or any of them, may be convicted thereof."

H. ST JOHN.

And as a further Encouragement to any Person concerned in the said Fact that shall make such Discovery of his Accomplices, so that they, or any of them, may be convicted thereof, he shall receive a Reward of Fifty Pounds, to be paid by Sir Rich. Hoare, at the *Golden Bottle, Fleet-street*, within 10 Days after Conviction."

I shall conclude with this Advice to my loving Countrymen, Whenever you are told by the same Hand, that the *Constitution is falling upon your Heads*, under the present Establishment, be assured 'tis the *Second Part of the Screw Plot*.

Craftsman, Mar. 15. N^o 454.

The late Elections &c. ironically defend'd.

Air D'Anvers,

I HAVE constantly attended to all your late Disputes about the *Freedom of Elections*

Illusions, &c. and other Matters of a domestic Nature; which I think have turn'd intirely against You, notwithstanding your Triumph and the popular Clamour on your Side. (See Vol. IV. p. 549.)

I must confess there is a Clause in the Bill of Rights, which declares that all Elections shall be free; and another Law hath been since made, for preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members; but as the first was obtained, when the whole Nation was frighted out of their Wits about Popery and arbitrary Power; so every Body knows how the latter was imposed upon us; therefore they are very unfairly urged in a Question of this Nature; for, I think You have somewhere adopted the Observation of the late E. of Halifax, that it is unjust to press an Argument, which puts another Man in Pain when he goes to answer it. Now, as Acts of Parliament are certainly a Kind of Argument, which cannot be answered without putting a Man in Pain, they ought not to be press'd upon us. Besides, it hath been fully proved by my Brother Writers, that Bribery is not properly Corruption, when apply'd to good Ends; such as the Defeat of Men in Opposition. To This They have added another Argument, I think demonstrative, viz. that pecuniary Influence is not the only Species of corrupt Influence; but that every Thing ought to be equally deem'd Corruption, which tends in any Manner to byass Men on one Side more than the other; such as Living and Dealing in the Neighbourhood, Charity, Hospitality, and in short all that natural Interest, which commonly attends the Possession of a large Estate and a good Character. Hence They conclude, it is not only just, but requisite, to balance one Kind of Influence with another, and to supply the Want of natural Strength with Great Art. This reduces you to either allow of all Kinds of Influence, or of none; consequently that every Thing is, strictly speaking, Corruption, or there is no such Thing as Corruption at all.

But You have contended that no Kind of Force ought to be employed upon these Occasions, and rais'd a violent Uproar about a Regiment of Soldiers, who were drawn up before a certain Polling-Place, and continued under Arms, during the Time of Election. (See V. IV. p. 320.) But it hath been already observed that this was done, in order to preserve the Peace, and consequently the Freedom of Elections.

This is sufficient; as to the Manner of the late Elections. Let us now see what hath been said, concerning the Event of them; and here, tho' you was manifestly defeated in the Course of them, You asserted with a triumphant Air that the Sense of the People had discovered itself on your Side. But in This you was compleatly answered by the learned Author of the London Journal. (See Vol. IV. p. 318.)

You likewise boasted, that not only the Body of the People in general, but the principal

Nobility, and Gentry, of independent Fortunes, declared Themselves on your Side. To prove this Assertion, You insolently told us that your Party carried the Elections for A most of the Counties, as well as rich trading Towns and great Corporations.—(See ib. p. 262.) To This I answer.

1. Some of the Nobility and Gentry are either Jacobites, or Republicans in their Hearts, others are actuated by Ambition, Disappointment, or Revenge; and therefore it is reasonable to suppose that all of Them, who fly in the Face of Power, must be influenced by some or other of these Motives.

2. As to the great trading Towns and Corporations, Experience shews us that Wealth naturally inclines Men to Sedition, therefore no Wonder many of them are infected with the perverse Humour of the Times. But I will venture to name one Man, who hath more Interest in some of the richest Boroughs, and in most of the poor ones, than all your factious Patriots put together; I mean the famous Mr Henry Collet. [Note: He signs the Bank-Bills.]

3. Tho' I am ready to grant that most of the Counties, and too many of the great trading Towns have chosen Persons to represent them, of different Principles from what I could wish; and tho' the Weight of Metal, may be on the same Side; yet This is a most ridiculous Way of Reasoning, in the present Case. *Suffragia non sunt ponderanda, sed numeranda; i.e. We must count Votes, not Estates.*

The next popular Topick, and nearly ally'd to the former, is the Dependency of Parliament; That is, of the several Branches of the Legislature on each other; especially of the House of Commons on the Crown. This is a Point, upon which You and your Correspondents have harangued with more than ordinary Vehemence for a Year or two past and seem to think that You have clin'd the Nail, in your late Dissertation upon Parties. But the ministerial Writers have taken care to proper Degree of Dependency as a great Promoter of that Harmony between the Parliament and the Crown, which is absolutely necessary to the Dispatch of publick Business, and the Disappointment of factious Oppositions; for as a most ingenious and worthy Writer observes, "it is no less than a Contradiction to suppose that the Consideration of publick Good (including their own private Share of that Good) is a sufficient Motive to induce an House of Commons to co-operate with the Crown.—Having laid down this Foundation, He proceeds, in another Paper, to demonstrate, "that the Dependency of Members of the Legislature for Polls in the country Government is not dangerous, but an essential Security to all the other essential Parts of the Constitution."—And asserts very positively, "that let the Tools of the Crown in Parliament be never so numerous, ambitious, unjust, wicked, or corrupt, We have no Reason to apprehend that They will ever be prevailed on to give up all our Liberties once, or even to make any dangerous Concessions of

Power to the Crown." On the contrary, He hath provid. hat: their very *Ambition, Necessities and Corruption*, are the best Securities to us that they will never come into such *Concessions*; because, as that excellent Writer argues, it will always be their Interest to keep the Crown under the same Dependency to *Thems*, which They are under to the Crown; and thus, says He, "this dreadful Majority of needy and ambitious Tools are, by the Nature of this Constitution is fill'd, at last disciplin'd into a Set of honest Men, that serve both their King and Country, without Danger to either, perhaps with Advantage to both as well as to *Themselves*." He goes still farther, and observes "that these Men do at once sustain the most considerable Part of the Administration, and form, or inform, the Majority in Parliament. 'Tis *Thse*, who evidently compose that *Band of Union*, which is so essentially necessary to hold those two Parts together, in Pursuit of the common Good which they are, by this double Situation, the best enabled to do; whilst, by their *Posst* in the State, They are in a Capacity of perceiving most distinctly what are its Wants; and by their *Votes and Reasonings in the Senate*, are most capable of supplying them, and are, at the same Time, under the evident Necessity of doing both, in a proper Manner," under the immediate Penalty of losing the Honours and Profits of their *several Charges*."

I have dwelt the longer on this Subject of Dependency, which our Author afterwards compares very justly to the Crown-wheel of a Clock, because it is one of those *Doctrines*, which you style inconsistent with the first Principles of our Constitution, and lay to the Charge of an *Hon. Gentleman*, by whose *Divellings*, or under whose Patronage, you suppose them to have been published. I believe the *Hon. Gentleman* is not ashamed of being thought the Patron of such *Doctrines*; for Iob serve not the great Christian Hero, who first press'd up this Doctrine of Dependency in Publick, hath been since rewarded, very eminently, for *That* and his other good Services.

I shall now proceed to the Coalition of Parties, which you have taken so much Pains to establish, but hath been lately exploded in an admirable Pamphlet, intitled the *Senses of an Englishman*, &c.—Your Brother Tug seems to think Him self very smart upon this Piece, in his last Paper; (See p. 128.) and I could wish, the Author had been a little more cautious in his Expressions, with regard to those *Tories and Jacobites*, who have lately sold *Themselves* for *Places and Pensions*, because it may discourage others from following the same Example, when They see their old Acquaintance, treated in so contemptuous and ignominious a Manner.

As to the Coalition of Parties, You have often told us your Fit, that the *Hon. Gentleman*, whose Cause I am defending, hath nothing else to support Him in Power, or to prevent Him from falling, but the Continuance of our ancient Divisions, and do You think

H. m. so great a *Blunder* as to suffer those Divisions to be heal'd, which are his only Security; or that *W^e*, who partake of his Bounty, will not do all in our Power to prevent it? Is it reasonable to expect that a fat, pamper'd Party, who are at present in the full Possession of Power, should ever consent to give up the least Part of it to a Despicable Starving Crew, who are so because They are out of Power? (See p. 129.) Or do you think that *W^e*, who were lately promis'd the Possession of all the Lands of England, by engrossing all the Power of it, will ever destroy so agreeable a Prospect, by endeavouring to heal our Party Divisions, and uniting Mankind in one common Interest? No, We are too well acquainted with the glorious Advantages of *Whig and Tory Parties*, ever to renounce them for the Sake of a Coalition, or to exchange them for Those of *Courts and Country*.

Your old Antagonist, Courly Grub, Esq;

your's Journal, March 15. N^o 332.

Consists of an Extract from a Pamphlet, entitled, *The previous Question in Politics*, the Design of which is to shew, that general Luxury, (allow'd on all Sides to be the Source of general Corruption) which has been affirm'd not only by the Court Writers, but in the most August Assemblies, to begin with the People, does not begin with them, but has its Rise from the Encouragement the Government gives to expensive Fashions, and consequently the Foundation of Corruption must be laid by the Government; and further, that actual Corruption must have the same Original, since the People cannot be brib'd without Means.

London Journal, March 15. N^o 819.

To the Author of the Dissertation on Parties.

YOU have thought fit to dedicate your Dissertation to Sir Robert Walpole; but never did I read so much Malice and Falshood in so few Pages, nor so many excellent Principles all wrong applied. I shall not consider at present your groundless Invectives against that *Honourable Person*, nor what you have been in Days of old; you have taken effectual Care that your past self shall never be forgot: The Enemies of the Revolution and Hanover Succession will remember it with Gratitude; the Friends of Liberty, with everlasting Infamy. My Business is with your present self, and present Writings. Your present self, as you have drawn it, is the nearest to Deity that ever mortal Man arrived, that is, without Body, Parts, or Passions; you are above all Fear, Pain, and Pride; you cannot as you affirm, be disappointed, because the Temper of your Mind, divested of all Passions, gives a Man no Hold of you; you have neither Avarice, Ambition,

or, nor *Vanity*; you cannot be oppressed, because you are *free from Guilt*; you are ambitious only of *honest Fame*; yet you are *weary of the World*. But tho' you are *determined and preparing* to retire out of it, you will suspend your Retreat to face a Persecution that you hear is intended against you. Wonderful good Man!

That you are *weary of the World* no body doubts; and 'tis a good Way of being even with the World; for *that* has been long *weary of you*. 'Tis high Time, therefore, to fly to *Philosophy for Relief*. But, why do I talk of *Relief*, or you of *Persecution*? Your *great Blessing* is, you *can't be cursed*. I will therefore discuss a few Points with you about the *Constitution*, &c. in which I will make use of *Reason only*.

I own it's difficult to write against you; not from *any Superiority* of Argument, but from the *Principles* you have laid down, and the *Subjects* you have defended. You have wrote in general upon *Principles of Liberty*. You have defended the Constitution when no body *attack'd* it; and contended for the *Independency of Parliaments*, when Parliaments had never so much Power, were never less dependant upon the Crown; if *Wealth, good Sense*, and just Ideas of the Rights of the People are able to preserve them from a State of Dependency.

I have only contended for the *Constitutional Independency of all the Powers* of the Legislature, as absolutely necessary to support the *Balance*, and *essential* to the Preservation of the Constitution; and have been consistent with myself. (See V. IV. p. 539.) Whereas you have asserted, indeed, the same Thing; yet, after, (to serve a Turn) you have asserted the *Independency of only two* of those Powers, and the *absolute Dependency of the third Powers*, the King; and in this inconsistently with yourself.

You are in the *very same Sentiments* with me about the King and Constitution. (See Vol. IV. p. 255.) In your 9th Dissertation, you say, "The King, and the People are *Parts* of the same System, intimately joined; and co-operating together, *acting*, and *acted upon*, *limiting* and *limited*, *controuling* and *controuled*, *by one another*." This I agree to, and have asserted, as you do in these Words, that the King must be *independent*, as well as the two Houses of Parliament; and that he must have *real Powers*, in Disposition of Places, &c. for otherwise, I desire to know how he can *act*, *limit*, or *controul*?

You see I'm open: I invite you into the Field; for I love to argue with you; and am sorry, methinks, you are going. If you go, I go too; for the Ministry will not have an Adversary left worth contending with.

F. Osborne.

Universal Spectator, March 15. No 336.

Interest the Foundation of Popery.

A S Popery has been the Subject of several modern *Essayists*, and a Course of Lectures instituted to guard us against the Errors of that Religion, (See V. IV. p. 702.) the exposing of the favourite Doctrines of that Church may be no disagreeable Topick for a Spectator.

Interest is the sole Principle of the Church of Rome, and its Tenets calculated merely for the Support of their own Grandeur. This will appear by considering what prodigious Sums the several Doctrines of *Supremacy*, *Purgatory*, *Indulgences*, *Auricular Confession*, and the *Celibacy* of the Clergy bring to the Church.

As for *Supremacy*, granting St Peter was *Bishop of Rome*, and as such had Precedency of the rest of the *Apostles*, what follows? Could hence sufficient Power devolve to his Successors, to raise a Monarchy, and claim an absolute Jurisdiction over the whole World, with a Power to dispose of *Crowns* and *Kingdoms*? But St Peter was vested with no such Privileges, nor did his Successors claim them for many Ages; and the Sole Title the Pope now has to them is only *Usurpation*. But 'tis not so much as probable that ever Peter was at Rome: The *Scripture* don't mention it, and his *Epistle* is dated from *Babylon*. When St Paul writes to the *Romans*, he says not a Word of Peter: Nay, he complains, that *all who were at Rome, sought their own, not the Things which are Jesus Christ's*; and that *no Man stood by him*. This he could not have said had St Peter been there. But as unreasonable as this Doctrine seems, it fills his *Religious's* Coffers.

The Doctrine of *Purgatory* was not thought of till St *Justin's* Time, who both *said* and *us'd* it, and at last like a wise Schoolman, left it *undisputed*. The *Roman Catholics* themselves are infinitely divided in their Opinions about it. As to the Place, some will have it in the Bottom of the Sea, others in Mount *Ararat* or *Topizana*; but *Bernardus de Bays* places it in a Hill in *Ireland*. As to its Torments, St *Thomas More* will have them to be ten only, By *Flyer*

by Fire and Water; another neither Fire nor Water, but the various Tortures of Hope and Fear. Bp Fisher affirms, that the Tormentors are Holy Angels; Sir Thomas, that they are very Devils: Some of their Doctors, that it expiates Venial Sins only; others, that it cleanses the Soul from the Mortal too. St Dennis says, the Continuance there is to the End of the World; others to Years, but the Generality make it depend on the Number of Masses or Offices said or perform'd on their Behalf. As ridiculous as this Doctrine may seem, it is most Zealously asserted; for it is a large and constant Revenue to the Church; which arises from Masses, Dirges, Requiem, Trentals, and Anniversaries, besides Deadlands by dying Persons and their Friends, for a speedier Release out of the Pains of Purgatory.

Indulgences in the Primitive Times were sometimes granted; when the Christians had committed any heinous Crime, either in denying their Faith or sacrificing to Idols for Fear of Persecution, they were enjoy'd a long and severe Penance, which the Bishop had Power to mitigate, which Mitigation was term'd an Indulgence: This was not perverted for near 600 Years: But ever since Pope Gregory the first, 'tis scarce credible what an immense Sum this Doctrine has brought to the Church; therefore these Indulgences are by the Romanists themselves properly styl'd the Treasury of the Church.

The Pope is the Dispenser of these Indulgences, and disposes of them for such a Number of Years proportionable to the Sums the Persons can give, for no one, according to their Tenets, can receive Absolution unless he disbursts to the utmost of his Abilities. But the Case of the Poor, who cannot purchase these Indulgences, is miserable; for the Taxa Camera Apostolica thus tells them: *That these Favours are not to be granted to the Poor; because they have not wherewithal they cannot be comforted.* This is the Riches Sentence of the infallible Father: Our Saviour tells us how difficult it is for a Rich Man to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; yet according to the Doctrine of the Pope, the Difficulty lies wholly on the Poor Man.

Auricular Confession is no where found consistent with the Practice of the Primitive Church; nor was it universally received into the Roman, till the Council of Trent gave it Sanction. It was at first voluntary, and us'd only in Cases of

a troubled Conscience. But the Priests finding how necessary it was for the Good of the Church to be the Masters of the Secrets of the Laity, they got it made a Rule of Divine Faith, and it proves of such Consequence, that when ever they give up this Point, then farewell Popery.

As to the Celibacy of the Roman Clergy, this was not the Custom of the Primitive Church; for St Ambrose, in his Comment on Corin. testifies, that all the Apostles except St Paul and St John, had Wives. Eusebius, and other Ecclesiastical Writers affirm also, that several Religious Bishops had Children by their lawful Wives, after they were Bishops. If this Prohibition of Marriage was to keep the Priests more eminently chaste than the Laity, how small Effect it has, may be seen from their own Writers. Matthew Paris

says, that the Pope thought it almost a Miracle to hear a Canlidare for a Bishoprick attested to be a Pure Virgin: Alvars Pelagius, a Portugal Bishop in the 14th Century, in his *De Placitu Ecclesie*, laments the Incontinency of the Roman Clergy, who even debauch'd Women who came to Confession: Nor were their Popes themselves more chaste than the Inferior Clergy, Paul II. Sixtus IV. Innocent VIII. Alexander VI. Julius III. Leo X. Paul III. Julius III. cum multis aliis, are Instances that Lewdness is indulg'd by Infallibility itself. Thomas Aquinas, who is styl'd the Angelical Doctor of the Roman Church, seems so great a Favourer of this Vice, that in his fourth Book *De Regimine Principum* he lays it down for a Maxim of Necessity. *Id facit in Mundo meretrix &c. A Whore to the World is as a Pump to a Ship, necessary to carry off Filth and Annoyance.*—Incomparable Divinity!

If Thomas Aquinas's Doctrine holds true, What Place for Sweetness can compare to Rome, where there are generally upwards of 2000 licens'd Harlots who pay an Annual Tribute to his Holiness? But to what Purpose is it then that the Celibacy of the Roman Clergy is so zealously asserted? what Good does it produce?

The Reason is obvious, 'tis the Policy of the Court of Rome to make an Advantage of their Clergy, both while they live and when they die: For Delinquents in Incontinency seldom suffer any other Punishment than a Pecuniary one; and if it affects their Pockets, the Penance is thought sufficient. Besides, 'tis a great Advantage to his Holiness, not to have the Clergy married, because as they are

themselves

thereby more disengag'd from all *Civil Interests*, they are more firmly attach'd to his own, and the Church is the General Heir to all the Clergy.

If then People will not think this Priest Craft, I can only say with that ingenious Cardinal, who, when People flock'd about him for Benediction, gave it them with these Words: *Si Populus decipi vult, decipiatur.*—If People will be deceiv'd,—let 'em. *Philalethes.*

Weekly Miscellany. March 15. No. 118.

The Reasonableness of Christianity.

Mr Hooker,

WHEN I consider the Advantages of the Christian System, the Sublimity of its Doctrines, the Perspicuity of its Precepts, the Grandeur of its Motives, the Strength of its Reasonings, the Extent of its Views, its Influences on publick and private Life, the Security it lends to the Government, the Cement with which it connects all particular Relations, the Light it throws on the Understanding, and the Force with which it bends the Will; in a Word, its Tendency to procure the Contentment of every Individual, and to promote the Peace, Order, and Happiness of the World, (Facts acknowledg'd by the Adversaries to our Religion.) I must think all attempts to rob us of so agreeable a Constitution of Things, are immoral and infamous. Surely a Man, who had a just Regard for himself, or Benevolence for his Fellow Creatures must with such a Religion to be true, and of divine Original and Authority; and consequently would not give it up, but upon strong Reasons, and for a just Equivalent. But has the Infidel offer'd one or the other of these? His Reasons have been found lighter than Vanity; and the Equivalent he offers is an Affront to the Understanding, and represents Men more out of their Senses than *Glauco* who chang'd his Golden, for the brazen Armour of *Dionedes*.

Instead of a Plan of Duties, level to every Capacity, and current thro' the World, by Virtue of a divine Stamp upon it, he refers us to the Light shining in every Man, as a better Direction of human Life; i.e. every Man, is to make Laws for himself, which will be as various as the Features in Men's Faces, or the Whimies in their Heads; which we must inform ourselves of, before we can trust or have any Dealings with ~~them~~ such Men: And is it proper, that the Safety of Com-

merce, and Intercourse among Men, and the Well-being of Society should rest upon so precarious a Bottom? Under the Influence of a divine Law, binding equally all Persons, in all Cases, at all Times, and coercive even after Death, we have all the Satisfaction the Nature of Men and Things will allow: In Consequence of this we join in a publick Worship of our common Father and Legislator, and thereby give Security to one another, that we act upon common Principles, the only Foundation of mutual Confidence.

The great Barriers against Immorality and Wickedness, are the Belief of God and a future State, and the Sense of these Truths kept up in the Mind by continual Instruction and Worship: But on the Infidel System, these in a little Time will be all lost to the World.

Unassisted Reason is the Guide for which the Infidel invites us to relinquish the clear Light of the Gospel. Instead of Order, Peace, and Happiness, we are modestly desir'd to unsell every Thing, to loosen all the Bands of Society, and hurry ourselves into such a State of Nature as Wolves and Tigers live in, in order to die and rot like them, rapacious of the present Moment, regardless of the future. The Christian, under the several Passions can look beyond the Grave, to Scenes of Joy and Rapture the Infidel has no Notion of; and he who has here no continuing City, can promise himself one, *not built with Hands, eternal in the Heavens.*

1732. From the Prompter, No. 34.

Felicitet audet.

*With happy Boldness she attempts the Part,
While Nature paves the Way in spite of Art.*

FORMERLY, Poets were content to instruct the Actor; but now, Authors turn Actors. Thus Mrs Cooper, Author of the *Fair Libertine*, has play'd that Part for her own Benefit.

Three Motives might have induced her to this dangerous Enterprize, 1. To recommend herself to the Town as an Actress. 2. To eclipse one of the most graceful Actresses we have on the Stage. And 3. To appear in a Character more natural to her than to Mrs Horton, who performed it the 11th and 2d Nights.—And here, says the Prompter, I can't help, out of personal Regard for the latter, giving a Sigh, at her being so *unexpectedly*, and so *surprizingly* eclipsed.—But nothing is so advantageous as to lose a Character; that alone, as in *Cyr.* etc. turns the Scale.

With

With regard to the Play itself Mrs *Cooper*, in the Preface, gives the following Account of its Characters. "One I have laboured to make principal, to be the Soul of the Piece, and to be seen and referred to almost thro' the whole Action.—It happens indeed to be a *Woman*, and I flatter myself, I shall have no Apology to make to the Ladies, for having drawn her capable of thinking for herself, and acting on the Principles of *Nature* and *Truth*."

I question, adds the *Prompter*, if the Ladies will thank Mrs *Cooper* for the Picture she has drawn of them.—However it was (according to its Motto)

An Offering to the Sex design'd—

They may think *her way of stripping Nature stark naked, a little too libertine*, and bold for their Imitation, and that *she* cannot quite justify herself.

As to *Unity*, she has forgot that of *Chavaller*; for there is not one Person in the Play, but who in one Part or other, *uncharacterizes* him or herself, and *changes* oftener than the Scenes: tho' it's plain, that the Characters are little varied, except for the worse, from those of other dramatick Writers she has copied after.

From the *Prompter*, No. 35.

Of the Man of Taste.

TO give a true Idea of this Play, it's necessary to inform the Reader, that it's almost a verbal Translation from two Farces wrote by *Moliere*, the one called *L'Ecole des Maris*, which relates to Guardians and their *Charge*, the other, *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, which takes in the *Man of Taste*, and the remaining Persons of the Drama. These two Farces in the French Tongue, consider'd apart, are very pretty for what they are; but put together, become a very monstrous Thing, which a French Audience would have rejected with *Scorn*.

From the *Prompter*, No. 36.

If we mean to thrive, and to do good, we should break open the Jails, and let out the Prisoners. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

WHERE *Words* are used without *Ideas*, Things opposite are mistaken for the same. Among these are the Terms, *Parliament Man*, and *Member of Parliament*; between which is this manifest Difference; the *Member of Parliament* is a natural Branch of the Tree; which the *Parliament Man* only sticks to

like *Mistletoe*; the first contributes *Strength*, the last affords *Shade* only: The *Member* devotes himself to the Service of his Country, the *Man* condemns his Country to the Service of himself: One resolves as he *thinks*, the other as he *fears*, or *hopes*. In short, the *Member of Parliament* is a Part of the Body, the *Parliament Man* a dead Weight on the Shoulders.

I congratulate my good Fortune, adds the *Prompter*, that purposing to speak of *Insolvency*, I can address my Thoughts to so august an Assembly, compos'd, wholly of *Members*, who examining Opinions, not by *Custom*, but *Reason*, consider themselves at the same Time, as the Guardians of *Property*, and the Refuge of *Distress*. I would therefore humbly hope, that in an Island, the last Retreat of *Liberty*, and the boasted Throne of good Nature and Happiness, it will not always remain a Custom, to punish *Misfortune* more severely than *Felony*.

The Creditor, who imprisons his Debtor, chuses to pay himself, by the Pleasure of *Revenge*, what he might hope to receive, by encouraging the unhappy to a new, and more fortunate Industry, if he left him but possessed of *Liberty*.—But if this Depravity in the Creditor, is *immoral* and *impolitical*, as it certainly is, can it be unjust to erect a *Bar*, that may restrain the Blindness of Passion, when it pushes an angry Man to act against his own Interest, and that of his Country?

After other Arguments, he concludes,

Whenever it shall be thought seasonable to exert this Pity of the Living Dead, I wish it may be *unrestrained*, in Point of Time, and *universal*, with respect to Obligation. The Quality of a Debt is no way altered by its Quantity.

Grubstreet Journal, March 25. No. 273.

The Lover's Auction.

THE following is a Catalogue of the Particulars of several valuable Things, returned to a Gentleman by his Mistress, upon a Quarrel betwixt them; to be sold by Auction, betwixt 12 and 2, at the Golden Heart in Love-lane, the 1st of April; viz. 30 choice Love-Letters, folded up in the most engaging Manner, very cheap, the Gentleman desiring nothing more than just to be reimbursed his Expenses in Crow Quills and gilt Paper; the Lady's Answers, which ought to go with the Letters to make the Collection complete; the Lady's Picture in a Snuff-Box,

Box, by Zinx, handsome enough for any Beau's Mistress; 32 Copies of original Verses, all on Subjects proper for a Lover's Business; as thus—To a Lady on her blowing me with her Fan—On her being in a Flower Garden—On presentin' her with a Pinch of Snuff—Verses on the Patch under her left Eye, which may serve for one under her right—On her frowning—laughing—curtesying, &c.

Ovid's Art of Love (English) bound in Turkey, Leaves gilt like a Common Prayer Book, for the Convenience of reading it at Church; the new *Isalantis*, in the same Manner; *Li Rochester's Poems*, Ditto; a Tortoise-shell Ring enamell'd, with a Motto; a Receipt to make Love-Powder; 2 Bottles of white Ink; 2 Pair of Garters, one red, presented by the Gentleman, to denote the Inflammation of his Heart; the other white, presented by the Lady, to shew the Purity of hers, with Mottos on each; 12 Volumes of Romances; 3 of the Lady's Hairs, taken from her most favourite Curl, intended for a Locket; they are of a bright Golden Colour, such as the Ancients esteem'd most beautiful; a brilliant Heart Ring; set transparent, supported by 2 Cupids, and crown'd emblematically with the Spring; a naked *Venus*, by *Julio Romano*; 3 doleful Groans, a Night Piece; 19 new Oaths, to be used by a Lover when he has nothing else to say; the *Art of sighing*, a Manuscript Poem, in three Cantos, by my L—M—, with a Word or two on the Use of Crying, as well as Grumbling sometimes. To which is added a *Dissertation* on the kind of Weather most proper for Sighers to make their Attacks in; an *Essay* on *Closets*, with their full Use explained, by an eminent Hand at Court; 2 broken Fans; one old Glove; a modesty Piece, which the Lady left one Evening in a great Hurry at the Gentleman's Lodgings; a Copy of a Letter from the Lady to one of her married Acquaintance, advising her how to behave to her Maid, whom she had trusted in her greatest Secrets, and therefore wanted to get rid of her, and explaining the whole Art of defeating Discoveries, which it demonstrates wholly to consist in an indolent Sneer, and a good Estrontery. There are many other Curiosities, particularly a small Gold Handle Knife, which the Gentleman offered his Mistress, but was refus'd with great Reluctance, and was the probable Reason of her whole Conduct afterwards. He therefore cautions all passionate Youngsters, how they present Knives, Swords,

&c. or any thing sharp to their Mistresses, for fear of cutting Love.

Free Election March 20. N^o 283.

MR *Walsingham* considers the Fears the Author of the *Dedication to the Dissertation on Parties*, seems to be under of a Prosecution in Parliament, from the Notoriety of his Offences. Here *W* recites the several Crimes enumerated in the Impeachment brought against this Gentleman in Parliament; likewise his first and second flight; and the Conditions of that Act of Parliament, which restor'd him to his Estate, tho' it did not annul his Attainder, with some Account of his Conduct since, which has not been agreeable to those Conditions, all which we have had Occasion to mention before.

He concludes with observing,—As this Gentleman suggests his Opposition to the Government arises from a Quarrel with the Minister, because when he was restor'd to his Fortune he was not receiv'd as a Lord in Parliament, that it would have been an Indignity to the Peerage, to admit one into that august Assembly, whom they had expell'd as the Reproach of Nobility, a Rebel who had been in the Service of the Pretender.

The Craftsman. March 22. No 455.

Tamercane an Example for Princes.

Mr D'auvers,

THE History of *Timur Bec*, or *Tamercane*, is lately translated into English, and dedicated to the Prince of Wales; and his Life is propos'd as a most noble Pattern for the Conduct of Persons in his high Station. The Author in his Preface, gives very great Encomiums on the sublime Qualities of this Prince; particularly on his Wisdom of governing without a Prime Minister; his Piety; Bravery; Repard to the Good of his People; and his Esteem for Learning, and learned Men; as may be seen in the following Extract.

Tours

Marfeller

Chapters 1. th and 1. th of Book 6th.

During *Timur's* Stay at *Pallacan*, the principal Lords of *Iran* and *Teuren* came to Court with all possible Magnificence, where an Assembly of the most learned Men was held. The Emperor, who was very curious in hearing the chief Questions of the Law explain'd, and the Distinction between positive *Canons* and *Theory*, which concern only

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Marfeller

Matter of Advice, propos'd the most sublime and profitable Controversies. One Day the Conversation fell very apropos upon *Mahomet's* Advice, wherein he tells us that God orders the Princes of the World to practice *Justice* and *Benevolence*. The pious *Timur* attended to what was said, and spake to Them as follows.

Kings have always taken the Counsel of Doctors, when they excite Them to do Good, and strive to turn Them from Evil. How comes it then that You are silent, and neglect to tell me what I ought to do, and what I ought to omit the Performance of?

Then all the learned Men modestly made Answer, that his Highness did not stand in need of the Counsels of Persons of their Condition; but that, others ought to learn how to conduct themselves by imitating his Example.

Timur told Them He did not approve this Sort of Compliments, by which They might expect to gain his Favour; and that what He had said was neither thro' vain Glory, or Interest; for through the Protection of God, says He, I am too great a Lord in this World, to stand in need of such Trifles; but my Design in this results from the Reflection I have made, that each of you coming from a different Kingdom, must without Doubt be inform'd of the Affairs, which pass there, and of the good or bad Conduct of the Derogates and Commisaries of the Divan. Communicate therefore to me what you know, and tell me whether the Governors and Officers observe Justice and the Commands of the Law, as they ought; that being inform'd of the Evils they commit, I may remedy them, and deliver the Weak from Oppression.

Immediately all the Doctors freely declar'd their Sentiments, and represented to his Highness the Condition the Affairs of their respective Provinces were in; whereupon this just Emperor made Choice of the most learned among Them, and most vers'd in the Laws of their Country, and nam'd an Intendant to go with each of them, to whom He gave a full Power to make Laws, or to dispense with Them, always approving whatever they should do, in Relation to Justice and the Observation of the Laws; so that Right might be administer'd to Those, who were oppress'd, throughout all his Empire. Likewise, permitting these Intendants to take out of the Revenues of the Imperial Treasure of each Country, what Sums had been extorted from poor

Persons by Violence, against the ordinary Rules, and to restore the same to Them; and also to punish the Tyrants in an exemplary Manner. Moreover, They were order'd to register exactly every Thing, that should pass, during their Commission, and at their Return to give an Account of it; that by these Means the People may live in Quiet and Tranquillity. Then *Timur* made this memorable Speech:

"My Heart hath always been set upon enlarging the Limits of my vast Empire; but now I take up a Resolution to use all my Care in procuring Quiet and Security to my Subjects; and to render my Kingdoms flourishing I will that private Persons address their Requests and Complaints immediately to myself, that they give me their Advice for the Good of the Mussulmans, the Glory of the Faith, and the Extirpation of the wicked Disturbers of the publick Quiet. I am unwilling that at the Day of Judgment my poor oppress'd Subjects should cry out for Vengeance against Me. I am not desirous that any of my brave Soldiers, who have so often expos'd their Lives in my Service, should complain against Me, or Fortune; for their Afflictions touch Me more than they do Them. Let none of my Subjects fear to come before me with his Complaints; for my Design is, that the World should become a Paradise, under my Reign; knowing that when a Prince is just and merciful, his Kingdom is crown'd with Blessings and Honours. In fine, I desire to lay up a Treasure of Justice, that my Soul may be happy after my Death."

This Speech of *Timur*, was taken down by a Lord who wrote at the Bottom of it these Words of the *Alcoran*; We give Testimony only to what we have seen. After this, the whole Assembly lifted up their Hands to Heaven, and offer'd up the following Prayer. "O God, who art the Lord both of this World and of the next, grant an everlasting Reign to this just Prince; hearken to his righteous Petitions; and as Thou hast subjected the Universe to Him, after a long and prosperous Reign in this World, let Him reign with Thee in Glory in the other."

In Consequence of this Speech, *Timur*, resolv'd to perform an Act of Justice, on the Person of the famous Doctor *Moulana Cottoheddin Cerni*, who was come to Court with other Officers of the Divan of *Chiraz*, because of his having tax'd the Inhabitants of *Fars*, at his Departure from that Place, at the Sum of 300,000 *Dinars*.

Dinars Copeghi, under Pretence of a Present to the *Emperor*. *Moulana Saed*, a Doctor of the same Country, who accompany'd Him, accus'd him to *Timur* in a private Audience, where the *Emperor* had order'd Him to give Him what Light He was able in relation to the Affairs of *Fars*. This Tyranny having highly offended his Majesty, He immediately pass'd Judgment upon *Cottobeddin*, and issued out an Order to the *Cheik Deroich Allabi* to bind his Hands, and placing the *fork'd Branch* about his Neck, to send Him in that Manner to *Chiraz*, with the Sum He had extorted from the Inhabitants, to be restor'd to Those, who had paid it. *Argoun*, Intendant to *Cottobeddin*, was condemn'd to be hang'd, because of the Troubles He had brought on the People, at his Master's Order. A Declaration was also published, to inform the People of the Destruction of these Tyrants, in Revenge of the Wrong They had received; after which the Intendancy of the Finances of *Chiraz* was given to *Coja Malek Semnani*. The *Emperor* order'd *Moulana Saed* to return to *Chiraz*, to declare to the Inhabitants of *Fars*, that what *Moulana Cottobeddin* had done was not by his Order; in Proof of which *Argoun* was hang'd as soon as they arriv'd at *Chiraz*.

The following Friday, the Inhabitants of the City and neighbouring Villages being assembled in great Multitudes in the old Mosque, *Moulana Cottobeddin* was expos'd with his Hands in Fetters, and the *Fork'd Branch* about his Neck, at the Foot of the *Preaching Chair*, which was of free Stone. *Moulana Saed*, mounting the Chair, told the People what the great *Timur* had order'd Him, in Allusion to the Words of *Coja Amad Fak E*. "If this Kingdom, says he, has been ruined, don't impute it to the *Emperor*; for *Cottobeddin* is only in Fault." All the People applauded what He said, and praised *Timur*, so that the Mosque echo'd out their Acclamations. The Sum of 300,000 *Dinars Copeghi*, which *Cottobeddin* had extorted in the Space of two Months, was intirely reimburs'd according to the Registers of the *Cadis*, *Notaries*, and *Emirs of the Kingdom*, to Those from whom it had been taken.

Thus Justice was done in the Person of one of the greatest Lords of the Kingdom, which ought to eternize the Memory of *Timur's* Equity. After This, the *Mirza Pir Mehemed*, Son of *Omar Cheik*, took off *Cottobeddin's* Fetters, and

fork'd Branch, and sent Him back to *Samarcand*.

Fog's Journal, March 22. No. 333.

Plea for an Act of Grace.

THIS surprizing that those who profess themselves Friends to the Publick should be profess'd Enemies to Acts of Indemnity. Few Men, who have exercised Power in the Uses of Avarice and Oppression, but who, at Times are stung with Remorse. Every Oppressor must as a human Creature have the Inclinations of *Sylla*, tho' he wants his Resolution. Could a Man as safely retreat as he advances in Iniquity, no doubt we should see some great Men's Power voluntarily shortned.

An indigent Person may be induced to sell or enslave his Country to raise himself. But can any thing prevail on him to continue in a Course of Cruelty and Plunder, unless it be to secure himself? Even Prudence would forbid him to rely on those abandon'd Instruments he had made use of to raise him. How few would he find to adhere to him out of Principle or Friendship? Yet, he must cherish them; and as they were purchas'd by Rapine, by that he must maintain them. The Necessity of these Oppressors and Plunderers proceeding in their Villainies is excellently described in a Speech in *Machiavel's History of Florence*.—A Set of Fellows had taken Arms, and committed all Sorts of Outrages, and being in doubt whether they should lay down their Arms, and submit to Mercy, one of the Company address'd himself to the rest in the following Manner:

"Were it now to be consider'd, whether we were immediately to take Arms, to burn and plunder the Houses of our Fellow-Citizens, and rob the Churches, I should be one of those who should think it worthy of further Debate, and perhaps prefer harmless Poverty before hazardous Gain. But since Arms are taken, many Mischiefs have been done, and much Prize has been got; it is in my Judgment most natural to advise which Way our Gains are to be preserved, and how we may best secure ourselves against the Ills we have committed. I am certain, if no

one else should do you that Service, your own Necessity would advise you. You see the whole City full of Complaints and Indignation against us. It remains therefore upon us to do two Things; one is, to provide that we may not be punish'd for our past Offences, the other that we may

may live with more Liberty and Satisfaction for the future. To justify therefore our Misdeeds, in my Thoughts, it is convenient to increase them with new, and by the Artifice of redoubling our Mischiefs and Robberies, to engage and allure more Companions to our Party, for where many are guilty, none are punished; tho' small Faults are revenged, great ones are generally rewarded; and where the Disease is epidemic, few People complain; an universal Calamity being always more supportable than a private. It troubles me to think there are many of you unquiet in your Consciences for what you have done, and resolved to be guilty of no more: If it be so, I am mistaken in my Judgment, and you are not the Persons I took you for. Neither Conscience nor Disgrace ought at all to deter you; they that overcome (let the Means be what they will) are never troubled with the Dishonour, and for Conscience you ought not to be concern'd. Where the Fear of Death and Prisons are so near, there is no room for Apprehensions of Hell. Observe the Ways and Progress of the World, you will find the Rich, the Great, and the Potent, arrive at all that Wealth, Grandeur, and Authority, by Violence or Fraud. Observe, on the other side, those whole Families, or Souldiers, what becomes of them? They are choak'd up and confund'd in Servitude and Poverty; honest Servants are perpetual Servants; good Men are always badly provided for, and the most fraudulent and rapacious find best free themselves from Indigence and Distress. You see our Enemies are preparing, let us prevent their Preparation: Whoever begins first is sure to prevail to the Ruin of their Enemies and Exaltation of themselves. Go on therefore with Courage, 'tis an Enterprize will yield Honour to many of us, Security to all.

You see here, says *Peg*, the Truth of that admirable Line in the Poet,

There's nothing in this world for ever true.

To conclude, that as Men are in general, bad, and seldom good but thro' Interest or Necessity, they should be secured to return from the Throat of Iniquity, by the Hope of forgiveness, and Pardon, rather than be pushed on by the Apprehensions of Awe and Hell, as it is better to be drawn with a single Loss, than to suffer ourselves thro' Ordinary to be entirely ruined.

London Journal, March 22. No. 827.

The Ends of the Revolution obtain'd.

To the Author of the Dissertation on Parties.

SIR,

WHETHER your late Dissertation have, as you say, strengthened the Revolution, shall be now consider'd. You own that the Principles on which the Revolution was founded, and the Means which affect'd it, were just; but deny that the Ends of it are obtained, tho' Fact is demonstrably against you (See Vol. iv. p. 25 E, p. 31 C) For the End and Design of the Revolution was to make our Kings govern in Subjection to the Constitution, and to render the Government perfectly legal. This was done; and human Power can do no more.

The Power of suspending or dispensing with Laws, levying Money, or raising an Army without Consent of Parliament, were then declared contrary to the Rights and Liberties of the Subject; and that for redressing of Grievances, amending, strengthening, and preserving the Laws, Parliaments should be held frequently, and that Elections should be free.

The Business was to secure ourselves against the arbitrary Power of the Prince. None supposed that the People or their Representatives would ever become so profligate as to ruin themselves; we may secure ourselves against others, but there can be no Security at all against ourselves. All we can guard against is, that no Body else shall destroy us: The Parliament must keep themselves independent, and the People must keep themselves from being unduly influenced; but no Power can make the People uninfluenceable, no, nor Omnipotence itself: For Omnipotence can't do Impossibilities, or make a Tree Being incapable of being influence'd. And yet this is what your friend should have been done at the Revolution!

If, at the Revolution, we had so far altered the Government as to take away from the King the Power of disposing of all Places, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, and plac'd this Power (for such a Power there must be) in other Hands; those Men who had still have retained the same Power of corrupting: For there is not a Government, nor can one be fram'd, but what may make an ill Use of Power.

Let us suppose, that at the Revolution, we had made a Settlement of Things upon the Plan of that Gentleman who wrote the Limitations for the next Foreign Successor,

cessor, or new Saxon Race, publish'd in the State-Tracts: That we had taken from the King the Power of nominating to all the great Offices of Trust and Profit, and plac'd it in the House of Commons; the Consequence would have been, that the Balance of the three Powers, so essential to the Preservation of the Constitution, would have been lost; and we should have been reduced to one single Power, uncheck'd, and uncontroul'd. And who could have prevented such an Application of that Power as would gradually have made them perpetual, and render'd them like the Senate of Amsterdam, absolute, independent, and choosing one another as Members died off?

Had we gone farther at the Revolution, and made Parliaments absolutely independent of the Crown, we should have chang'd the Monarchical Government of England to a real Democracy, with only a King at the Head of it; and our Liberties would have been less secure, too; for the King would have lost all Power of Controul, and the Commons would have been absolute Sovereigns of the Kingdom.

Art (I) Miscellany, March 22. No. 119.

Philalethes, a Correspondent, represents the Conversion of a Deist, by a short Conversation with a Christian, who urged to him the Impossibility of making an adequate Satisfaction to the Justice of God for our Offences, or expecting eternal Rewards for Services, which, at best, are no more than our Duty; unless on the Foot of Revelation.

But as a former Miscellany has handled this Argument concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion in a much clearer Manner (See Vol. IV. p. 22.) we desire the Reader will turn to it.

From the Prompter, Number 18.

THE Profit of Senor Carlo Brosini Farinello, by Contributions only, amounts to upwards of 2000 l. to which if we add 1500 l. Salary, and casual Presents, we may compute his Income at near 4000 l. a Year.

The highest Offices in his Majesty's Household, executed by Men of the first Quality in England, have no Salaries annexed to them that come near this Sum.—The Profits of their Employments added to their Salary, will fall infinitely short of this Computation.—Gentlemen who have served their Country 10, 15, or 20 Years, think themselves amply rewarded, if they can procure a Son a Place of 4 or 500 l. a

Year. A Lawyer shall toil at the Bar 30 Years, and come into Fortune when he is going out of Life, nor think his Labour ill bestowed.—An Officer grown *white* in the Service, will comfort himself with a Regiment of Invalids, and sit down happy with such a Recompence.—Whilst a Fellow, who is only fit to enervate the Youth of Great-Britain, by the pernicious Influence of his Unnatural Voice, shall be recompens'd, for the *Mischiefs* he does, beyond the first Nobleman in England, for his Services. But can any thing be too considerable, for one, of whom it was said, in the Pit, after one of his Songs, *One God, one Farinelli!*

Is there no Spirit left in the young Fellows of the Age? No Remains of Manhood? Will they suffer the Eyes, Ears, Hearts, and Souls, of their Mistresses, to follow an Echo of Virility? Do they want a *Jurmenal* to put Words in their Mouths? Or are they themselves poison'd? Have they no Notion of this more visible Prostitution, this Adultery of the Mind, as that noble Example of my own Sex, My Lord Townly, calls it, when a Wife is alienated from her Husband, by any Pleasure whatsoever? Can they be gross enough to take up with a Woman that is theirs but at Second-hand? For, tho' this imperfect sketch cannot wrong them one Way, a Man of Spirit should condemn a Woman, in whom any Passion dominates stronger than Love of himself.—Second to that Passion, let her enjoy all the reasonable Pleasures of Life, none above it.

To allege they would be wretched without hearing Farinelli, is to assert, they never were happy before he came. Farinello is unquestionably the greatest Performer, in the vocal Way, of the Age? But by what Argument in Nature can he be proved to deserve more than any Actor, that can express with Grace, and beauty with Action, a noble, or a tender Sentiment, that inspires with Virtue, or warms with becoming Passion, the understanding or compassionate Auditor? P. 186.

From the Prompter No. 33

I Observe with Pleasure, says the Prompter, a Bill is ordered into the most proper, and only qualified Assembly in this Kingdom for Regulation of the Theatres. The Influence of Theatres, as to their Political Use, might be carried even higher than that of the Pulpit. In the first, the Gentlemen, Soldiers, and Priests are inspir'd with Sentiments productive of Blessings to the People, they are born to act

act for ; in the last, tho' they are taught plain, moral, and religious Truths, conducive indeed, to the private Emolument of the honest, and useful *Plebeian*, yet must such Lessons be allow'd less necessary to, because already known by, every elevated, and distinguished Condition.

Another Advantage, in Favour of the Stage, is, it does not only demonstrate, what is, and what is not our Duty ; but thro' the powerful Mediation of the Passions, governs the Mind, by moving the Heart ; and so, playing Pride against Desire, Fear against Ambition ; or Shame against Folly, preserves the Balance of Nature ; and makes Reason the Consequence, not Cause, of our Conviction.

But as of late, instead of inculcating the Reverence due to old Age, the Stage represents it as insignificant and contemptible ; using *Citizen* and *Cuckold* as synonymous Terms ; and furnishes Youth with Examples to make them ashamed of their Virtue ; to restrain, by an Act, the Number of corrupt and ridiculous Theatres, is no doubt a Design of great Justice and Necessity ; but of how much nobler Effect will it be, to correct, and new model the old ones ?

Even Italy, under the Absence of every Virtue, remembers, and confesses the Power of the *Muses*.

*Carriage, supported by the Muse, can climb
Above the Gylphy Sweep of swallowing time :
Wing but your arrow with the Muse's breath,
And it's sure point conveys a wound to death.*

Francini to Milton.

If enslaved, and effeminate Nations retain this just Idea of the Power of Poetry in general, can dramatick Poetry, the most lively, the most prevailing of its Distinctions, want Patrons, to vindicate its Honor, among a People possessing Liberty, in her fullest and most masculine Impressions ?—Whoever has been conversant behind the Scenes, must have concluded how improper it is to leave the Administration of Theatrical Power, either in the Hands of the Managers or Actors. There are numberless Proofs of these People's exerting against the most necessary and reasonable Satire, merely thro' fear of disobliging People of Condition, and thereby, reducing their Audiences. How then can such Persons be supposed capable of answering the great and national End of a Theatre, when they flinch from the surest Means, Reproof and Instruction ? As Censors of the publick Manners were found necessary by the Roman Senate, wou'd to Heaven,

as we have Commissioners of Trade, w^e might have Commissioners of Taste also !

I cannot close this Subject more aptly, than with the following humorous Petition from *Pegasus*, to a Seeker and better-fel Relation of his own Species.

A The humble Petition of *PEGASUS* to the WHITE HORSE of H—r.

*Right humbly, fair Cousin, in these presents, is shew'd
By your kinsman, most loving, tho' poor, and unknown,*

That, since all your delight is, in bounding and prancing,

I have wings, at my back, that might help you advancing :

Therefore, pray, tell your owner, who loves to alight,

He must enough our stud, if he means to ride higher :

'Tis the gift of our breed, and the task of our calling,

Both to bear men aloft, and to keep 'em from falling :

All the plauds, which his bounty bestows on you, racers,

But encourage good runners, which ne'er make good chafers.

Nor my lord, nor his groom, nor the tax-catcher's mate,

Can forsake the dull earth, and get foremost, in air,

But, were Pegasus spur'd, by crown-plauds, to move faster,

He wou'd not, for this world, and win next, for his Master.

You'll forgive me this scrawl, tho' it comes the wrong way ;

E But, Sir R—r—r's too busy, to mind, what I say ;

And, tho' I, oft, he spares money, to buy an Ale-tray,

Won't signate a gold plate, for the Helicon Tace.

The Old Whig ; or, Consistent Protestant
March 13. No 1.

If *Obadiab* Think-i he had not recommended to our impartial Notice this new News called the *Old Whig* in Preference to the *Spee and Grub* (which, he observes, but not an ill grace rebuked us for collecting *Trash*) we should have thought ourselves obliged to give our Readers a Taste of a Paper wrote in so Masterly a Style. As to substituting it in the Room of any Particular Paper, we can't farther oblige us (he thinks perhaps not rightly) true Lovers of Liberty. This we can permit, that if we hear the publick Censorius pick'd even on those Papers this pretended Friend supposes we have a friendly Concern in, we shall, as to our Method, pass 'em by, to make room for others, and probably to the *Consistent Protestant*, provided he is so consistent to continue as entertaining as he begins. But we fear one sort

fort of our Readers will be apt to smile as well at the *Consistency* of its being recommended by Friend *Obadiab*, as at the *Sir name* he assumes to himself.

THE Author begins with displaying the invaluable Blessings of Liberty. 'Tis, says he, one of the noblest Gifts of God to Mankind, the Foundation of Property, the Source of Happiness in publick and private Life, and essentially necessary to all rational and acceptable Religion.—The ancient *Romans*, to distinguish their Children from their Servants and Slaves, called them *Liberi*, to denote they were born to Liberty, and to inspire them with an early Love to it. They even consecrated Liberty into a Deity. The *Athenians* were educated in the Principles of *Universal Liberty*, and taught to contend for it both against *Greeks* and *Barbarians*, from their Infancy. He recommends it to all free Nations to take the same Care of the Education of their Children, as their best Security.

He goes on to expatiate on the happy Circumstances of this Kingdom, a Kingdom not of Slaves but of Men. Our Estates, Persons, Families, Consciences, Religion are all our own. We are governed, 'tis true, but we are *willingly governed* because governed by *Law*, and not insolent and *lawless Power*. The Clergy, who are Men of Religion, Virtue, and Learning, are respected and rewarded. But, as *Britons*, and *Protestants*, we scorn the imperious Dictates of interested and designing Ecclesiasticks, keep our Consciences sacred to God, and chuse our Religion for ourselves, without the Fears of an Inquisition. In a Word, we are born ourselves to Liberty, and can leave the godlike Inheritance to our Posterity.

But are we in no Danger of losing this inestimable Treasure? Are there no Designs to dislodge us by Violence? Yes; The Nation is on all Hands alarm'd with the Growth of Popery. The great Prelate of our Church hath warn'd the Clergy of it. Some of the Clergy, and many of the Dissenting Teachers, are carrying on the same laudable Designs. In the North and West of *England* and *Wales*, are large Numbers of Converts, an Increase of Multi-Houses. In *London* and *Westminster*, they enter into publick Conferences and Disputes, in favour of Popery. The Number of Priests about this City is computed at no less than 12000, and the Number of Papists in the Kingdom 60000. Circumstances sufficient to excite the Nation to the greatest Danger.

But to what can the Growth of this absurd and false Religion be owing? It must proceed from this, among other Causes, that too many have lost the Sense of Liberty, and are ignorant of the true Value of it. Liberty and Popery are two absolute and irreconcilable Contradictions. The first Step a Convert to this Religion must take, is the renouncing his Senses and Reason, and sacrificing his Judgment and Conscience to the Authority and Dictates of a proud and domineering Priest, who will prejudice him against all Means of Conviction, and persuade him, that every Attempt to free himself from his *holy Chains*, is a damnable Sin. Since this is the Case, what can be a more incumbent Duty on every *Englishman* than to inspire his Countrymen with the Sentiments of *Consistent Protestants*, by leading them to a thorough Knowledge of those excellent Principles, by which alone the Protestant Religion can be supported and defended?

This is the more necessary, because there are some, who, tho' Protestants by Profession, yet retain and inculcate the most dangerous Principles of Popery, and are for setting up an independent Power in this Kingdom, subversive of his Majesty's Prerogative, and all the valuable Rights of the Subject, who envy *Britons* the Privilege of judging, speaking, and writing for themselves, who are sworn Enemies to the Liberty of the Press, who insolently face the Civil Government, and even threaten Majesty itself, if it dares dispute or contradict their humble Advice, their sacred Commands. (See Vol. IV. p. 152-3, 196 7.)

Here the Author appeals to a Passage in the Weekly Miscellany, Feb. 22. (a Paper thought to have the Countenance of some great and able Pens) which says, on Dr R's being promoted to a See in *Ireland*, "It ought in Justice to be presumed he has purged himself from what he was charged with in Relation to his Faith, since it cannot decently be supposed, that under a Government, so tender of the Rights of all the Subjects, any Invasion shall be made of the essential Privileges of the *Christian Church*, or that those Privileges, which never yet have been violated in any Part of *Christianity*, should be sacrificed to the Pleasure of any one Man, in a Manner that might give such Offence to the whole Body of *Christians*, and the Body of the Clergy, and all the Orthodox Members of the Churches of *England* and *Ireland*." (See Miscellany, Feb. 22. 1735.)

clard that he will protect and encourage.'

Behold *Britons*, says our Author, the Character which (on a *bare Presumption*) is drawn of your Prince, by this prostituted Pen, this Advocate for the inquisitorial Power, and for the Subjection of the Crown itself, to the lordly Claims of the *more sacred Priesthood*. If there is no Fact to support the Doctor's supposed Purgation, his Majesty is, in the Representation of this insolent Writer, what I relate with Horror, *an Invader and Sacrificer of Privileges*, &c. *one who hath given just Offence to the Bishops and Clergy, a Breaker of his repeated Declarations*.

Awake. O ye *Whigs*, in Defence of injured Majesty, the Honour of your Church thus impudently aspersed, and your own, and your Fellow Subjects Liberties thus insolently invaded. Inquisitions, Purgations, Priestly Powers, and the like, are the goodly Groope of Decretines, now openly avowed, and publicly pleaded for. In opposition to these exorbitant Principles and Claims, the *Old Whig* appears, demands your Patronage, and questions not your Encouragement and Protection; especially as he brings with him no more of Republican than he doth of slavish Principles, is a hearty Friend to the present happy Constitution, and an Enemy to none but those who are Enemies to the Religion and Liberties of his Country.

Before the *Common Occurrences*, the Author inserts a Letter to his Friend in the Country, who had acted as an *Old Whig* in all the Parliaments from the Revolution, till the beginning of the present, when he resign'd his Borough; which Letter is to this Effect:

YOU see, Sir, a Paper is now begun on the Plan I wrote to you in my last; in Defence of the Civil and Religious Rights of Mankind, against all Principles and Attempts that tend in any sort to weaken or subvert them.

I told you lately, that Dr *Rundle* was actually nominated to the See of *Derry*. But this, tho' a very considerable Promotion, and such a One as shews how little his Opposer gain'd by that Opposition; yet is a Point that is subject to some Difficulty. Men, who consider him as set aside from an *English* Bishoprick on account of suspected Opinions, are apt to enquire, Why let Orthodoxy be requisite for an *Irish* One!—The Convocation have had a *Latin* Sermon, have made an Address; and may be said to do, as they are not publicly proceeded: But they have as yet done neither Public Act, ex-

cept correcting an *Erratum*, which has occasioned no small Merriment. It was in their Address to His Majesty, where they deplore the Licentiousness which prevails, as they phrase it, *among us*. These last Words were understood in the Common Manner, to mean *among Mankind*; till in the next *Gazette* we were judiciously told, that the Paragraph was to be read without those Words, *among us*: which immediately fixt on them a different Meaning. And lest this should not be sufficiently remark'd, there was a new Edition of Their Address printed, in which those Words were expunged.—

The Alarm the Nation has lately taken at Popery has revived the Arguments that are particularly levell'd against *Romish* Popery. Upon an Invitation publicly made by the Dissenters at the Opening of their Lectures, to a Disputation with any of the Gentlemen of the Church of *Rome*, a Conference was desired upon a Passage in one of the *Salter's-Hall* Sermons, in which they are charged with giving the Pope the Appellation of *Our Lord God*. After a full Examination,

the Gentlemen were convinced the Charge was well supported, as there were many Instances produced of it out of their approved Books; and a Time was appointed for another Conference on other Points. But when that Time came, they sent word they were otherwise engaged; and, like most Dissenters, when once confuted, avoided any further Enquiry, for fear of further Conviction.—There has been a Rumour here, that some Gentlemen desired to widen their Bottom, and to admit Others into a Share, if not to change Hands; and Mens Eyes were turned particularly on One you know very well, whose Abilities are generally acknowledged. What seem'd to counteract this Suggestion, was the Silence of that Gentleman, and a special Friend of his upon a late Occasion; and the Imagination, that Gentlemen, who have long borne the envy'd Fatigue, may chuse Ease, and Retirement, and private Happiness. But this Rumour is now in a manner ceas'd; and 'tis rather thought, the Silence proceeded from a Dislike of the Affair, which indeed ended ingloriously enough. Lord *Esplington* is set out for *Scotland*. As to the Point of Religion, you must remember what our old Friend Sir *Richard* us'd to say, That He had heard Them All complain in their Turns of the Burthen of Beliefs; never knew one of Them quit, while it wa-

In his Power to hold.—I can say nothing yet certain of the New Ecclesiastical Favourite; but there are those who think the Old One looses ground daily.—Your Friend is highly valued, tho' he stands alone.—The Bp of Winchester preached at Court the first Sunday in Lent, a Sermon of great Elegance and Sublimity, on those Words of St Paul. *Here we have no continuing City, but seek one to come.* There was a decent manly Plainness in it, suitable to the Importance of the Subject, and Dignity of the Audience: unadorned with the false Embellishments of Flattery; which were no more bestowed, than they were desired. It was received with great Attention; and is much applauded by all who heard it.— *Towri, &c.*

From the *OD Whig*, March 20. No. 2.

Quid Libertas pretiosius? Porro quam turpe, si ordinatio eversione, libertas servitute mutetur?
Plinii, *Epist.* 24. *Lib.* 3.

THE Author acquaints us that he finds his Paper meets with a favourable Reception amongst the Inhabitants of this great and wealthy City, because he has devoted it to the Cause of Liberty. He goes on—'Tis with a sole View of serving this glorious Cause I appear under the Name of an OLD WHIG, because it hath ever been the distinguishing Character of a true Whig, to be zealous for the Liberties of the Subject in opposition to arbitrary Power.

The Name of *Whig* took its Rise in the Reign of K. Charles II. and was bestowed on the best Patriots in the Kingdom, as a Term of Disgrace, for their opposing the arbitrary Measures carrying on by that Monarch, and vigorously asserting the Rights of Parliament, and the Privileges of the People. They were true Friends to the old English Constitution. They saw with Concern the Attempts made to ruin it by the reigning Prince, and dreaded the Prospect of a popish Successor, whom they knew to be of a furious Temper, and under whom they fear'd the Loss of all their Liberties as *Englishmen* and *Protestants*. And therefore were for pursuing the only Measure that under God could save them from impending Ruin, and for excluding him from the Throne, who was by Principle and Religion an avowed Enemy to the Nation. The Names of *Russell*, *Cavendish*, *Lapel*, *Montagu*, and *Wilmington*, will ever be remembered with Honour, who were the most zealous Promoters and Advocates for the Exclusion Bill.

True and genuine *Whiggism* therefore consists in a zealous Attachment to the Liberties of Mankind, and particularly in a warm and habitual Concern for, and Resolution to support, all the just Laws and Privileges of the *English* Nation. It considers our Princes as invested with their supreme Authority for the publick Welfare; as Executors of the Laws, the Fathers of their People, and the Protectors of

all good Subjects in their Rights and Properties. It esteems the Laws which bound the Prince's Power, equally sacred with those which determine the Measures of Obedience in the Subject; and is as much an Enemy to all tyrannical Proceedings in the one, as it is to Rebellion and Treason in the other. It regards the Obligations between the King and his People as reciprocal; and the Obedience of the latter as then only, according to the Constitution, due, when they enjoy their just Protection under the Government of the former. It then reverences their Persons, cheerfully contributes to the Support of their State and Dignity, and studies the Esteem, the Honour and Prosperity of their Administration. In a word, tho' it bears an irreconcilable and mortal Enmity to Tyrants and Oppressors, and considers them as the Plagues and Curses of Mankind, and is and will be no longer subject to them, than whilst constrained by Necessity and Force; yet it places benevolent and righteous Princes amongst the most exalted Characters of human Life, honours them as the true Vicegerents of Almighty God, the best as well as the greatest of Beings, and pays them an Obedience that is the Effect of Inclination, and flows equally from a Sense of Duty, Gratitude, and Interest.

Thus friendly are the Principles of the genuine *Whigs* to the Office and Dignity of Kings and Princes. But then, on the other hand, they consider all Men as invested by God and Nature with certain unalienable Rights and Privileges, which they can't without a Crime sacrifice themselves, and of which they can't without the highest Oppression and Cruelty be deprived by others. Such is the Right of all Men to judge for themselves, in all Matters that relate purely to Conscience, not chuse for themselves their own Religion, to avow their Principles, to defend them when opposed, and to worship God according to their several Persuasions, and the Dictates of their own Reason and Judgment, without any Interruption from the Civil Power, or being made subject to positive or negative Penalties upon this Account.

He proceeds to speak against affirming and imperious Ecclesiasticks, whose high Claims, if too far indulg'd, he thinks dishonourable and dangerous to Civil Government, the End of which and all just Laws, is the full and entire Protection of all good and peaceable Subjects. And further, says, tho' Prudence may sometimes require Men to sit as easily as they can under really oppressive and injurious Laws, yet 'tis an essential Principle of *Whiggism*, that as no good and faithful Subject can deserve either Discouragement or Oppression, every one that apprehends himself to be aggrieved by any particular Laws in Force, hath an inherent Right to petition the high and honourable Court of Parliament for Relief; and high is that Integrity, Equity, and publick Spirit, by which their Resolutions are generally guided and determin'd, that he hath the highest Reason to expect or least to expect it.

These are the Principles I espouse, and am determin'd to defend, as an old *Whip*, against all contrary Principles and Practices whatsoever.

In the Letter to his Friend in the Country, the Writer gives an Account of some political and other Books, then after some Remarks on the Theatres tells us that "some of the Dissenters have had another Audience upon the grand Affair of the Repeals. As to be sure it is now too late in the Sessions to offer such a Point to the publick Attention, it is not to be wondered at, that they were desir'd to suspend their Application for that Purpose for the present. At the same Time their Merits were greatly acknowledged: Nor can they have Room to doubt all proper Assistance at the proper Time."

Stre Briton, March 27.

A Correspondent from *Chichester*, tells how they were terrify'd about the Vote of *Credit* which the *Craftsman* declar'd was to purchase Vouchers for distributing 300000*l.* with half the Money, but is dwindled to 81,000*l.* and that expliciteely accounted for; enquires why they heard so much about the Election of *Scottish Peers*, before (See Vol. iv. p. 320-1, 377, 432.) and so little since the Parliament met; (See p. 148 H.) and why the Patriots are not sharing the great Poets, and disposing of others, as expected by some these 7 Years, and was suggested lately in the humble Advice (See p. 25 C.) Notwithstanding these Disappointments, to keep up the Spirits of their Friends in the Country, they every day send us down News of some Project: The Ladies imagine, after the end of this Session, *Laced Heads*, and *Petticoats* will be sent free by the Post: Our Fox-hunters take it for granted, that if the Pretender himself should set forth a Declaration, it will be *High Treason* to open the Letters which convey it. But our *Inns* and *Alcohol* Keepers have a more wonderful Conceit, That no Soldiers are ever to be quartered on those who have voted in Elections against a Candidate on the *Court's Interest*.

Fog's Journal, March 29.

MR *Fog's* Correspondent *Tenax* is very satirical in his Remarks on the Laws of Desertion, which says he, were they extended to civil Deserters, as severely as to military, would prevent those wicked Wretches who desert the Service, and betray the Liberties of their Country; nor should we see any great Ecclesiastick, bribed by a lucrative Dignity or Pension, to desert their God and Country, if their Danger were as great as the poor Soldier's who runs from his Colours. He pursues his Reflections with great Virulence, and introduces a *Rossian* Friend, who says such *Renegade Patriots* are in reality Demons who have the Power of assuming the Form of Men; and are all well known to the learned *Rosarians* by the Letters of the Alphabet; which Letters are doubled when they distinguish themselves by any superlative Villainies. The *Arch-deserter* is known by the

Consonant V. whose great Power, and new Methods of Corruption, &c. may be seen in a late famous Dedication. Next are three Spirits he calls the venerable Demon S.S. of the West, the illustrious Demon S.S. of the North, and the worshipful Demon S.S. of O; then he describes the Demon E. and the great Demon H. and concludes that three such Spirits 70 Years ago enlaved all Denmark, the History of which Kingdom he wishes his Countrymen to peruse with Attention.

From the *Old Idiot*, No. 3.

THE Name of Protestant took its Rise from the following Occasion: In the Year 1529. at a Diet of the Princes of the Empire held at *Spire* in Germany, it was decreed by the Majority there present, That in those Places, where the *Edict of Worms* had been received, it should be lawful for no one to change his Religion: That in those Places, where the new Religion (i. e. the Lutheran was exercised, it should be maintained, till the Meeting of a Council, if the ancient (the Popish) Religion could not be restored, without Danger of disturbing the publick Peace: But that the Mass should not be abolished. nor the Catholics hindered from the free Exercise of their Religion, nor any one of them allowed to embrace Lutheranism; That the Sacramentarians should be banish'd the Empire: That the Anabaptists should be punish'd with Death; and that no Preachers should explain the Gospel in any other Sense than what was approved by the Church.

Against this Decree six Princes of the Empire entered their Protest, viz. *John Elector of Saxony*, *George Marquis of Brandenburg*, *Ernest and Francis Dukes of Lauenburg*, *Philip Landgrave of Hesse*, and *Wolfgang Prince of Anhalt*; to whom the fourteen following free Cities of Germany joined themselves, viz. *Strasbourg*, *Norimberg*, *Ulm*, *Constance*, *Lindaw*, *Memmingen*, *Kempten*, *Nordlingen*, *Hallbrun*, *Reutlingen*, *Isne*, *St Gall*, *Weissenburg*, and *Windischheim*. And from this Protest the Lutherans first obtained the Name of Protestants; which was afterwards given in common to all who separated from the idolatrous Practices of the Church of Rome.

These noble and excellent Princes, in behalf of themselves and Subjects, and all that then or for the future should adhere to the holy Word of God, protested against the Restraint laid on and the Violence offered to the Consciences of Men by this Decree of the Popish Princes and Prelates: How glorious a Protest was this in behalf of the Liberties of the Church of God!—Peace, everlasting Peace, rest upon your Spirits, O ye illustrious Heroes; and let your Names never be mentioned, in the Protestant World, without paying the just Tribute of Honour and Reverence to your Memories! Nor

* The *Edict of Worms* was published in the Year 1521. by which Luther was proscribed as an Heretic and Schismatick, and all Persons prohibited to receive him or read his Books,

Nor must I forget to felicitate my Fellow Protestants in these Kingdoms, that his present Majesty is descended from one of those noble Houses, who joined in this Protest. Happy Prince! in whom the Love of Liberty is an Hereditary Virtue! Born to be placed by Providence at the Head of that Cause of Liberty, his Ancestors so early embraced, so resolutely maintained; and to be the Defender of that Faith, which spurs at the Disdains of all human Pride, and owes its Being, only to the Force of Conviction, the Evidence of Reason, and the supreme and infallible Authority of the God of Truth.

The Weekly Intelligencer, Mar. 29. No. 120.

RUSTICUS is RICHARD HOOKER, Esq.

SIR,

AS I am a hearty Protestant, and Friend to the present Government, it was a Pleasure to me to find your *Dissertation* directing his Clergy to preach against Popery. Nor was I displeased to hear the Dissenters had taken that Method; Tho' I must own, it always was my Opinion, they could never do it, be their Abilities what they will, so successfully, as might be done by some others, by reason of the false and unsound Principles they must go upon in many Parts of the Controversy, which would give their Adversaries, if they should have any, no small Advantages over them. Nor was I a little apprehensive, that some of them, at least, would not keep to their Popish Adversaries, but fall foul upon their Friends. I am sorry I was not mistaken. I find Mr Chandler has slip'd no Opportunity to asperse the established Clergy, as if that had really been the subordinate End of this Lecture—One Article of their Impeachments is that they are Favourers of Popery, because they allow Men may be saved within the Pale of the Romish Church. I am really ashamed to hear this from a Man who talks so demurely on some other Occasions of Moderation and Charity, and so outrageously of anathematizing and damning others. In this, I am sure, he is none of those consistent Protestants he so often talks of. Mr Rusticus observes here, that Archbishop Tillotson, who was never thought a Friend to Popery, did allow the Possibility of Salvation in that Church.

[But we purposely omit his other Remarks, and all the Argumentative Part of this Letter, because we expect Mr Chandler will answer it in the *Old Whig*, or *Consistent Protestant*, in which Case we must insert most of it over again.]

He concludes, Every thinking Man must be of Opinion, Mr Chandler takes a strange Way to promote the Service he is employ'd in. Is this the Way to put a stop to the Growth of Popery? Is the Interest of Protestants to be strengthened by setting them at Variance among themselves, and by disgracing the Church of England, which is the best Support of it? Did those reverend and worthy Divines of the Church of England, who,

in the Reign of King James II. writ against Popery, take these Ways to keep it out? Did they fill those *incomparable Treatises* then published, with Reproaches, uncharitable Censures, and bitter Invektives against Dissenters? Their Adversaries tried all the Ways they could think of, to draw them into some Quarrel with their Protestant Brethren, but they wisely avoided it. And when they were under a Necessity to speak of them, they did it with all the Tenderness imaginable, and even excus'd and cover'd their Errors, so far as Truth and Plain-dealing would allow of. This Conduct was prudent; and well had it been for Mr Chandler's Credit, if his had been the same. It would not be right, to judge of the Views of Dissenters from the Behaviour of particular Persons.

The Gentleman who opened the Lecture, declared, that he knew of no other Design than to preach against the Church of Rome; but it is much to be questioned, whether he were let into the Secret; unless the Signification of the Word Popery be more extensive than is generally understood. For others, among these Lecturers, besides Mr Chandler, insinuate very severe Reflections against the Church of England, tho' he only has been indiscreet enough to speak plainly.

RUSTICUS

Craftsman. March. 29. N° 456.

Of Upstarts.

Mr D'anvers,

I have often wondered our modern Writers have none of 'em undertook a Panegyrick upon Upstarts, or what the Romans call'd *Novi Homines*, Men rais'd from mean Circumstances to great Power, who make a conspicuous Figure at present. I could name a certain Gentleman perfectly qualified for this Task, as for my self I can furnish some Hints, as follow.

If the Undertaker should intend to make his Court or Fortune by it, I would advise him to take no Notice of those Romans, who were called from the Plough to the Command of Armies, and returned to it, after the greatest Victories, without getting a Shilling, for this would give Offence in the present Age, when Patriotism and publick Virtue are become the Topicks of Ridicule. Besides those Heroes were not properly Upstarts, but a Parcel of rigid old Fellows, who knew nothing of the World, and ought not to be quoted as Examples for our modern fine Gentlemen.

Let him therefore descend an Age or two lower, when the Roman Government was grown somewhat more like our own. He will find Men advanced from Rags, Obscurity, and Infamy, from Gauls, Gallies, and Prives, to immense Wealth, absolute Power, and the highest Honour of the State.

The vast Amphitheatre, which was call'd after Pompey's Name, and would contain 40,000 Persons, was built at the Expence of Demetrius, one of his Freedmen, tho' he was so far surpassingly modest so Name in his Master's

Vol

You lately took some Notice of *Pallas*, another *Freedman* who was raised from a Dunghill, to the highest Degree of Favour, (See p. 84.) and controu'd the Emperor, lay with the Empress, and was Master of the Empire. (See *Gordon's Discourses before Tacitus*.) And this *Arcadian Prince* had a Brother named *Felix*, who likewise advanced himself from a *freed Slave* to the Government of *Judea*, and was the Husband of three Queens. What a noble Pair of Brothers was here; and how glorious a Figure would they make in the Hands of some Writers?

I am the more desirous of seeing such a Work undertaken, because the Author just mentioned, treats these illustrious *Uphars*, as *Vermin*, *Insects*, and the *Offspring* of the Earth, unworthy of such royal Favour and Exaltation, unable to get the Love of the Senate, or respect from the ancient Nobility; whose successive Princes submitted to the Vassalage of being led by them.

But such *Invectives*, instead of discouraging the *learned Gentlemen*, will furnish them with a glorious Opportunity of displaying their Rhetorick. They may expatiate, as they have done, on the Cruelty of raking up the Ashes of the Dead. They may corroborate this, by observing that a Man's raising himself from the lowest Drops of the People to the highest Pinnacle of Power, is a convincing Proof of his Integrity, Ability, and superior Address.—They may further urge, that it's the undoubted Right of Princes to chuse their own *Servants*, and *Favourites*, as well as to support them against all Combinations of great Men, and the loudest Clamours of popular Factions. They may add, that *Prebeminence* is always apt to beget Envy, and that *Revenge* is the natural Consequence of *Disappointment*; from whence it's not wonderful that they meet with Opposition from their *Contemporaries*, and be delivered down to us in such odious Colours, by a Parcel of *Republican Authors*.

To leave these *Roman Uphars*, what were the famous *Alamutikes* of *Egypt*, but a Race of *military Slaves*, like the *Turkish Janizaries* at present, or the *Prætorian Guards* of old, who despoiled their *Prince*, and set up themselves: for several Successions? It was a fundamental Principle of their Constitution, that no Person should succeed to the Empire, who had not been a *Slave* himself; so that here was a whole Race of *Kings*, who may be properly called *Uphars*, as they had no other Title, or Pretensions to the Crown.—This, perhaps, may be thought to reflect on *standing Armies*; but it is certainly a most remarkable Instance of *Man*, who rose like *Meteors*, out of Dirt into Sovereignty.

I cannot do my own Country so much Honour as to say, it affords us any Examples of the same Kind; because our Constitution does not allow of any Slaves except those, who *sell themselves*; but it is evident from the *English History* that most of our Prime Ministers and *Favourites* have been *low Men*, who have rais'd themselves from *poverty*, and sometimes

very obscure Families. I shall therefore conclude with a general Remark, or two.

It is demonstrable from History, that whenever Men of this Character have got into Power, no Matter by what Means, They have generally exercised it with more Spirit and Authority than Persons of a much superior Rank. This is the Reason, no doubt, why so many wise Princes have chosen to rule by such Substitutes rather than by others, whose Nobility of Soul, as well as of Blood, will not suffer them to be concern'd in many Things, which the Administration of Government requires, nor even to comply, in some Cases, with the Humours, or Passions of their Prince; whereas it is the Nature of a *truched Uphar*, not only to undertake any Service, and to bear any Usage, but even to go beyond the Commands of his Prince, to project favourite Jobs, and recommend himself by Works of political Supererogation.

It is true, indeed, that these Men sometimes grow so much elated with Power, that they are not contented without domineering over their Master, as well as their Fellow Subjects; but then they commonly do it in a very genteel Manner;

*The Politician spins so fine a Thread,
That Princes think they lead, when they are led.*

If a Minister wants to carry any Point, which he dares not propose to his Master, he may get somebody else of more Credit to insinuate it into him, by way of Advice, and then receive it back again, in the Form of a Command; by which means, he hath the Merit of obeying his Sovereign, whilst in Truth he is only executing a Project of his own. We meet with many Instances of Princes, in former Times, who have been jockey'd in this Manner; and tho' I cannot pretend to point out any at present, I shall venture to prophecy that we shall not be without them hereafter.

I design'd to have added some Observations on a subordinate Race of Uphars, called *Scrubs*, who always swarm in great Numbers, where the other are in Power, and take their Name from doing their dirty Work.—But this at another Opportunity. *T. W.*

NOVICOLA.

From FAULKNER's Dublin Journal.

Verſes writ by a Footman in one of his Maſter's Volumes of Dr Switt's Works.

Delight of the rich, and support of the poor,
I admire thy wit, but thy charity more.

And lower down.— [prais'd,
Say, for which should he most be admir'd
For four volumes writ, or an hospital rais'd.

Supposing the Hospital filled with lunatics,
To the founder and perſonera nature was kind;
Suppose ninety-nine to his reverence join'd
Reconciling extremes;—this query admit
What hundred in Britain can boast of more wit?

This first essay of a livery muse
Good Mr Faulkner insert in your news. P.L.

On the Death of a LADY's two Favourite.

A TALE.

FROM Britain's isle to Cyrian groves,
The haunt of Venus and her loves,
In lyric odes and sonnets, fame
Had wafted Juliana's name.

Each hill, each rock, that echo'd P—;
Inspir'd the queen with jealous rage.

To see this rival, and report
Her charms to the Italian court,
A dove she sends, the first in place,
And fairest of the feather'd race.

Strait from her carr the envoy flies,
And now arriv'd at Albion, spies
Where B———sden's high turrets rise,

His sweet recels, who far from strife
And noise, the ills of active life
In social converse, rural wiles,
Or love, or musick time beguiles.

Here ranging through her wonted shade
The Cyrian messenger survey'd
His other Venus; pleas'd the view'd
Her nursing oaks, an infant wood,
Rob'd in a vest of Tyrian stain,
In artless beauty neatly plain,
With decent mien and aspect mild,
In ev'ry feature virtue smil'd.

To win her grace the bird essay'd,
And wantonly around her play'd,
Nor vain his hope—the nymph address'd
With gentle voice her sportive guest,
He flew invited to her breast;
There by delicious warmth detain'd
A willing captive, he disdain'd
His native woods and distant home,
Nor from her presence wish'd to roam.
Fed by that hand, whose soft caress
Indulgent sleek'd his downy dress,
He felt a bliss to kings deny'd,
And in fond murmurs own'd his pride:
Short was his joy:—the queen of love
Doom'd to the grave her faithless dove.
Can vengeful-fury Venus move?
Soon with convulsive pain distress'd
He faintly heav'd his panting breast
With silver plumes array'd, and ply'd
His feet with lark's tincture dy'd.
Death clos'd his eyes, his lovely shade
Indignant seeks th' Elysian glade,
Where the fam'd parrot, Ovid's boast,
And Lesbia's sparrow greet his ghost.

Nor did a single victim fare
Relentless Cyleres's hate,
Nor Miss escap'd the Turtle's fate.
Spit of her particolour'd face,
Her limbs adorn'd with ev'ry grace,
Her snowy feet, her pendant ears,
Her flatt'ring tail: and Susan's tears
In vain her pining mistress pray'd,
In vain expected C——n's aid,
And oft accus'd the fatal day,
And oft invoc'd the lifeless clay.
Mischance her rival's loss bemoan'd,
And envious Lys in concert groan'd.
The lyre, awak'd by M——n's hand,
On th' quick pipes sympathiz'd;

The bier with flowrets M———on strow'd,
And P—— funeral sack bestow'd.
Beneath a poplar's trembling shade
With solemn rites the corpse was laid,
Safe from the sexton's delving spade,
Where no promiscuous dust prophane
Her honour'd mould, nor soul remains
Of ill-inscrib'd sepulchral stones
Pollute her consecrated bones.

And H——— thus in votive lays,
On the fair ring engrav'd her praise:
"Here Juliana's Fav'rite lies,
Abstain ye worms, far off ye mice;
Far off retir'd with awful fear,
The manes of your foe revere.
Ye elves and Dryads oft surround
In midnight dance the hallow'd ground,
And guard the monumental tree,
From blasting winds and thunder free,
Whose growing characters proclaim
A short-liv'd minion's deathless fame. HILAS

The Joys of Love never forgot. A SONG.

DEAR Chloe, while thus, beyond measure
You treat me with doubts and disdain,
You rob all your youth of its pleasure,
And hoard up an old age of pain.
Your maxim, that love's only founded
On charms that will quickly decay,
You'll find to be very ill grounded,
When once you its dictates obey.

The passion from beauty first drawn,
Your kindness wou'd vastly improve;
Your sight and your smiles are the dawn,
Possession's the sun-shine of love.
And tho' the bright beams of your eyes
Shou'd be clouded, that now are so gay,
And darkness possess all the skies,
Yet we ne'er shall forget it was day.

Old DARBY with JOAN by his side,
You've often regarded with wonder;
He's dropical, she is fore-ey'd,
Yet they're ever uneasily afunder.

Together they totter about,
Or sit in the sun at the door,
And at night when old Darby's pot's out,
His Joan will not smook a whiff more.

No beauty nor wit they possess,
Their several failings to smother;
Then what are the charms, can you guess,
That makes them so fond of each other?
'Tis the pleasing remembrance of youth,
The endearments which that did bestow.
The thoughts of past pleasure and truth,
The bust of our blessings below.

Those traces for ever will last,
Where sickness and time can't remove;
For when youth and beauty are past,
And age brings the winter of love,
A friendship insensibly grows,
By reviews of such raptures as these;
The current of fondness still flows,
Which decrepit old age cannot freeze.

Note. Being obliged to insert this Time some long Poems which had been postponed, we must defer others till we receive the next.

An extempore Explication of the Riddle taken from the Gentleman's Magazine of June 1734. and inserted in the Barbadoes Gazette, Nov. 23.

T IS what will in some hands work wonders,
And yet, in others, make gross blunders;
'Twill please while aiming to offend,
And make things worse it means to mend;
Oft add fresh lustre to the same
Of those it strives to load with blame;
And oft reflect dishonour too,
Where most it would its kindness shew.
'Twill sometimes bring the *lawyer* cash,
And sometimes gives their *foes* the lash.
If *Petitioners* chance to stumble,
'Twill fit them right, yet make them grumble,
And when raw upstarts grow unruly,
'Twill teach them how to act more coolly.
'Twill also cure, but oftner kill,
According to the *Doctor's* skill,
And make the *Text* say this, or that,
Just as the *Parson* likes to prate.
All which, we've seen, and shall again,
By that same implement—a PEN. *Bl. M.*

Yesses deliver'd to the Bride-men and Bride-maids going to the Marriage of a beautiful young Lady with a Gentleman of fine Person and Sense.

ASK the gay bridegroom on the bridal morn,
What rales of pleasure to his breast are born,
When expectation warms, and beauty fires,
And wish'd-for night gives strength to his desires?
The *Bride*, tho' trembling, by a blush reveals,
That secret sympathy of love the feels,
For female bosoms, tender as their frame,
If once they're touch'd, retain the am'rous flame:
Let *Thou* light his torch, unite the pair,
(While the fair envy, and mankind despair)
The happiest *bridegroom*, and the happiest *bride*,
Compleat in all their bliss, and nuptial pride,
Not murm'ring throngs their union disapprove,
And a whole world distrust'd to crown their love.

An Ode performed at the castle of Dublin on her Majesty's Birth-Day, March 1. 1735. the Words by R. M. Pilkington, M. A.

REAR YE silver tongue'd *Pierian* quire,
Who sweetly strike the golden lyre,
And wattle, in celestial airs,
The secrets of *Jove's* propitious reign,
The praise of heav'n's immortal train,
O ye, mortal worth, that equals theirs;
Air. To heav'n-defended *Caroline*,
More worthy of the hymn divine,
Exalt the voice, and tune the string,
Her virtue's a sublimer theme,
Than e'er employ'd the voice of fame,
Than fancy paints, or music can sing. *Da Capo.*
R. The birth of *Britain's* queen to grace,
Delighted nature smiles around,
She wears the fragrant flow'ry race,
And flows, with boundless sweets, the ground.
Earth wears in universal bloom,
And wings of zephyrs drop perfume.
Air. Ye flow'rs, who deck the smiling year
With spicy breath, and purple eye,
Ye vernal beauties, who appear,
Endow'd, with robes of sunny eye,

Tho' in your blooms the graces meet;
Tho' nature's hand your forms refine;
As sweet—, a thousand times more sweet,
More lovely fair is *Caroline*. *Da Capo.*
Air. Happy life, beyond expressing!
Ev'ry excellence possessing,
In wisdom's queen, supremely blest!
Who, celestial science prizing,
And, to fame by virtue rising,
Is heav'n's divinest work confest'd;
Air. Not the early eastern star,
Gilding, mild, the morning sky;
Shoots its silver light as far
As, wing'd with praise, her virtues fly. *Da Capo.*
Chorus. Hence then, let self-consuming care,
And faction, ever breathing strife,
Pale discontent, and causeless fear,
Those plagues of states, and human life;
Far hence to distant climes retire:
But, *Britain*, ev'ry joy be thine!
Yet—, what can'st thou of heav'n require;
While blest with *George* and *Caroline*?

To a *LADY* commanding her *Lover's* Absence without any Reason.

In Imitation of a French Epigram:

B ANISH'D by your severe command,
I make an awful sad retreat
To some more hospitable land,
But shall I then my fair forget?
No, there I'll charm the list'ning throng;
With repetitions of your name,
My passion tell in plaintive song,
And sadly pensive sooth my flame,
With inbred sighs, the graceful swains
My tale will beg me to renew,
Sweetly appeas'd, beguile their pains,
Transported—when I speak of you,
But should some curious youth demand,
Why from my beauteous theme I stray?
With what confusion should I stand!
What would my charmer have me say?

From *Mr. Pope's* ESSAY on *MAN*, Epist. II.

The End of Providence answered in the Imperfections of Mankind.

VIRTUOUS and vicious ev'ry man must be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree:
The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise,
And e'en the best by fits what they despise,
'Tis but by parts we follow good or ill,
For, vice or virtue, still directs it still,
Each individual seeks a sev'ral goal: (Whole.)
But HEAVEN'S great view is one, and that the
That counter-works each folly and caprice. 231
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice:
That, happy frailties to all ranks apply'd,
Shame to the virgin, to the matron pride,
Fear to the stateman, rascals to the chief,
To kings presumption, and to crowds belief. 232
That, virtue's ends from vanity can raise,
Which seeks no interest, no reward but praise,
And builds on wants, and on defects of mind,
The joy, the peace, the glory of mankind. 240

Note. The Conclusion of this Epistle was inserted Vol. III. p. 205. April 1738. For the rest of the Poem, see *Poetical Index* to Vol. IV.

ON FIDELIA.

THE young maiden poetess, I find, by her writing,
Fall in love with the dean for his works so delighting,
If she thinks 'twas his aim to gain virgin's attention,
'Tis plain it has prov'd a successful invention.
But let the nymph pardon, if 'tis my opinion,
She writes to extend o'er mankind her dominion,
Her genius FIDELIA has shewn beyond doubt,
So facetious and gay, yet her zeal so devout.
If her name and abode plainly out I could sift,
O! then for her sake I were Dr SW—ff.

BARDULUS.

Note. Philander's Address to Fidelia, being to the same End as the foregoing, need only be mentioned, and the Verses in her Praise sent by R. L. from Lincoln, must even in his opinion, give place to the following:

TO FIDELIA.

SISTER of the tuneful nine,
Fill'd with energy divine,
Nymph on whom APOLLO smiles,
O repeat thy pleasing toils!
Still a thousand themes remain,
Worthy of FIDELIA's strain,
CUPID's empire, which too long
Has allow'd licentious song.
Seems, chaste auth'ress, to demand
Help from thy reforming hand:
Banish from his gentle reign
Wanton lust, and fardid gain;
Innocence, and truth restore,
And let falsehood breath no more.

If sublimer themes delight,
URBAN dictates what to write;
LIFE, and all its cares to sing,
Transient, vain, uncertain thing!
DEATH, the greatest loss, or gain,
Claims (1) thy serious solemn strain;
Then on strongest pinions rise,
Sing dissolving earth and skies,
Paint the grand decisive day,
All its awful Scenes display;
Guilty souls to Tartarus driv'n,
And the just receiv'd to heav'n:
Thousands shall thy strains attend,
And their devious lives amend;
E'en the stubborn hearts of men
Shall be soft'ned by thy pen.

Happy 'twain! who'er he be,
Leagu'd in friendship, nymph, with thee,
Blest the hymeneal band!
Where FIDELIA gives her hand;
VENUS shall the rites approve,
And LUCINA crown the love.

Hence a progeny shall rise,
Beauteous, virtuous, learn'd and wise,
Which below shall blessings prove,
And immortal stars above.

SYLVIVS.

(1) This Writer as well as Lucius (See V. IV. p. lv.) takes it for granted FIDELIA sent us the Christmas Hymn, infer'd in that Volume p. 694.

The CHESHIRE Cheefe.

A Cheshire-man fall'd into Spain,
To trade for merchandize,
When he arriv'd from the main,
A Spaniard he espies:

Who said, you English rogue, look here;
What fruits, and spices fine,
Our land produces twice a year:
Thou hast not such in thine.
The Cheshire-man ran to his hold!
And fetch'd a Cheshire cheefe;
And said, look here you dog, behold!
We have such fruits as these:
Your fruits are ripe but twice a year;
As you your self do say,
But such as I present you here,
Our land brings twice a day.

On the Death of a LADY.

MUST I in silence still the loss lament,
Nor give, o'er-charg'd, my swelling
sorrows vent?

Must still the anxious sigh, the melting tear,
Be all the vouchers, that my grief's sincere?
Can I relief in sad reflection find,
While her dear image fills my pensive mind?
Or, can my thoughts, when taught in verse to
flow,

Express her worth, or mitigate my woe?
My mind presents her, as she did appear
When well she pass'd her short probation here:
And warmly praiz'd ev'ry heavenly grace.
To prove a conqueror in the christian race.
Methinks, I see her,—as she late was seen,
Humble and free, obliging and serene;
Methinks, I hear her,—and with joy attend
To the sweet converse of th' instructive friend
In whose pure soul each be'low'd virtue glow'd
As radiant stars emblaze the milky-road.

Whose soft compassion, sympathizing care,
Extensive-spread, and unconfin'd as air,
Whose manners winning, easy, and refin'd,
The sure result of an accomplish'd mind.
Tho' polish'd, yet not varnish'd with one wile;
An ISRAELITE! in whom there was no guile.

When I, dear saint! do not thy loss deplore,
And on thy well-spent life, reflect no more;
When thy memorial is no longer dear,
Or thy lov'd name swells not the flowing tear,
When I forget thy virtues; may I be
Forgot by those, who most resemble thee.

A RIDDLE. To the LADIES. 271.

SINCE from your favours I receive my birth,
Not from the gen'ral womb of mother earth,
From this description let my name be known,
Nor do a creature you have made, disown.

When the first man on his new consort gaz'd,
And at her pleasing newness stood amaz'd;
The wanton charmer turn'd her sight upon,
And let the serpent tempt her at the tree;
A'l sorts of characters and robes I wear,
And in the senate house do oft appear
Sometimes I'm clothed in a feather'd gown,
And have been honour'd with a royal crown,
Prelates and priests, and I am oft the same,
And judges condescend to take my name;
But what is wondrous hard and yet my fate,
The world despise me, and my self I hate.

Note. Those who favour us with Riddle, should send the Answers with them, or at the End of two Months, not belov'd before.

On *Calumpny*. To a Lady in *HULL*.

THE * *Cynick Sage*, as authors say,
A candle lighted up by day,
And why? when askt; reply'd, to find
A human form with virtuous mind.
But had he liv'd to see these days,
How wou'd he stand in wild amaze!
Ten thousand torches he might light,
Yet all too few to guide him right,
Unless you offer'd to his sight,
Vice spreads in every age and clime,
Till it at length is thought no crime:
Nay, now its almost deem'd a rule,
—Who is not vicious is a fool.
Of which examples I might trace
Up from the cobbler to his grace:
But these wou'd frustrate my design,
Your patience tire as well as mine
Yet *STELLA*, since you were so free,
Of all mankind to pitch on me,
This heinous vice I expose to view,
And in its proper colours shew;
The task, tho' difficult, I'll try,
For who can your request deny?
Oh! *Calumpny*, thou worst of woes,
From whence have all thy mischiefs rose?
For thee what parent shall we find,
Thou plague, nay † devil, of mankind?
By thee, the fields their verdure lose,
And shady groves their loit repose;
The brightest day in vain is bright,
And nature sickens at thy sight.
Unspotted *JOSEPH* but for thee
Had never lost his liberty.
DANIEL with Lyons never been;
Nor death in all its horrors seen.
The wisest, || *Grecian*, *Athen's* pride,
The poysonous draught had never try'd;
Nor ‡ *Bellisarius*, mighty chieft,
An exil'd vagrant, beg'd relief.
Nay, instances we daily see
Big with the curse of *Calumpny*.
A B—K and P—Y join,
And in her cause unequal'd shine.
But let them rail for W—LE's toes
Are ever doom'd to want repose.
What characters are not bely'd,
What frailties are not magnify'd
In private life!—Perfections seem
The objects now of disesteem.
Thus ——— is deem'd unfit for rule;
A coward *MALBRO*; *POPE* a fool.
As spiders who their poy's'nous stores
Extract from all the sweetest flowers,
So vile *Calumpniators* prey
On all the worthy in their way.
Thus tallest oaks are often found
In tempests level'd on the ground,
While the low shrub escapes their power;
In its own littleness secure.
But oft the envious misls their aim,
And their detraction turns to fame:
Defects in shape, or air, or face,
The body, not the mind, disgrace;

* *Diogenes*. † *Democritus*. ‡ *Calumniator*. || *Socrates*.
‡ *Dato abomin Bellisario, quem Virtus extulit,*
invidia & Calumnia depressit.

But join to ugliness ill-nature,
Mult we then dignify the creature?
No: Truth itself should be despis'd:
If such escape unsatisfis'd.

But to return—since all despise
The wretches guilty of this vice;
What needs there more than this, to show
The rule we know, or ought to know?

' On folly's errands ne'er to roam,
' But like good housewives look at home
For she who wounds another's fame,
To merit, sure, has little claim.
Who others imperfections see
Shou'd certainly themselves be free.

But few there are, alas, we find;
Who to defame are not inclin'd,
Assiduous other's mores to spy,
Yet pass a beam in their own eye.
Thus *CLOE*, with her painted brows,
Wonders why nymphs pomatum use!
Cambina, in her iron stays
Cries "See a *Humbian* lady pass!"
' *Wildezza* too, at noon of night
Makes human converse her delight,
Without reluctance, in her smock,
Treads softly, and untuns the lock:
Yet a reformer fain wou'd seem,
And cries "Fie miss! who'd walk with him.

Emmetta dictates kind advice,
And fain wou'd have her sex be nice;
Thinks none are virtuous, who talk free;
None chaste, who smile in company.
Yet privately, her heart can tell,
She thinks no converse criminal.

Melania too, detesting home,
Inclin'd eternally to roam,
Turns back with every fool she meets,
Yet sickens at the name of *streets*.

Turnopia, with a forc'd grimace,
Cries "See! that lady's tallow face.
Unconscious her dear person shows
The very picture she'd expose.

Their frailties thus on others fall,
While all the sex, calumniators all.

But *STELLA*, when I turn my eyes
Upon your virtues as they rise,
How you abominate to hear
Another's toibles grate your ear;
With what soft appellations you
To all give more than is their due,
Thus soothing and obliging all,
The prodigal you generous call.
The rash, you kindly reckon brave
The avaricious only false,
With what extenuating phrase
You check the clamour others raise,
Calumpniators strive in vain
Superiour worth in you to stain;
My wonder I begin to raise
And scarce have words to speak your praise;
The sex's frailties I forgive,
For virtues which in *STELLA* live
Charm'd with the theme my bosom glows,
And every thought in rapture flows:
Oh *POPE*! had I thy matchless pen,
How wou'd I charm the sons of men
With praises on a nymph, design'd
A miracle of womankind!

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. No. XI.

EPIGRAM 1.

Poor Rustico can get no sleep abed, [head,
Fog and the Craftsman have so turn'd his
Undone he cries, with tyranny and taxes!
Such ministers! requite 'em heaven with axes!
"How prove you these sad matters, Rustico?"
Wounds! don't these patriots tell us plain 'tis so?
But do you feel it?—feel it? no, what then?
Sure they know more than I, they're wiser men:
Sleep man in peace, and mind not their pretences,
But for your happiness!—believe your senses.

EPIGRAM 2.

Diocles blames Philander's sloth, and cries,
Why will my friend politer arts despise?
Consult the sage, the critic, the divine,
And taste the raptures of the sacred nine,
Nor let the stream of time move rapid on,
Yet all it carries pass away unknown,
Philander stops him short—"Hold, hold, my friend,
Wen'd you I all my means in books shou'd spend?
No, no, nor charge, nor toil need raise thy spleen,
'Tis all compriz'd in *Urban's Magazine*."

Ep. 3. On the subjects for the 50l. &c. prizes.

Ve poets what themes for your muses are
giv'n,
Life! death! the last judgment! hell's torment!
and heav'n!
Who discusses 'em well, yet no præmium attains,
In my conscience deserves to be damn'd for his
pains. CATULLUS.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. No. XII.

EPIGRAM 1.

FIVE holy sisters buxom, young and fair,
Were giv'n to fryer Antonio's pious care,
They edify'd so fast, e'er Sol had run
Thro' ten celestial signs, each bore a son:
Antonio, call'd to answer his misdeeds,
Thus in excuse before his Bishop pleads,
Five talents, rev'rend Sir, t'improve were giv'n,
Five more are gain'd, so well my care hath
thriv'n:
The bishop smil'd, and took the fryar to grace,
For why, 'twas once it seems his lordship's case.

EPIGRAM 2.

LORD FREEBLE, long the butt of witty scorn,
The dire disgrace of impotence had born,
At length his consort's waist began to swell,
Eager he flies the joyful news to tell,
Ye scandalous knaves, he cries, now play your jeers,
Or own your satire impotent appears,
My wife's with child, ye rogues, come own you're
routed,
Why answers one—Who e'er your lady doubted?

EPIGRAM 3.

SIR COURTLY over nice, will scarcely eat,
Unless he overdoes, nay cooks the meat,
No liquor flows within his glass, or cup,
But he has either brew'd, or bottled up,
This humour too in all his cloaths appears,
There's nothing in the vulgar mode he wears,
'Tis strange he thus shou'd common customs shun,
Yet ev'ry night to common slumbers run.

ROBERTS.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. No. XIII.

Ep. 1. On FIDELIA's Courtship of D—n—Sw—n

FIDELIA, be advis'd by me,
Look blith as lady may'refs;
Tho' the dean's wife thou must not be,
Yet thou mayst be his heirs.

Ep. 2. Mali corvi malum ovum.

Flinus es credo, praeclare Th—ph le, patris?
C—bb—rus est genitor, C—bb—rus estque puer!
Rofcius est alter, (par nobile!) Rofcius alter;
Epone poeta parens, estque poeta puer.
* Cradelline parens, magis an puer improbus ille?
Improbus ille parens, improbus ille puer.
† Post patrem laurus, aliusque idemque tenebit:
C—bb—rus alter erit, nec tamen alter erit.

* Virgil. † Mr Pope's prophecy continu'd.

Ep. 3. THE TRIUMPHFIRE.

Three mortal enemies remember,
The devil, the pope, and the pretender;
Most wicked, damnable, and evil,
The pope, pretender, and the devil.
I wish they were all hanged in a rope,
The devil, pretender, and the pope.

IGONIS FATUUS.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. No. XIV.

Ep. 1. On the Writings of Mist and Fog.

Is not each of these writers a very sad dog?
Truth was hid in a Mist, now she's lost in a Fog.

Ep. 2. Address to his majesty on Ward's pill.

GREAT GEORGE, let thy wisdom reform the
mad town,
And demolish the quack and his pills with a
frown,
For should you take but one, it would cost you your
crown.

Ep. 3. On the GENT. MAGAZINE, and the
BEE, a Weekly Pamphlet published by Mr
Budgell, into which latter many Poems are co-
pies from the former.

SYLVANUS, I with pleasure view
An emblem of the bee in you,
Who ranging over various flowers,
Extracts with care their choicest powers.
Thy toil, a grateful work produce,
Equal for pleasure and for use.
By the rich honey of thy hive,
A hundred little pilferers thrive,
And drones and wasps are kept alive.
But with what face can Budgell dare,
His dullness with the BEE compare;
How Sir! cries Bu—l, let me see,
The reason I'm not like a bee;
As well as Sylvan,—ay, as he:—
No like a bee?—I freely own
You're very like one,—you're a drone. LARIO.

Note. As the Epigrams which came after *Candle-
mas Day* are not to stand in Competition for
the Prize, we shall insert but one or two of
each Set: and if we could have used the same
Liberty with the foregoing, the number of
poeticals should have been fifty to a page.

On Mr POPE and the DUNCES.

POPE has true genius, all his works declare,
Yet he's a wretched poet writhings swear.
No wonder—their *Antipathy* to sense
Is but *self-love* and giv'n for *self-defence*.
Fools love by instinct, blockheads herd together
And owls are pleas'd with all of their own feather;
As *India's* sons in swarthy forms delight,
And when they paint the devil, paint him white.
Thrice happy POPE! since all assert thy cause;
By *Satire* these, the rest by just applause. 8.

To — waiting near her Father's Villa, on the
Banks of a River. *A Roundelay.*

WHILE these close walls thy beauties
hide,

Immur'd within this guarded grove:
On the clear stream's opposing side
The muse shall wait my hopeless love.
My love! — which nothing can outvie,
Which never shall a period know;
Ye breezes, tell her as ye fly;
Ye waters, bear it as ye flow.

And tho' (by adverse friends confin'd)
The yielding fair I vainly crave,
O bring her murmurs, gentle wind,
Her image, ev'ry ebbing wave.

Yet, oh ye winds, her sighs conceal;
Nor you ye waves reflect her face;
Lest *Eolus* my passion feel,
And *Neptune* sue for her embrace.

Small need ye should her accents bear,
Or to my view her form impart,
Whose voice dwells ever on my ear,
Whose image ever in my heart. *Fide ins*

THE COUNTRY WEDDING, or, the Plough
yoked to the Cupboard.

ALL you that e'er tasted of Swatfal-Hall beer,
Or ever cry'd, roastmeat for having been there:
To crown your good cheer, pray accept of a catch,
Now Harry and Betty have struck up a match.
Derry down, down, down derry down.

As things very fall out which no body would guess,
So it happens that Harry should fall in with Bess;
May they prove to each other a mutual relief,
To their plenty of carrots, I wish 'em much beef.

She had a great talent at roastmeat and boil'd,
And seldom it was that her pudding was spoil'd,
Benew'd as for dumplings, and dripping pan sop,
At handling a dish-cloth, and twirling a mop.

To kitchen-stuff only her thoughts did aspire,
Tis wit too'd enough to keep out of the fire,
And tho' it is fine things she were short of the fox,
Tis still, she has twenty good pounds in her box.

Now we'll tell you the bride's rare desert and estate,
Tis first the bridegroom's good parts we relate,
As honest a ploughman as e'er held a plough,
As truly a carter as e'er cry'd, Gue-ho.

So seriously he with his cattle agreed,
That till on a whip for his whip he did need,
When a man is so gentle and kind to his horse,
His wife may expect that he'll not use her worse.

With industry he has collected the pence,
In thirty good pounds, there's a great deal of sense;
And tho' he suspected ne'er was of a plot,
None yet in good humour e'er call'd him a fat.

For brewing we hardly shall meet with his fellow,
His beer was well kept, clear, substantial and
mellow;

He brew'd the good liquor, she ming'd the good cake,
And as they have brew'd even so let 'em bake.

Two shoes he can cobble, she mend your old cloaths;
And both are ingenious at darning of hose:
Then since he has gotten the length of her foot,
As they make their own bed, so pray let 'em go to't.

Bid the Lasses and lads to the merry brown bowl,
Whilst rashes of bacon shall smoke on the coal:
Then Roger and Bridget, and Robin and Nan,
Hit 'em each on the nose, with the best, if ye can.

May her wheel and his plough be so happily sped,
With the best in the parish to hold up their head:
May he load his own waggon with butter and cheese,
Whilst she rides to market wit brownies and geese.

May he be a church-warden, and yet come to church,
Nor when in his office, take on him too much:
May she meet due respect without scolding or strife,
And live in drink tea with the minister's wife.

Rejoice ye good fellows that love a good bit,
To see thus united the rap and the spit,
For as bread is the staff of man's life, so you know
Good drink is the switch makes it merrily go.

Then drink to good neighbourhood, plenty, and peace,
That our taxes may lessen, and weddings increase;
Let the high and the low, like good subjects, agree,
Till the courtiers for shame grow as honest as we.

Let conjugal love be the pride of each swain,
Till true-hearted maids have no cause to complain;
To the church pay her dues, to his majesty's honour,
And homage and rent to the lord of the manor.

Derry down, &c.

On Sir R. W's MOTTO.

Fari quae sentiat.

AN titulus velit a furo quod abhorreat omni
WALPOLIUS, vel quod polleat eloquio,
Sic dollos penes: arripit mihi sensus uterque
Namque ea quae sentit, utique, valet quae loquitur
In ENGLISH.

WHETHER the motto make pretence
To honesty, or eloquence,
I'll not determine, but must say,
It suits the subject every way:
For what he thinks he'll frankly tell;
And envy owns he does it well.

AN EPIGRAM on the Calves-head Club, Jan. 30.

AT last 'tis plain, some whigs are as of yore,
The same in forty-eight and thirty-four;
Kings and all kingly government they hate;
And whig and round-head differ but in date.
Take care, great George, who's next: for those
who dine

On sacred Charles's head, would slip on thine.

READING MUSES. *Inscrib'd to Miss R.*
Rumores vacui, Verbaque inania. Sen.

Rain'd to the fables of the schools,
 Those learned nurseries of fools,
 Ains were fill'd with airy whims,
 My lost in pleasing dreams,
 'd in visionary shades
 monsters, and *Pierian* maids.
 To awe I bow'd to *Jove*,
 Sing a constant hymn to love;
 NUS oft my pray'r address,
 HOEBUS, god of wit confest;
 Her'd at the grisly fawns,
 Fire infect the rural lawns;
 Orpion-furies and chimeras
 My chill'd blood with panick terrors;
 'd with the piety of *Philemon*,
 'd with him to change the lay-man;
 good *JENIAS* 'midst the syrtis,
 For great *ALCIDE*'s virtues!
 'd with the nymphs I rang'd the woods;
 Sing the deities of the floods:
 'd the nymphs, slighted I rov'd,
 The coy phantoms, that I lov'd.
 I with the chase, I sought *PARNASSUS*,
 HORBUS fam'd, and wing'd *PEGASUS*:
 All my pow'rs on musick hang;
 In raptures of a song!
 Ent'rous struck the sounding strings;
 Ding brooks, and silver springs,
 Ravers'd thro' the shady grove,
 Was pluck'd, the chaplet wove,
 A new present still I bring,
 Love-ode, or—a * wedding-ring;
 Each experience ear'd my pain,
 Ught—my fears and loves were vain.
 Despise the fabled whims,
 Dant's cant, and school-boy's themes.
 Some fond nurse young misl deceives,
 Ales her dosage half believes:
 Iants were by *Jack* subdu'd,
 He poor children in the wood,—
 Amb, or *England*'s worthy brag on,
 Aliant *St George* slew the dragon,
 ilk --- of spectres, sprites, vagaries,
 blins, witches, ghosts, and fairies,
 cer-eyes, that dreadful fright;
 I the phantoms of the night;
 taught by nurse, the fondling care,
 arts at ev'ry gust of air;
 mning taper flicking blues,
 t in every shade she views,
 son lawns, her fears dispells;
 rours vanish with the tales.
 'inc'd, no more I'll look above;
 nus and the train of love;
 ddessees and graces too,
 I confest'd are found in you:
 forms shall now delude,
 e substantial flesh and blood;
 rad-hymns exist, no elves,
 phids,—save your lovely selves.
 ere *Parnassus*' tops aspire,
 the mules' tuncful choir,

Eds of Verse. † A Hill by Rantling.

No more I'll there invoke the nine;
 The *READING* nymphs are more divine:
 'Tis there the vocal train retreat,
 And † *Forest's* rough-hill's the sacred seat,
 No *CLIO* did my breast inspire,
 No *ERATO* infuse the fire:
 But while I thought the vision true,
 Sweet *R-TUNE*! was inspir'd by you.
 O maid divine! from whose bright eyes,
 I boldly snatch'd the heav'nly prize;
 And with the stol'n celestial lays
 Durst animate my lifeless lays:
 Like bold *Prometheus*' my deotic;
Prometheus's my equal fate;
 Condemn'd to feel eternal smart,
 While flames devour my tortur'd heart:
 O pity, nymph, your dying swain!
 Your smiles can make me live again:
 O come, thy equal ardours join,
 And burning mix thy flames with mine.

FIDELIA to SYLVANUS URBAN.

I Waited twice two months to see
 If my dear dean would answer me;
 I knew old men were not, like young,
 Hasty to answer right or wrong,
 They're wary, and deliberate long.
 Nay, loth to think he'd prove unkind,
 I laid the fault on waves or wind,
 But since he still continues mum,
 Alas! not only deaf—but dumb;
 What should I do—but give him over;
 And chuse at home some kinder lover.
 For I have biller-doux each morning,
 To beg I would reject and scorn him,
 JACK RESTLESS lues in humble plight;
 TOM SPRIGHTLY does in raptures write,
 And to express how great their flames,
 They call the doctor ugly names,
 But be this known unto them all,
 I love him so—and ever shall—
 That whoe'er hopes to gain my favour,
 Must not speak ill of him however;
 And as to what he wrote not long since,
 Of female * minds, upon my conscience,
 To think it general—would be nonsense.
 'Tis like he meant some certain dame, * P. 99.
 Who falsely had aspers'd his fame,
 And he to be revenged on her,
 Writes thus at large her character:
 I vow I'm not offended by it,
 Let sue it represents apply it.
 JOY never gave so large a share
 Of wit, to ridicule the fair.
 No, sure he wrote for some good end,
 As a weak sister's fault to mend.
 We know the doctor's well inclin'd,
 And would reform all human kind;
 Which he attempts, in such a way,
 So new, so witty, and so gay,
 That while he chides he pleases too;
 A secret, known to very few.
 But—since I can't obtain his favour,
 Quite to forget him I'll endeavor,
 So farewell, cruel dean—for ever.

Line. March 15.

FIDELIA!

The APPARITION; by Mr J---L M---R---E.

WHEN *Sol* with swift, accelerated flight,
Had wholly measur'd down the western
skies,

And sink beneath the waves; then night arose,
And spread her sable glooms o'er half the world,
Inviting mortals quite depress'd with cares
And labours of the day, to calm repose:
Those hours of silence pleasingly dispos'd
My soul to thought, deep-musing I employ'd
The reasoning faculties in search of truth,
Too hidden and remote to be attain'd
By simple intuition: I compar'd
Known principles, and by just inference
A partial knowledge gain'd, as one who climbs
A steep ascent arrives with painful steps
Near the high summit: thus my busy thoughts
Labour'd progressive to the goal in view,
But sudden slag; lethargick dullness seiz'd,
And in an instant ty'd me down in sleep.

Soon as I clos'd my eyes, (for thus it seem'd,
And time has no succession but from thought)
A pale and ghastly form approach'd my bed,
And press'd me hard, awhile I strove to speak,
But strove I found in vain: Then catch'd its arm,
Strange prodigy! it shrunk to empty air,
A thin, unbody'd, unsubstantial form.
Amaz'd and frighted, I ut last awoke
In dismal perturbation damp and cold;
For all my traitor spirits had retir'd
From their respective posts in the extremes,
Crowding into th' intoxicated brain,
And left each avenue without a guard,
Unbar'd and open, easy of access
To every bold invader, — by degrees,
I found some slow returns of vital warmth,
The blood which seem'd before to be congeal'd,
Through each obstructed passage forc'd its way,
And dash'd again more briskly in my veins.

Once more I was myself, and summon'd all
The powers of *sovereign Reason* to explain,
On pain of forfeiting th' usurped name,
What this imaginary phantom was,
And how produc'd. She thus reply'd:

A base and mean affront is offer'd us
By that lubricious creature *Phantasm*.
Our royal sister *Thought* hath been disturb'd,
Nor we ourself consulted in the least,
But wrongfully debarr'd our native right
And justest claim, to chuse, or when to join,
Or when to separate, the simple views
And doubtful apprehensions of the mind.

Hence we must judge chimera's do proceed,
And ill-compounded notions in the brain;
The animals, from some extraneous cause,
Or of knowledge, (but by coercive force)
Subjoin the great sensorium of the soul,
And seat of memory, the pinal glands;
(For here th' all sensations are impress'd,) }
Ruffling these tender images, from whence
Ten thousand different ideas rise,
By reason corrected, wisely sort,
And clasp'd, and cross'd, and meet, whence the result
Is joining, and thus inconsistent things
With such inconspicuous moles. Thus figure, bulk,
And impulsive power are falsely giv'n
To *you*, which exists along in thought.

To Mr URBAN on his Advertisement of a Minister refusing to preach against Popery, p. 95.

IF parish priest from duty flinches,
'Cause he no Tyrannit or no Lynch is;
And won't think popery a sin,
'Cause to no bishop near akin;
Refuses to denotat defiance,
'Gainst jesuits, with the grand alliance;
Confederate at *Salter's* hall,
Unless on promise of a stall
In church of *Peter* or of *Paul*;
URBAN, if he the church defends;
In pulpit for base private ends,
Was he as orthodox and very
A christian as my lord of *Derry*.
Against to worthless a divine,
E'en you and *Tour* wits would join.
Stout RUSTICUS inform would venture,
And zealous CAVE his *Caveat* enter. RUSTICUS.

ON GOD'S OMNIPOTENCE.

CUM *Pharia lucida fingerunt agmina; mare
Divisum viros munit aquor iter.
Dum leca contendunt queruli per intuspira; siccis
Mirifica rupes verbera fundit aquas.
Impie, quid dubitas? Immensa potentia caeli est,
Quam mare durajcit, duraque saxa liquant.*

When *Egypt's* host God's chosen tribe pursu'd;
In crystal walls th' admiring waters stood;
When thro' the dreary wastes they took their way;
The rocks relented, and pour'd forth a sea.
What limits can th' Almighty goodness know,
Since seas can harden, and since rocks can flow?

To the Author of the ESSAY ON REASON.

IU'd to think, before I lately read
What thou upon the subject hast essay'd;
That human Reason's strong and piercing ray
Could ev'ry cloud of error chase away,
And to the mind the brightest scenes display:
Sufficient to direct, in ev'ry view,
What to ourselves, to man, to God, is due.
But thou, who see'st with clear discerning eye,
And reason's bound'ries canst to well delect,
Proving, how'er ourselves we vainly prate,
Dependent reason ever wants a guide:
That many of those truths it thinks its own;
If unreveil'd, we never could have known,
I'm now convinc'd—and, press'd with conscious
shame,
My reason's weakness feel, its boldness blame:
To the sure word divine, I fly for aid,
In *dulcious* paths to teach me how to tread, }
And thro' a maze of difficulties lead,
This life conducts, by the appointed way,
To the blest mansions of eternal day.
Hence faith exults at the pleasing sight,
Of immortality, thus brought to light,
With quickning hope the prize intently views;
And views a race with ardent zeal pursues. A. B.

Drifson on the PRIZE EPIGRAMS.

TO call PRIZE EPIGRAMS to test,
And judge which of them are the best,
The task is hard; from last to first
Which can be best, where are we worst?

ARTICLE



The Monthly Intelligencer.

MARCH, 1735.

Saturday, March 1.

 King her Majesty's Birth-day, it was celebrated at Court with extraordinary Magnificence. The Nobility, &c. were dressed in an exceeding rich and grand Manner. The Ladies chiefly in Stuffs of Gold and Silver. The Gentlemen in cut and flower'd Velvets, and scarce any but of our own Manufacture.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Malt-Bill, and to 4 private Bills.

Ended the Sessions at the Old-Bailly, when 14 Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. *John Fielder*, *Wm Saunders*, *Joseph Rose*, and *Humphry Walker*, for robbing the Houses of *Mr Laurence* and *Mr Francis*; (See p. 106) *Wm Williams* alias *Faulkner*, *Ric. Gulliford*, *Wm Isaacson*, and *Rob. Jacks*, for breaking the House of *Ric. Ridgley*, and stealing a Show-girls with Plate. *Tho. Beaumont*, for sending a threatening Letter, for Money, to *Mrs Penfon* near *Bkomsbury-Market*; *John Berkshire*, for robbing *Wm Naish* of 10 Guineas; *Alexander Byrne* for House-breaking; *J. Sindall*, *Antb. Lindsey* and *Estherbert Hawks*, for breaking the House of *Mrs Love*; 3 were burnt in the Hand; 38 cast for Transportation, and 41 acquitted.

Tuesday, 4.

The Assizes ended at Reading, when *John Davis* was burnt in the Hand for having two Wives. A remarkable Trial was to have come on between a Lady, late of *Berkshire*, Plaintiff, and her Husband, a Baronet in that County, Defendant; she suing him for an Allowance of her Pin-Money, (agreed upon before Marriage) tho' she was parted from him; he insisting that it was never intended he should pay that Allowance but whilst they cohabited; but the Cause was put off till next Assize. The only Reason pretended to be given for parting, is, that she having been married at about 16 had in the Space of 21 Years, 20 big Bellies, and 14 Children born alive. *Her husband was accused for her Constitution*; to in 1722, being then about 42, she went from her Husband into a Monastery in France, and *Wage Lives in a very religious Manner*.

Wednesday 5.

At a Court of Common-Council at Guild-hall a Committee was chosen to find a proper Plate, and procure Plans, for building a Mansion-house for the Lord-Mayors.

At *Aylesbury* Assizes, for *Bucks*, received Sentence of Death *Philip Thomas* for Horse-stealing; and *Mary Chandler*, for robbing her Master; she was reprieved; but he according to his Desire was convey'd to the Gallows on Horse-back, dress'd in his Shroud, with a Pair of white Gloves on, a Crape Hatband ty'd with a white Favour, and a Nofegay in his Hand. He was carried to the Grave by six young Men, and his Pall supported by six young Women dress'd in white, chose out by him for that Purpose.

At *Hertsford* Assizes *John Smith* was condemned for returning from Transportation, and robbing a Gentleman of Goods to a great Value.

Thursday, 6.

At *Northampton* Assizes, *Wm Hunt* receiv'd Sentence of Death for Horse-stealing, but reprieved for Transportation. Five others to be transported, among which one for sending a threatening Letter. *Ely Chevelier*, convicted of publishing a forged Letter, was sentenced to stand on the Pillory and to be kept to hard Labour.

Saturday 8.

At *Chelmsford* Assizes 4 House-breakers received Sentence of Death, viz. *Joseph Gregory*, *John Rootbam*, *Thomas Sexton*, and *Wm Markbam*, *Robert Long*, a Highwayman, and *Tho. Welbey* for Theft. 18 Transport. 4 acquitted.

At *Oxford* Assizes, *George Barratt* for House-breaking and Horse-stealing, and *Edward Johnson* for Horse-stealing, received Sentence of Death; but both reprieved for Transp.

Sunday 9.

At *Kilveston* in *Norfolk*, rose a Hurricane, which blew the Lead off the Church and the Tile off a House and carried them some way in the Air; and levelled a Piece of high-furrow'd Land just as if it had been harrow'd down; it blew Water out of the River, and carried it a Furlong and a half, and a Hurdle from a Sheepfold over the Tops of the Houses; It continued but a short Time, & ended not above

above a Mile, and ended in a sulphurous Smell.

Monday 10.

The 13 following Malefactors, attended by a Guard of 50 Soldiers, were executed at Tyburn, appearing bold and undaunted, viz. *Rose, Saunders, and Fielder*, the Country Robbers, (*Walker* died in *Newgate*) *Gulliford, Isaacsoo, Williams, Jacks, Sindski, and Hawks*, * *Faulkner*, * *Eliz. Ambrooke*, * *Jane Habarm*, and * *Eliz. Stevens*. * Condemned in Jan.

See p. 50.

Sir *Wm Strickland* resigned the Office of Secretary at War.

Arrived the *Bedford, Decker, and Newcastle East India Ships* from *Bengall*.

Tuesday 11.

At *Tork Assizes* a Cause was tried between *Geo. Harrison*, Plaintiff, and *Ths. Terry*, Defendant, on an Action for 4 Guineas laid by the Defendant to one, that Sir *Miles Stapylson*, Bart. would not be first elected Knight of the Shire for the County of *Tork*; and a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff.

At the said Assizes *Jonathan Leedom* received Sentence of Death for Horse-stealing; and *Mary Story* for a Burglary. *Eliz. Wilson* was ordered to be pillory'd, for going with false Notes to a Tradesman, and receiving Goods thereon.

Friday 14.

Williams, the Pirate, (See p. 105) was hang'd at Execution-Deck; and afterwards in Chains at *Bugby's-Hole*, near *Blackwall*.

Thursday 20.

Was held a General Court of the Bank of *England*, and a Dividend of 2 3 qrs per Cent. declared for the half Year ending at Lady-day.

The Bench of Justices at *Hicks's-Hall* appointed a Committee of their Body to draw up a Remonstrance to Parliament against the great Number of Playhouses in this County.

At a General Court of the *South-Sea Company*, the Sub-Governor reported, That having apply'd by the D. of *Newcastle* to his Majesty, for Leave to dispose of their Trade, the Answer was — 'That his Majesty consider'd it as a national Affair, and the Court of Directors might receive Proposals, and communicate them to Him.'—Sir *Thomas Fitz-Gerald* acquainted the Court, that he had Proposals to make from his Catholic Majesty, and hoped they would appoint a Committee of Proprietors to receive them. It was referred to another General Court, to be held the 31st, before which a State of the Trade was to be laid, and some Discoveries concerning the Conduct of their Factors.

Was extract'd, alive, from the Leg of a Sailor, in *St Thomas's Hospital*, a Worm a Yard long, suppos'd to be produced from certain *Simulacra* in the Water of some Part of the *Indies*, whence he lately came; and there are more to be extract'd from him.

Monday 24.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Acts, viz. That for punishing Mutiny and Desertion — for repairing *Manchester* and *Talibill Roads* — for enabling the D. of *Rutland's* two youngest Sons to take the Surname of *Sutton*, and Lord *Cofflemain* that of *Tynney* — so that for granting further Time to sign the Declaration in the Act of Uniformity; and to several private Bills.

Tuesday 26.

At *King's Assizes* for the County of *Surry* eight Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *John Mills* for House-breaking; *William Sweet* and *Philip Wilkinson*, for Sacrilege, in cutting off the Gold Tassels and Lace belonging to the Cushion and Pulpit-Chair of *King's Church*; *John Robinson*, a Physick Gardener at *Mitcham*, for assaulting *John Taylor*, a Pedlar, near *Teoting*, robbing him of 6s. and cutting out Part of his Tongue, by the Assistance of the Pedlar's Wife dress'd in Man's Cloathes; *John Banes*, for Burglary; *Wm Priestly*, for robbing a Scotchman of 10l. and *Thomas Richardson* and *Matthew Sellers*, for several Robberies in the County of *Surry*. Some Gentlemen of *Middlesex* communicated to the Grand-Jury their Design to procure an Act of Parliament for erecting a Bridge over the *Tbames* at *Westminster*, and received their Thanks.

The E. of *Peterborough* resign'd his Commission as General of the Marines.

Monday 31.

Notwithstanding the Number of Criminals condemn'd at the *Old-Bailey*, Street-Robbers and Housebreakers abound and are very barbarous. Mr *Ryan*, of *Covent-Garden Theatre*, had two of his Teeth shot out, and Mr *Gibson*, a Baker, of *Ilington*, was almost killed and his House robbed.

The *Scotch* Petition (See p. 105) was rejected. Warrants were issued for impressing Seamen, and Orders for enlisting Land-Forces.

'Tis now said Sir *John Norris's* Squadron is to consist of 48 Ships of the Line, that the Duke, and many Noblemen will go Volunteers.

Was held a General Court of the *South-Sea Company*, when the following Affairs were laid before them, viz. How much has been received here on the Negro Trade since 1732. How much of this Sum has been received on Account of old Dependencies, distinguishing before 1729. How much drawn by *Pratter*, the Company's Factor at *Jamaica*, to revive the Trade since 1729. How many, and what the Cost, of the Negroes from 1729 at *Jamaica*.

Exported from Christmas 1733 to Christmas 1734. *Bailey* 70,224 Quarters, *Malt* 223,174, *Oatmeal* 3038, *Rye* 10,735, *Wheat* 498,196. Bounty allow'd for the same on Exportation 153,476 l.

DEATHS.

Feb. 27. **D**r *Arbutnot*, an eminent Physician, and F. R. S.

John Chadwick, Esq; at *Steines, Middlesex*.
Dr *Hanbury*, Physician.

23. *Jacob Williams*, Esq; *Grovesnor-square*.
George Pitt, Esq; of *Stradfieldsea, Hants*.
Capt. *Short*, formerly of the *Marines*.

March 1. Mr *Nesb*, Page of the Presence, and Groom of his Maj's Wood-yard, *Whitehall*.
Lewis Rudolphus Guelph, D. of *Wolfsenbittel*, at *Wolfsenbittel*, aged 64. (new Style)

Bevil Higgins, Esq; Author of several Pieces.

2. Mr *John Esq*, Wine-Merchant.

Zacchus Bredon, Esq; at *Hammer-smith*.

3. Mr *Thoroughbottle*, a principal Messenger of the Treasury.

4. *Wm Blake*, Esq; *Grovesnor-square*.

5. The Rev. Mr *Jesseries*, senior Fellow of *Pembroke-hall, Cambridge*.

John Binks, Esq; of *Wandsworth, Surrey*.
Mr *John Atterley*, principal Surveyor of the Port of *Bristol*.

6. Sir *John Fielder*, of *Brampton, Derbyshire*. His Estate of 2000 l. per Ann. devolves to his Nephew, Mr *Stephen Arnold*, a Student at *Oxford*.

Capt. *John Eaton*, an old Navy Officer.

John Pryme, Esq; Counsellor at Law.

Henry Rawlin, Esq; at *Newcastle*, formerly High-Sheriff for *Northumberland*, worth 60,000 l. which devolves to his Brother Mr *Benjamin Rawlin*, an Apothecary at *London*.

7. Mr *Wyat*, Messenger of the Navy-Office.

Mr *David Barrett*, M. D. at *Bristol*.

Capt. *J. Chibley*, at *Woodford, Essex*, one of the Commanders lately redeemed from Slavery.

9. Sir *John Suffield*, in *Covent-Garden*.

Capt. *John Browne*, several Times a Director of the *East-India Company*.

Mr *Bradnock*, Master-Scourer of the King's Kitchen.

Lady *Susan Fans*, Sister to the E. of *Westmoreland*, aged 75.

10. The only Son of *James Cocks*, Esq; Member for *Rygate, Surrey*.

Wm Eyster, Esq; at *Kensington Gravel-pits*.

Francis Howard, Esq; *Ditton, Middlesex*.

The Rev. Mr *Wm Coles*, at *Cherbury, Oxfordshire*, formerly Vicar of that Place, but deprived for refusing later Oaths, and strictly adhering to former.

12. The Wife of Sir *Edw. Deering*, Bart of the Small-Pox, having the Day before miscarried, a Lady of exemplary Piety & Virtue.

Major *Manners*, at *Holipote, Bucks*.

The Lady *Rutven*, at *Edinburgh*.

Humphry Dolin, Esq; in *Covent-Garden*.

Dr *Brook*, Physician and Manmidwife.

Samuel Jones, Esq; elder Brother of the *Trinity-House*, and formerly a Director of the *East-India Company*.

13. *George Jackson*, of *Camberwell, Esq*;

14. *James Robinson*, Esq; *Barnes, Surrey*.

George Turville, Esq; at *Bath*.

Baldwin Wake, Esq; eldest Son of Sir *Baldwin Wake*, Bart.

Mrs *Gunston*, Sister to the Lady *Abney*. worth 30,000 l. which she divided between her three Nieces.

15. *Alexander Smith*, Esq; at *Lambeth*.

16. *Tbo. Monre*, Esq; *Leatherhead, Surrey*.

John Keyte, Esq; *Maidenhead, Berks*.

Thomas Palmer, Esq; Representative for *Bridgwater* in *Somersetshire*.

Diana, Relict of *James Montagu*, of *Lackham, Wilts*, Esq;

The Wife of *Roger Jones*, Esq; formerly Member for *Bracknock*.

Richard Smart, Esq; of *Mortlack, Surrey*.

17. *Paul Dominique*, Esq; aged 96, one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and Member for *Gatton* in *Surry*, before the Union, which he had constantly represented ever since.

Sir *Walter Hawksworth*, of *Torkf. Bart*.

John Slaughter, Esq; at *Staines, Middlesex*.

John Harvey, of *Leisard, Cornwall*, Esq;

18. *Philip Lloyd*, Esq; Capt. of Dragoons, one of the Equestrics to the King, and Member for *Leffwithiel* in *Corwall*.

John Ford, Esq; at *Stepney*.

John White, Esq; at *Walthamstow*.

21. *Joseph Benson*, Esq; at *Ilington*.

22. *Thomas Maling*, of *St James's*, Esq; Mr *Maling* of *Southwark*, his Brother succeeds to 300 l. per Ann.

23. *Fra. Louscher*, Esq; at *Thames-Ditton*. *Tbo. Hill* of *Canterbury*, Esq; & had considerable Estates in *Denbighshire* and *Shropshire*.

24. *Matthew Hutchinson*, of *Plaistow*, Esq;

Wm Northmore, Esq; Member for *Oakhampton*. The Relict of the late Governor *Frere*, in *Bloomisburg*.

25. *Joshab Shepherd*, *Blackwell-hall* Factor.

26. *Thomas Smith*, Esq; of *East-Ham, Essex*, worth 600 l. per Ann. and 5000 l. in Money, which comes to his Widow.

27. The Wife of Col. *Schurz*.

F Mr *Timberlin*, a Gardener, at *Cobles*, died by the Bite of a mad Dog this Month; also a Lad in *Sussex*, tho' both several Times dip'd in the Sea; therefore it may be of Service, on this Account, to mention, that there is a Powder of Dr *Mead's*, sold by the Apothecaries, which is a Specifick against such Misfortunes, was never known to fail.—The following Powder, with the Use of the Cold-Bath, cold Spring, or River, is likewise recommended for the same Purpose, having lately cured Mr *W. Goss* of *Outwell* in the Isle of *Ely*.

H R (Having washed the Blood from the Wound) of a fresh-drawn Ground Liniment, reduced to Powder to Dracmes, of B. S. Pepper, beat into Powder & Dracmas. After and divide it into 6 Parts, and take one every Morning in half a Pint of warm Milk.

B. R. 1735

BIRTHS.

March 4. **T**HE Dutcheſs of Marlborough deliver'd of a Daughter.

6. The Wife of Charles Hanbury Williams Esq; :: of a Daughter.

14. The Wife of Sir Wm Yonge :: of a Daughter.

17. The Lady of the E. of Cardigan :: of a Son, whole Title is *Ld Brudenel*.

28. The Wife of Wm Lowndes, Esq; :: of a Son.

MARRIED.

March 1. The Rev. Mr John Abbot, minor Canon of *St Paul's* and *Westminster-Abbey* :: to Miss Turner of *St James's Place*.

4. John Conyers, Esq; :: to Miss Jane Willey, of *Marlborough*.

— Bowden, Esq; :: to Miss Greville.

Capt. Butterfield, an Officer in the Army :: to Miss Cberwynde.

6. Mr Cottiby, a Brewer near *St Katherine's* :: to a Daughter of Mr Thomas, a Wine-Merchant.

15. John Parry, of *Carmarthenſh*, Esq; to a Daughter of *Isalter Lloyd*, Esq; Member for that County, and Attorney-General for *South-Wales*, a Fortune of 8000 l.

John Ivey, of *Devonſh*, Esq; :: to Mrs Carter of *Covenant-Garden*.

18. The Rev. Mr Hotchkis, Head-Master of the *Charter-Houſe School* :: to Miss Lister, of *Gravel-Lane*.

The E. of Antrim, of *Ireland* :: to Miss Betty Pennifalthe, a celebrated Beauty, and Toaſt of that Kingdom.

27. Peter Ducane, Esq; :: to a Daughter of Mr Norris, of *Hatchney*, a Fortune of 10,000 l.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. George Wynne, made Governor of *London-Derry*.

Mr Evans, made Page of the Presence to the King.

Mr Jones :: one of the principal Messengers of the Treasury.

Sir Wm Ashburnham, Bart. :: Receiver, and John Jost, Esq; :: Commissioner of the *Alienation-Office*.

Mr Bryan :: Messenger of the Treasury.

Mr Hewit :: Groom of his Majesty's Wood-yard at *Whitehall*.

Mr Gaskerry :: Comptroller of the Sixpenny Office on *Tower hill*.

Mr Swale :: Messenger of the Navy.

Bp of *Hertford* :: Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty.

Mr John Thomas :: Master Scowrer of the King's Kitchen.

Mr Read, appointed Land-waiter for the Port of *London*.

Hon. Tho. Herbert, Esq; Member for *Newport, Cornwall* :: Equerry to his Majesty.

Mr Robert Matthews :: Page extraordinary of the Bed-chamber.

A Ecclesiastical Preferments, conferred on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

MR John Lowth, made Rector of *Edith-Waſton, Rutlandſh*.

Mr Thomas Warren :: of *Halwill, Devon*.

Mr Philip Evans :: of *Lapleger, Carmarthenſh*.

B Thomas Brown, M. A. Rector of *Canſton, Norfolk*, to hold the Rectory of *Salter*.

William Howdell, M. A. to hold the Vicarage of *Leefdown* and Rectory of *Birchols, Kent*.

Mr Tates, made Rector of *Sladeburn, Yorkſh*.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Places | New Members | ſucceeded in room of

Abro' *Torkſ*. J. Jewkes ſ. H. Pelham wov'd And. Wilkinſon ſ. W. J. ſtop dead

C Colcheſter, Jacob Houpo ſ. I. L. Rebow dead

Exon, Sir Hen. Northcote ſ. J. J. King, a Peer

Hindon, Henry Fox ſ. Step. Fox, wov'd

Lincolnſhire, Sr James Hamilton ſ. Ld Wm dead

Malcomb Regis J. Tucker ſ. G. Duddington w'd

Monmouthſh, Cba. Hanbury ſ. J. Hanbury, d

D *Northwich*, Tho. Vane ſ. Waller Bacon, dead

Old Sarum Wm Pitt ſ. T. Lyttelton, as in laſt

Suffolk Sir Cordal Firebrace ſ. Sr R. Kemp dead

Wells Wm Piers ſ. Tho. Edwards ſ. not duly

Som. Geo. Speke ſ. Geo. Hamilton ſ. elected.

BANKRUPTS.

Wm Adcock, of *Aſhwell, Rutland*, Chapman.

Tho. Johnſon, of *Ipswich, Suffolk*, Chapman.

Robert Toddell, of *Newington, Surry*, Coachmaker.

Moses du Rortio, of *London*, Merchant.

Joſ. Farwell, of *Bridgwater, Somerſetſh*, Maſter.

Gab. Duguesne, of *Old Bond-ſtreets*, Adid eſen.

Merchant.

Dugal M'Gibbon, of *Hay, Brecknockſh*, Chapman.

John Litchfield, of *Leaden-hall ſtr.*, *London*, Tayor.

John Smith, of *Fleetſtreet, Lond.*, Chapman.

James Mayfield, of *Ratcliff Highway, Midd eſex*, Bricklayer.

John Poulton, of *Southwark, Surry*, Felt-maker.

F John Spicer, of *Pooleſ Dorſ*, Apothecary.

Richard Hale, of *Glouceſter*, Sugar-baker.

John Bateman, of *Throgmorton ſtreets, London*, Merchant.

John Dowland, of *Chriſt-Church, Surry*, Lighterman.

Samuel Kello, of *Leaden-hall ſtreets, London*, Mercer.

G James Handſon, of *Grace church ſtreets, London*, Draper.

Martin Kemel, of *Taviſtock ſtreets, Middleſex*, Chapman.

John Lunt, of *Maccleſſie'd, Cheshire*, Mercer.

Peter Colſon, of *Aſtprington, Devons*, Cornſackor.

John Byron, of *Westminster*, Brewer.

Wm Newberg, of *Birmingham, Oxf*, Wheelwright.

Prices of Stocks, &c. in MARCH, 1735.

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Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS.	Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Feb. 25, to Mar. 25.
Amsterdam—35 9	Bank 141 $\frac{1}{2}$	Christned $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \quad 664 \\ \text{Females} \quad 626 \end{array} \right\} 1292$
Ditto at Sight 35 7	India 149 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buried $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \quad 995 \\ \text{Females} \quad 982 \end{array} \right\} 1977$
Hamburgh—35 2 4 1	S. Sea Tra. Stock 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Died under 2 Years old — 773
Rotterdam—35 10	—Annu. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 2 and 5 — 165
Antwerp —35 10	—New 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 5 and 10 — 72
Madrid —40 $\frac{1}{2}$	An. 1726.3 p.C. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 10 and 20 — 54
Bilboa —40	Ditto 1731 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 20 and 30 — 147
Cadiz —40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mil. Bank 109	Between 30 and 40 — 179
Venice —53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Equivalent 105	Between 40 and 50 — 199
Leghorn —51 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2	African 18	Between 50 and 60 — 126
Genoa —53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 4	Y ^e Build. 4	Between 60 and 70 — 119
Paris —31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Royal Aff. 96	Between 70 and 80 — 87
Lisbon - - 55.5d $\frac{1}{8}$	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 80 and 90 — 46
Porto - - 55.4d $\frac{1}{2}$ a 4	Bank Cir. 67. 105.	Between 90 and 100 — 8
Dublin - - 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ind. Bo. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.C. 87.5.	104 — 2
	Ditto 3 p.C. 50.5.	1977
	S. S. Bo. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.C. 79.5.	

S. S. Ann. Dividend to be paid April 25.

Million Bank Ditto 22.

Navy and Vi^d. Bills to Sept. 30. left, are in Course of Payment.

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qr.

Wheat 26s. to 30s. od.	P. Malt 18s. to 23s.
Rye 18s. to 21s. od.	B. Malt 16s. to 22s.
Barley 15s. to 18s. od.	Tares 18s. to 25. od.
Oats 9s. to 14s. od.	H. Pease 16s. to 19s.
Pease 20s. to 22s.	H. Beans 16s. to 20s.

Buried.	Weekly Burials
Within the walls, 202	Mar. 4. . . 469
Without the walls, 495	11. . . 509
In Mid and Surry, 834	18. . . 511
City and Sub of We st 446	25. . . 488
1977	1977

Scarce any Alteration in the Price of Goods since our last, except the Drugs which are about an 8th Cheaper.

Hay 2 Quineas a Load.

An Account of the Number of Persons dying, at the several Ages under-mention'd, for seven Years past, as publish'd by the Company of Parish Clerks, London, in the Yearly Bills of Mortality; as a Foundation for calculating Annuities upon Lives.

Ages of the Persons.	in 1728	in 1729	in 1730	in 1731	in 1732	in 1733	in 1734	in seven Years	in every 1000
Under 1 Year of Age	9851	10735	10368	9907	9502	11738	10752	72855	387
Between 2 and 5	2407	2516	2448	2096	1517	2439	2830	16223	86
Five and Ten	1038	1056	1092	932	716	957	1228	7019	37
Ten and Twenty	950	999	901	806	611	754	825	5850	31
Twenty & Thirty	2254	2371	2048	1916	1627	1857	1718	13791	73
Thirty and Forty	2190	2784	2471	2351	2175	2564	2212	17047	91
Forty and Fifty	1624	2698	2372	2261	2121	2685	2154	16916	90
Fifty and Sixty	2123	2338	1713	1839	1741	2196	1658	13618	73
Sixty and Seventy	1563	1938	1577	1500	1581	1571	1324	11654	62
Seventy & Eighty	1190	1375	1001	913	974	1188	793	7553	40
Eighty and Ninety	785	769	622	628	660	804	484	4753	25
Ninety & Upwards	135	143	147	113	133	212	77	951	5
Totals	278101	297221	267611	252621	233581	292331	260621	1882254	1000

GOLD in Bars, 37. 18s. 6d. — Ditto in Coin 37. 18s. 5d. to 6d. SILVER in Bars, Standard 5s. 2d. 3 Farthings — Pillar Pieces of Eight 5s. 2d. ditto Mexico 5s. 1d. 3ths.

SOME Letters lately publish'd in a certain *Daily Paper* espouse very strongly the Interest of the Emperor, by insisting on the Reasonableness, and frequently inculcating the Necessity of *Great Britain's* immediate interfering in the War against *France*, to stop her Progress, since her Faith with respect to *England*, was never to be depended on, and her Views, as formerly, are for Universal Monarchy; therefore it will be more for our own Interest to oppose her now with all our Forces, than to stay till she has got too great a Head. On the other Hand, it's remark'd, that as several of the *German* Princes are so regardless of their own Interest as not to send their Quotas of Men and Money to defend their own Territories, we ought to avoid, if possible, a Quarrel we are not immediately concern'd in; and consequently to labour with the States of *Holland* to bring Matters to an Accommodation. It will not therefore seem strange that the Emperor should declare he accepted the new Plan of Accommodation, purely to give an incontestable Proof of his Readiness to acquiesce in all the Views of the Maritime Powers; especially since he builds on the Hopes, that if *France* refuses to accept the Terms, it will open their Eyes, and induce them to exert themselves another way to preserve the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

From *Madrid*, That the Court seems averse to give over their Conquests in *Italy*, much more to relinquish the Hereditary Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, which, her Catholick Majesty did intend for *Don Philip*, her second Son.

From *Paris*, That the *French* Nation in general were so piqued at the Thought of King *Stanislaus's* abdicating a Crown which had plung'd their Nation into a War, and already cost them their best Generals, many thousand Lives, and immense Treasure, that the Ministry, to appease the People, were forc'd to deny that the Plan of Peace, as given out, was authentick; however that the Court is not inclin'd to Peace. The Queen of *France* has miscarried, being 3 Months gone with Child.

From *Turin*, That his *Sardinian* Majesty thinks the Fortune of War in his Favour, and is not for dividing the *Milanese*.

From *Stockholm*, Our King has declar'd to the *French* Minister, That 'He cannot accept the Subsidy (of 500,000 Crowns) on the same Terms his Master

offers it; and that all he can possibly do for it, is, to engage that he will enter into no Measures or Alliances prejudicial to the Interest of *France*.'

From *Sicily*, That *Messina*, *Syracuse*, and *Trepani*, had surrender'd to the *Spaniards*, whereby *Don Carlos* became possessor of the whole Kingdom; and having now little Occasion for his Troops there; was sending the best of them to assist the Allies next Campaign in *Italy*.

From *Lisbon*, That his *Portuguese* Majesty had imprison'd several of the Domesticks of the *Spanish* Ambassador residing there, by way of Reprisal for the like Affront to his Minister at *Madrid*; notwithstanding the King of *Spain* has sent thither, and to all the Courts of *Europe* a Justification of his Conduct; insisting that the *Portuguese* Minister was the first Aggressor, by suffering his Servants to rescue a Murderer from the Hands of Justice, in the Verge of the *Spanish* Court.

From *Poland*, That the *Stanislaus's* under Count *Tarło*, and General *Steinficht*, had taken some Towns and a large Convoy going to *Warsaw*, but attempting to penetrate into *Saxony*, were prevented by the K. of *Prussia*, who would not suffer them to pass thro' his Dominions, and oblig'd to return back, but the Towns they had seiz'd being retaken, and no way of Retreat secur'd, they are so hemm'd in by the *Saxons* and *Russians*, that they must either fight their way thro' or submit to K. *Augustus*; as the *Palatine* of *Kiow* has done.

From the *Hague*, That if an Accommodation does not take place, a Camp of Observation will be form'd in the *Netherlands* of 18,000 *Dutch*, and 12,000 *Danes* and *English*.

Plantation Affairs.

From *Georgia*, That the 27th of December last, the *Indian* Princes, and *Salt-hurghers*, in the *Prince of Wales*, Captain *Dunbar*, arriv'd there in good Health, pleas'd with their Voyage. That Colony is in a flourishing Condition; 4 Towns are already settled, the chief of which are *Savannah* and *Ebenezer*, the first by the *English*, the other by the *Salt-hurgh* Protestants. The Captain was contracting for his Loading of Rice, Pitch, Tar, and Pot-Ash, of which last there are large Quantities and in great Perfection.

From *Jamaica*, That the Troops being arriv'd from *Gibraltar*, the rebellious *Negroes* had deserted their chief Town, and were retir'd to the Woods.

A REGISTER of BOOKS, for MARCH, 1735.

THE great Improvements of Commons inclos'd for the Advantage of the Lords of Mannors, the Poor and the Publick; with an experienced Method of enriching every Soil, &c. Printed for F. Cogan, p. 1s.

2. The Volunteer Laureat, No. 4, for 1735. By Richard Savage, Esq; Printed for L. Gilliver, p. 6d.
Modern Patriotism; or Fashion display'd. A Satire on Political Writers. Printed for J. Brindley, p. 1s.
3. A Civent for Britons, or the History of Fiech's Conspiracy against the State of Genoa. Translated from the Italian of Signor Maicardi. Printed for T. Cooper.

4. The Credibility of the Gospel History, part II. or the principal Facts of the New Testament confirm'd by Passages of ancient Authors, cotemporary with our Saviour or his Apostles. Vol. II. Containing the History of the Remainder of the Christian Writers of the 2d Century, and their Testimony to the Books of the New Testament. By Nath. Lardner. Printed for Theo. Sanders.

5. The Dramatick Scissions, or the Stage Contest: In which are interspers'd the Characters of several modern Poets. price 1s.

6. A new French Spelling Book; containing a List of such French Words as will shew the various Ways the Sounds of that Language are express'd. By Claudius Arnoux. Sold by John Nourse, price 1s.

7. Universal Beauty. A Poem. Part II. Sold by J. Willford, price 1s.

8. The History of Poland, under Augustus II. Translated from the French of the Abbe de Parthenay. By John Stacir, Esq; Printed for J. Lewis.

9. A Defence of Free-Thinking in Mathematicks, in Answer to a Pamphlet of Philadelphus Cantabrigienfis entitled, Geometry no Friend to Infidelity, or a Defence of Sir Isaac Newton, and the British Mathematicians. By the Author of the Minute Philosopher. Printed for J. Tonson.

10. Proceedings of the last Sessions at the Old Bailey, containing the Trials of 14 Capital Offenders. Printed for J. Roberts, p. 6d.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

APRIL, 1735.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

SIR,



Can't help communicating to you the Subject of a late Conversation held in the Presence of several Ladies and Gentlemen. Your last Magazine occasioned the Discourse. Several Papers being heard and discuss'd with much

Attention and Pleasure, at last was read the

Universal Spectator for the 15th of March; in 137

the closing of the reading a *Roman Catholic*

Gentleman an Acquaintance of mine turned

himself towards me, and said, Sir, many are

the Obligations I owe you, but none can

equal that of shewing me the Truth of what

is advanc'd in the Paper just read. Many

Years I have endeavour'd to bring myself

to a Conformity of Belief with the rest of

my Neighbours; but the more I have examin-

ed, the more Difficulties I meet; so that un-

less you assist me, I fear both I and my Fa-

mily will still be debarred all civil and milite-

ry Employments, expos'd to double Taxes,

and obnoxious to the Penalties of a Govern-

ment, which Heaven placed us under for

Protection, and not for Oppression. I as-

sure you, could I but be reasonably convinc-

ed of the Truth of what is contained in this

Spectator only, I would most readily renounce

the Errors of *Rome*, such then I would call

'em. To this I made answer, long Experi-

ence has taught me, Sir, not to question your

Sincerity, and your Justice in reasoning

makes me fear no Conviction can be hop'd

from. Such Pamphlets as these, which usually

are made up of little else, but odious Asper-

sions, and absurd Falsities, better Terms I

can't give, and yet it is by such Means as these

many of our late Controversitists have pretend-

ed to shew the Errors of *Rome*. It were to

be wish'd these unnecessary, nay prejudicial

Arguments of refusing Errors by Errors were

laid aside. Many have been kept from Con-

formity to our Church, I speak upon Know-

ledge, and more have been perverted by these

Proceedings; and it is to this in great Part the

Growth of Popery is owing among us. The

Spectator now send, replies the *Roman Catho-*

lic Gentleman, is an Instance of the Truth of your Observation. It is so far from weakening that it confirms me in my Religion by the many palpable Calumnies, gross and absurd Falsities it contains. I beg leave, continues the Gentleman, to make a few slight Remarks on the Pamphlet without Offence to any person. The Truth of no one's Religion can depend on that of this Paper.

I'll not insist on an Insinuation, that may be taken from the Author's Introduction, to wit, that durst he have spoke out, he would rather have chose to prove that the Church of *England*, than that of *Rome* is founded on Interest: Since this is a more agreeable Topic of those Lectures, whose Example he mentions as a Motive of his writing against Popery. But I wave these Conjectures. The Pamphleteer's Drift is to demonstrate Popery is founded on Interest. To prove this he singles out what he calls the *Favourite Doctrines of Rome*, which he supposes to be the Supremacy of the Pope, Purgatory, Indulgences, Auricular Confession, and Celibacy of the Clergy.

On the 18 Article thus he writes, *Granting St Peter was Bishop of Rome*, and as such had Precedency of the rest of the Apostles, does hence a sufficient Power devolve to the Popes over the whole World, with a Power to dispose of *Crowns and Kingdoms*? Now, I say, this is misrepresenting the Case. *Roman Catholics* do not any ways pretend St Peter and his Successors have Precedency, because they are Bishops of *Rome*, but because Our Saviour gave St Peter the Power of the Keys, the Care of his Flock, and on him built his Church. The Inference about the disposing or deposing Power in the Popes is as false as odious. Supremacy in *spiritualibus* argues none in *temporalibus*. The deposing Power of the Pope is no Article of Communion in our Church, and for one that maintains it by way of private Opinion, thousands deny it. Nor can Instances be given, that will prove any more this to be the Belief of *Rome*, than like Instances in your Protestant Churches will prove it to be a Part of your Creed. Does not the Emperor, King of *France*, *Spain*, &c. look upon themselves to be as absolute and independent in their Dominions as Protestant Princes, and are not they as

thankfully

faithfully served? Our Pamphleteer next proceeds to refute his own chymical Supposition. *It's not so much as probable Peter was ever at Rome*; had he said it's not certain, it had been more tolerable, considering the Weakness of his Reasons. A Fast may be probable, tho' not mentioned in Scripture. As for St Paul's saying *all sought their own at Rome*, it's wide of the Matter, since the same St says, *Rom. 1. the Faith of the Romans is renowned thro' the World*. What St Peter means by the Church of Babylon, let him read *St Hieron.* and the Fathers of the primitive Church. Let him shew us it's recorded in early History, that Peter was ever at Babylon in Chaldaea, or that *Eusebius*, l. 2. Hist. and others, are mistaken in writing Peter to have been at Rome, and there suffered Martyrdom. But this is little to the Purpose, only to shew the Insincerity and Ignorance of the Author.

Purgatory, says the petty Controversialist, was unthought of till St *Austin's* Days, who said it and unfaid it, and at last like a wise Schoolman left it doubtful.—This is somewhat odd to write of one he calls a Saint. That St *Austin* (l. 21. de civ. Dei) said it, and practised it for his deceased Mother, is certain, but where he unfaid it, I wish the Author had mentioned. But it was *unthought of till St Austin's* Time; yet in the Paragraph he quotes St *Dennis* as believing it. I think the St *Dennis's* lived long before St *Austin*. Or he might have said what St *Dennis* he means. He goes on to shew the Doctrine ridiculous, because Catholics are infinitely divided in their Opinions about it. Is Hell a ridiculous Doctrine, because Protestants are divided where, and what it is, as to the Kinds of Torment? But Rome gains by this Doctrine, and did not England by abolishing it?

I am surprized the Author grants Indulgencies were in the primitive Times of Christianity, since they are an exploded Doctrine of the reformed Churches. But it's incredible, says he, what immense Sums these have rais'd, and therefore are call'd the Treasure of the Church, since Gregory the 1st's Days. I think it's no ditadventagious Concession for us, that St Gregory the Apostle of England first rais'd this Fund. But if there's such a Fund, who are it's Collectors? or what is the Tax of an Indulgence? the Pamphleteer answers, *the utmost of each one's Abilities*. I have often used the utmost of my Abilities to gain an Indulgence, and yet have never paid one single Penny. Sir, (goes on the Gentleman addressing himself to me.) I think you was at Rome in the last Jubilee Year; did you ever hear of Taxes, or publick Sale of Indulgencies? did you ever hear the Poor were excluded the Benefit of 'em, or that these could not be saved according to the Pope's Doctrine? I answer'd ingeniously, that I had often heard such Things at home, but never saw any Proofs of 'em abroad, tho' I made it my Business to enquire. All I saw in that Year was, that People seem'd more devout and charitable than usual, and if there was a Tax, it was paid to the Poor.

Then the Gentleman proceeded to point out some Fallacies in relation to auricular Confession in the Paper, viz. that it was not consistent with the Practice of the primitive Church; that it was not received before the Council of Trent; that it was a Piece of Priestcraft, only invented that Priests might be Masters of the Laity's Secrets. He said, this last Reflection was equally false and injurious to both Churches, since in the Visitation of the Sick in the Common Prayer-Book auricular Confession is prescrib'd in Cases of a troubled Conscience, and in no other are Roman Catholics obliged to it: Nay that it was more injurious to these, since their Confessors were prohibited under the strictest Penalties both in this Life and the next, to make any Advantage of what was heard in Confession, like our Ordinaries in *Neuigate*, who seldom fail of profiting by the poor Criminals secrets.

As to Celibacy of Priests, the Gentleman owned it was only a Point of Discipline, not always universally practised in the Church, tho' always believed a perfecter State of Life, and as such embraced by the Apostles after they were sanctify'd by the Holy Ghost. What Harm then, if such as choose to be Ministers of Christ, be obliged to what the Apostle calls better? Will the incontinent Lives of some Priests, and Popes, supposing what the Author says is no usual Piece of his Forgery, falsify the Apostle's Doctrine? What the Pamphleteer writes of *Thomas Aquinas*, the Gentleman demonstrated was downright Calumny, as was what the same Traducer says, that Celibacy was enjoin'd, that Rome might profit by their Clergy both when living and dead. For pecuniary Mulcts are not pay'd by Delinquents to Rome, nor are these the only Punishments, except Censures, Suspensions, Imprisonments, are to be counted none, and it's absolutely false, that the Pope is the general Heir of all the Clergy: He has no more Right to the Effects of the dead Priests, than the King of England has to those of his deceased Subjects.

The Gentleman concluded with the Author, if the People will not think this the Craft of an insincere, malicious, or ignorant Writer, *Si populus unius d'cipi, decipiatur*. Then says the Gentleman, do you think, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I ought to forsake my Religion, or make the Pamphleteer's Reasoning the Rule of my Faith? can Salvation and Eternity depend hereon? This I took to be the Substance of what my Friend urged with much Modesty and Temper; and I think it justifies my above Observation, that false Aspersions, odious and groundless Inferences are a great Hindrance to the Progress of our Religion: I hope to see this in your Magazine, in order to put a stop to the growing Evil of late controversial Writers.

Your constant Reader, A. B.

N. B. We should be glad to know what this Gent's name can say to all the other Articles objected to the Church of Rome, not doubting of a Reply from some of our learned Correspondents.

To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, first Commissioner of the Treasury, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, &c.

S I R,

AS soon as the Demand of the Publick made it necessary to collect the following Papers together, I took the Resolution of addressing them to you. The Style of my Dedication will be very different from that, which is commonly employed to Persons in your Station. But if you find nothing agreeable in the Style, you may find perhaps something useful and deserving your serious Reflection, in the Matter of it. I shall compare you neither to *Burleigh* nor *Godolphin*. Let me not profane the Tombs of the Dead, to raise Altars to the Living. I shall make you no Compliments on the Wisdom of your Administration, nor on the Wonders you have perform'd, to the Honour and Advantage of this Kingdom, in the Course of 14, or 15 Years, either at home, or abroad. I shall leave these copious Themes to others, and shall confine myself to Reasons of another Kind, that induced me to this Dedication. If these Reasons prove sufficient to convince the Publick of the extreme Propriety of it, I have all that I propose to myself—Give me leave to present to you, in one short View, the general Design of these little Essays.

They are designed then to expose the Artifice, and to point out the Series of Mistortunes, by which we were divided formerly into Parties, whose Contests brought even the fundamental Principles of our Constitution into Question, and whose Excesses brought Liberty to the very Brink of Ruin.

They are designed to give true Ideas of this Constitution, and to revive in the Minds of Men the true Spirit of it.

They are design'd to assert and vindicate the Justice and Honour of the Revolution; of the Principles established, of the Means employ'd, and of the Ends obtained by it.

They are design'd to explode our former Distinctions, and to unite Men of all Denominations in the Support of these Principles, in the Defence of these Means, and in the Pursuit of these Ends.

They are design'd to shew how far these Ends were answer'd at the Revolution, or have been answer'd since; and by Consequence how much, or how little is wanting, to render that glorious Work complete, according to the original Plan, and agreeably to the Engagements taken, at that Time, with the Nation.

Let me now appeal to you, Sir, Are these Designs, which any Man, who is born a Briton, in any Circumstances, in any Situation: ought to be ashamed, or afraid to avow? You cannot think it. You will not say it. That never can be the Case, until we cease to think like Freemen, as well as to be free. Are these Designs in Favour of the Pretender? I appeal to the whole World; and I scorn, with a just

Indignation, to give any other Answer to so shameless and so senseless an Objection. No; they are Designs in Favour of the Constitution; Designs to secure, to fortify, to perpetuate that excellent System of Government. I court no other Cause; I claim no other Merit.

Sed fortuna domus: Et avi numerantur avorum.

Let the illustrious and royal House, that hath been called to the Government of these Kingdoms, govern them till Time shall be no more. But let the Spirit, as well as the Letter of the Constitution, they are entrusted to preserve, be, as it ought to be, and as we promise ourselves it will be, the sole Rule of their Government, and the sole Support of their Power; and whatever happens in the various Course of human Contingencies, whatever be the Fate of particular Persons, of Houses, or Families, let the Liberties of Great-Britain be immortal.

They will be so, if that Constitution, whose genuine Effects they are, be maintained in Purity and Vigour. A perpetual Attention to this great Point is therefore the Interest and Duty of every Man in Britain; and there is scarce any Man, who may not contribute to the Advancement of it, in some Degree. The old may inform the young, and the young may animate the old. Even they, who are most retired from the Scene of Business, may be useful, in this Cause, to those, who are in it; to those, who are heated by the Action, distracted by the Cares, or dissipated by the Pleasures of the World. I say, they may be useful; and I add, they ought to be so to the utmost, that their Situation allows.

Government is the Business of those, who are appointed to govern, and of those, who are appointed to control them. But the British Constitution is the Business of every Briton. It is so more particularly, indeed, of Persons raised, like you, to the highest Posts in the Government. You lie under particular Obligations of this Kind, besides the general Engagements of Interest and Duty, that are common to all; and a Neglect in others would be a Breach of Trust in you. We say that our Kings can do no Wrong. The Maxim is wisely established, and ought to be followed, no doubt, as far as the Conduct of Princes renders the Observation of it practicable. But from the Establishment of this Maxim results the Necessity of another, without which the Exercise of the executive Power would remain under no Controul. That our Kings can do no Wrong, and tho' they cannot be called to Account by any Form our Constitution prescribes, their Ministers may. They are answerable for the Administration of the Government; each for his particular Part, and the prime, or sole Minister, when there happens to be one, for the whole. He is so the more, and the more justly, if he hath affected to render himself so, by usurping on his Fealty, by wrigling, intriguing, whispering, and bargaining himself into this dangerous Post; to which he was not called by the general Suffrage, nor perhaps by the deliberate Choice of his Master himself. It follows

A 2

follows then that *Ministers* are answerable for every Thing done to the Prejudice of the *Constitution*, in the same Proportion as the Preservation of the *Constitution* in its Purity and Vigour, or the perverting, and weakening it, are of greater Consequence to the Nation than any other Instances of good, or bad Government.

Believe me, Sir, a Reverence for the *Constitution*, and a conscientious Regard to the Preservation of it, are in the political, like *Charity* in the religious System, a Cloak to hide a Multitude of Sins; and as the Performance of all other religious Duties will not avail in the Sight of God, without *Charity*, so neither will the Discharge of all other ministerial Duties avail in the Sight of Men, without a faithful Discharge of this principal Duty. Should a Minister govern, in various Instances of domestic and foreign Management, ignorantly, weakly, or even wickedly; and yet pay this Reverence and Regard to the *Constitution*, he would deserve much better Quarter, and meet with it too from every Man of Sense and Honour, than a Minister, who should conduct the Administration with great Ability and Success, and should at the same Time procure and abet, or even connive at such indirect Violations of the Rules of the *Constitution* as tend to the Destruction of it, or even at such Evasions as tend to render it useless. A Minister, who had the ill Qualities of both these, and the good ones of neither; who made his Administration hateful in some Respects, and despicable in others; who sought that Security by ruining the *Constitution*, which he had forfeited by dishonouring the Government; who encouraged the profligate, and seduced the unwary, to concur with him in this Design, by affecting to explode all public Spirit, and to ridicule every Form of our *Constitutions*; such a Minister would be look'd upon most justly as the Shame and Scourge of his Country; sooner or later he would fall without Pity; and it is hard to say what Punishment would be proportionable to his Crimes.—To conclude this Head therefore; since the Obligations of Interest and Duty on every Man, especially on a prime, or sole Minister, to reverence the *Constitutions* to conform his Conduct to it, and neither to invade, nor suffer it to be invaded by others, are so undeniable, and so strong; and since the Means, which the Minister's Power gives him to preserve it in Purity and Vigour, or to corrupt and weaken it, are so many; nothing could be more proper than a Dedication to one in your exalted Station, of *Papers*, that are written to explain this Interest, and to enforce this Duty, and to press them on the Understanding and Conscience of every Man in *Britain*; but of him most, who is most concern'd.

After the general Reasons, for addressing this Dedication to you, give me leave to descend into some, that are a little more particular, and that regard the Man, as well as the Minister.

If the Principles of the Revolution, and the Means employed in it, have not been vindicated by me, with as great Force of Reason and Eloquence, as they were by you, in a famous Oration you made at *Sachsewell's* Trial, they have been vindicated however to the best of my Power. The Cause is the same, tho' the Performances are not equal; and since the Cause is the same, the Cause will recommend my Writings to your good Opinion, how little sweeter you may like the Advocate. But I have something more to urge in my own Favour. You had a Sermon to condemn, and a Person to reast, (for that, I think, was the decent Language of the Time) and, to carry on the Allegory, you reast him at so fierce a Fire, that you burnt yourselves. Your Arguments being confined to the Propositions this Preacher had advanced, you may seem rather to have justify'd Resistance, or the Means employed to bring about the Revolution, than the Revolution; for tho' the Principles of the Revolution were, and must for ever remain true, and tho' the Means were just, and will for ever be so, in Cases of the like Nature; yet true Principles, and just Means, require to be farther sanctify'd by their Ends. The Man, who should affect the greatest Zeal for the Principles then established, and the Means then us'd, would deserve, I think, to be rank'd among the false Brethren, and would prove himself a treacherous, and a mercenary Friend to the Revolution, if he shewed any Indifference about the Ends obtain'd, or endeavour'd in any Manner to defeat those, that were intended to be obtained by it. The People, who run so great a Risk, and bring about so great an Event, in order to restore their *Constitution*, and to secure their Liberties against Dangers of every Kind, and especially against those, which recent Experience hath taught them to apprehend, have surely a good Right to the whole Benefit of such a Revolution; and they cannot be deprived of any Part of this Benefit, or left exposed to any Shadow of the same Dangers, by any Rule of Justice, or good Policy.

Such Considerations as these made me think that, to assert and vindicate fully the Honour and Justice of the Revolution, it was necessary that the Ends of the Revolution should be insisted upon in my Arguments, whether they were in or not in yours; and that the Importance of the Subject, as well as the Difference of the Occasions, (for the whole lay open before me) would be a sufficient Reason for supplying in the Copy what was wanting in the Original. I have endeavour'd therefore to shew how much our *Constitution* hath been improved, how far our Liberties have been better secured by the Revolution, and how little is wanting to complete that glorious Design, and to render the British *Constitution* the most perfect System of a free Government, that was ever established in the World. If all the Ends of the Revolution are already obtained, it is not only impertinent to argue for obtaining any of them, but jealous Design might be imputed, and the

Name

Name of *Incendiary* be applied with some Colour, perhaps, to any one, who should persist in pressing this Point. On the other hand, if any of these Ends have not been fully obtained, the Reproach of *Faction* and the Title of *Incendiary* will belong to every Person, who raises a Contest by his Opposition to these Instances, and who endeavours to make the Friends of the Constitution pass for Enemies to the Government. Thus it is easy to join Issue; and when Issue is once joined, it cannot be difficult to decide. If a principal End of the Revolution was to secure the Nation for the future against all the Dangers, to which Liberty, as well as Religion, had been exposed before the Revolution; if one of these Dangers arose from the Corruption that had been employ'd to create a Dependency of the two Houses of Parliament on the Crown; if this Corruption might have succeeded, very probably then, had the Means been sufficient to support it; if no Provision was made, at the Revolution, to secure the Independence of the two Houses, and the Freedom of Elections, against Corruption; if no Provision hath been made against this Danger, since the Revolution, proportionable to that Increase of the possible Means of Corruption, which hath happened since the Revolution, by the Increase of the Revenue of the Crown, of Debts, of Taxes, and of Officers, and Powers to raise these Taxes; if all this be so, (and the whole Merits of the Cause may be safely rested there) how can it be pretended that all the Ends of the Revolution have been already obtained? They have not most certainly. When, and in what Manner, they shall be obtained, it would be Presumption in any private Person to much as to insinuate. They may represent such Things as they judge to be of Use to the Publick, and may support their Representations by all the Reasons, that have determined their Opinions. Thus far their Province extends. All beyond this belongs to their Superiors; and, in the Case before us, to the Wisdom of the Nation assembled in Parliament. This however I would add; that as a Consistency of Character seems to exact from you a Zeal for obtaining all the Ends of the Revolution, suitable to that, which you have expressed for the Principles it established, and the Means it employ'd; so the particular Obligations you lie under to promote the Honour and Interest of his present Majesty, and of his royal Family, seem to exact the same; for, after all, the Revolution is the Foundation of the present Settlement; wherever strengthens the Foundation, strengthens the Superstructure; and there can be no Need of going about to prove that to obtain all the Ends of the Revolution is to strengthen that Foundation. The Arguments, that prevail'd formerly with many against the Principles and Means of the Revolution are quite exploded; the Prejudices against them are quite worn out. We may therefore persuade, without flattering ourselves, that the Foundation of our present Settlement, and of all our future national Happiness, is laid immovably in these two Respects. Shall it not

be so, and does it not become you in a particular Manner to endeavour that it should be so, in every Respect? Could you forgive yourself, if you neglected the first Opportunity of concurring to remove the least Prejudice from the Disaffected, nay from the Well-affected, to say that the Ends of particular Men, of Parties, and of Families, have been answer'd by the Revolution; even beyond their several Expectations; but that the national Expectations have not been so fully answer'd, nor the Ends of the Revolution intirely obtain'd. No Man knows better than you the Truth and Force of what hath been here advanced. No Man therefore is able to make a juster Application of it to the most important Interests of your Country, to the true Interest of your royal Master, and to your private Interest too; if that will add, as I presume it will, some Weight to the Scale, and if that requires, as I presume it does, a Regard to Fraternity, as well as to the present Moment. Upon the whole Matter therefore, I cannot but expect that you should receive favourably an Address, made so properly, and in which, if I have press'd you a little warmly, yet I have done it with the Decency, that every Gentleman owes to another, at least to himself. You will allow me, and every Friend of the Revolution and of Liberty, Leave to hope that the Time is coming, when you will not oppose, or shall not have it in your Power to oppose, the Endeavours of those, who promote the intire Completion of all the Ends proposed by the first, and the full Security of the last. Whenever this happens, whenever the Independence of the two Houses of Parliament, and the unshaken and unshakable Freedom of Elections, are once effectually secured against the Dangers, that may arise possibly hereafter from the Growth of Corruption; then will all our future Kings be reduced to the agreeable Necessity of establishing their Thrones, as we are obliged to acknowledge that the Throne, is now established, not on the narrow and sandy Foundations of Court-Craft, and unconstitutional Expectations, but on the Popularity of the Prince, and the universal Affection of the Subjects; Foundations of the Kingly Authority so evidently supported by our Constitution, that a King, who will add Weight to his Scepter, must govern by them, or govern against this Constitution, against the very Rule of his Government.

I am now come to the last Reason, drawn from the Subject of these Writings, that I shall trouble you with, for dedicating them to you. The Attempt to extinguish the Animosities, and even the Names of those Parties, that distracted the Nation so long, so fatally at first, and to insensibly at last, intitles this Volume to your kind Reception of it, at least, as properly as the Attempt to expose the Dangers, that may possibly arise hereafter, from Corruption, to the Independence of Parliament, and to the Freedom of Elections. Which a real Difference of Principles and Designs supported the Distinction, we were divided into national Parties.

Parties; and this was Misfortune enough. It was lamented as a great one, at the Time, by every good Man of every Party. But if the *Distinction* should remain, when the *Distinction* subsists no longer, the Misfortune would be still greater; because they, who maintain'd the *Distinction*, in this Case, would cease to be a Party, and would become a *Faction*. *National Interests* would be no longer concerned; at least, on one Side. They would be sometimes sacrificed, and always made subordinate to *personal Interests*; and hat, I think, is the true Characteristick of *Faction*. This Attempt therefore ought to have your *Approbation*. To dedicate it to you may be construed to suppose that it will have your *Approbation*; and he who supposes that it will, makes you no indifferent Compliment.

When the *Crowd* tempted our *national Divisions*, the very worst Designs were carried on; for to *divide* can never be an Expedient for good Purposes, any more than to *corrupt*; since the Peace and Prosperity of a Nation will always depend on *union*, as far as possible, the Heads, Hearts and Hands of the whole People, and on improving, not debauching, their Morals. *Divide & impera*, is a Maxim often quoted. How are we to apply it? There is no Place for it, in *arbitrary Governments*; for in *them*, the Interest of the *Governors* requires that a *servile Union*, if it may be called an *Union*, should be maintained by the Weight of *Power*; like that of *Slaves* in a *Galley*, who are united by their *Chains*, and who tug the *Oar* together, at the Sound of a *Whistle*. In *free Governments*, it can have Place as little, whilst they, who are at the Head, intend the Maintenance of *Liberty*. To what Case then can it be apply'd? There is but one; and that is the Case of *those*, who aspire at more Power than a *free Constitution* of *Government* gives them. Such *Governors* must divide and incense *Parties* one against another, that they may be always able to bribe the Passions of one Side, and so usurp on both. But the *Prince*, who pursues this Method, risks the Power he hath for a Power he does not want. He would be the more inexcusable, under such a *Constitution* as ours; because, if he could not gain Esteem by his *great*, he might gain Affection by his *good Qualities*; and this Principle would carry him, even better perhaps than the other, to the Power he would obtain. What can a *Prince* desire more than to be plac'd at the Head of an *united People*; among whom he may have as many *Friends* as he pleases, and can have no *Enemies*, unless he creates them, by supposing them to be such, and by treating them accordingly? If the Designs of a *Prince*, in fomenting the *Divisions*, are to invade the *Liberties* of his *People*, his Designs are laid in the utmost Iniquity; and if *these* are not his Designs, they must be laid in the utmost Folly. When a *People* submits quietly to *Government*, and is willing to obey on the *Terms*, on which a *one* their *Prince* hath a Right to command, how extravagant must his Demands

be, and how unaccountable his Conduct, to divide such a *People*? Shall he expect, for Instance, that all his *People* should think like him and his *Council*, about every Occurrence about every Measure he takes, and every Man he employs; and since this is too much to ask of *Freemen*, nay of *Slaves*, if his Expectation be not answered, shall he form a *lasting Division* upon such transient *Motives*? Shall he proscribe every Man, as an *Enemy* to his *Government*, who dislikes the *Administration* of it? *Prescriptions* are abominable, and inhuman, when they are backed by a Fulness of *arbitrary Power*. But to hang up the *Tables of Prescription*, without the Power of sending *Centurions* to cut off every Head, that wears a Face dislik'd at Court, would be Madness in a *Prince*. Such a Conduct cannot suit his *Interests*, however it may his *Passions*, in any Circumstances whatever. There are indeed Circumstances, wherein it may suit the Interest of a *Minister*. Till the *Sword of civil War* be drawn, a *Prince* can scarce become irreconcilable with his *People*, and be reduced, for want of *national Strength*, to support his Power and Dignity by the Force of *Faction*. But a *Minister* may fall easily, and soon, into this desperate State; and after fomenting, as long as he could, the *Divisions of Parties*, he may have no Refuge but in *Faction*. There may be such a Conduct, as no *national Party* will bear, or at least will justify. But *Faction* hath no Regard to *national Interests*. *Faction* therefore will bear any Thing, share in any Thing, justify any Thing. If the *Minister*, who takes this Method to support himself, hath any Art, he will endeavour to disguise his *Faction* under the Name and Appearance of a *national Party*. But even this Disguise will soon fall off. The best of those, who were engaged in the *Party*, will quit the *Faction*, and then the latter must stand confest'd to publick View. But it is not only the *criminal Conduct* of a *Minister*, and the Fear of resting his Administration on the *national Judgment* that may oblige him to govern by *Division*, and by *Faction*. As the most opposite Notions are often united in the Head, so are the most contrary Sentiments in the Heart of Man. *Incapacity* often begets *Sufficiency*; and yet a *Consciousness* of *Incapacity* often begets a *Jealousy* of *Power*, grounded on a Sense of the *superior Merit* of other Men. The *Minister*, who grows less by his *Elevation*, like a *little Statue* placed on a *mighty Pedestal*, will always have this *Jealousy* strong about him. He must of Course select a *Faction* to himself; and this *Faction* must be composed, to answer his Purposes, of Men *seriously obsequious*, or *extremely inferior* to him by their *Talents*. Whenever this happens, the Reign of *Venality*, of *Prostitution*, of *Ignorance*, of *Futility*, and of *Dulness* commences. The *Minister* will dread to see the *Persons* employed, whom he secretly esteems, for this very Reason, because he esteems them. *Abilities* to serve the *Commonwealth* will be an Objection sufficient

to outweigh the strongest Proofs of Attachment to the Person of the Prince, and of Zeal for his Government; nay, even the Merit of a whole Life spent in giving these Proofs. In short, the very Reasons, that should determine the Prince to employ Men, will determine the Minister to proscribe them. Dislike, or Contempt of him, will pass with his Master for Disaffection to the Government; and, under this pompous Name of Government, will nothing but the paucity Interest, or Humour, of the Minister be couch'd. The Minister will reap, perhaps, (for even that may be doubtful) the immediate Benefit of dividing, or maintaining the Divisions of the Nation, and of nursing up Faction, by continuing longer in Power, his sole Security, and by deferring, if not escaping, the evil Day, the Day of Account and Retribution. But the Prince will reap, in this Case, the permanent Mischief of establishing Division and Faction; and may possibly make the lamentable Exchange of his own Popularity, for his Minister's Impunity. I need not finish up this Figure of Imagination, since I write to you, who know so much better than I pretend to do the Characters of Men, and the Arts of Government. It is sufficient that I have hinted the general Causes and Effects of the Endeavours, that are sometimes used, and to which Great Britain hath not been a Stranger, to foment national Divisions, and to govern by the Faction of a Minister, arm'd with the Power of the Prince, against the Sense and Spirit of a Nation, and the Interest of the Prince himself. This may serve, and it is all I shall say, to bespeak your Approbation of the Papers that follow, on Account of the Matter they contain.

But, Sir, the Reasons I have given, how pertinent soever they may be, are not the only Reasons I had for addressing myself, in this Manner, and on this Occasion, to you. There are Reasons of another Kind that come still more home to yourself; that appear very important to me, and will appear so to you, perhaps, when you have reflected duly on them, and have weighed impartially the Consequences of them. I shall press these Reasons with all the Plainness and Force, that Decency permits, in so publick, and personal an Application; because, tho' Truth may sometimes offend, I am very indifferent to Offences taken with Truth on my Side. If you hearken to Truth, which Men in your Station seldom hear, you may be the better for it. If you do not, the Author of this Dedication cannot be the worse; for I will add, on this Occasion, that whoever he is, he is one you cannot impose upon, in your private Capacity, neither as a Man, nor as a Gentleman; and that you can as little do it, in your publick Capacity. You cannot disappoint him; because the Temper of his Mind gives you no Hold on him. He hath neither Ambition to make him desire Riches, nor Ambition to make him desire Power, nor Vanity to make him desire Honours. You cannot oppress him; because he is free from Guilt, and from every probable (for no Man is free

from every possible) Imputation of Guilt. The Laws of his Country are his Protection; and they are sufficient to protect every Briton, who reverences and obeys them, in how peculiar a Situation soever he may be found. They, who act against these Laws, and they alone, may have Reason to fear, let their Situation be never so high, or their present Power never so great.

Having said this, I proceed to observe to you, that you are in the right most certainly to retort by yourself, or others, in the best and smartest Manner that you, or they can, whatever the Writings published in the Craftsman may contain, which you judge to be injurious to yourself, or reflecting on your Administration. The Publick will judge uprightly upon the whole Matter. The Laughters will be for those, who have most Wit, and the serious Part of Mankind for those, who have most Reason on their Side. Again, As to Affairs of Peace, or War, publick Occurrences, domestick Management, foreign Negotiations, in short, the News of the Day, and the current Business of the Time, weekly, and daily Papers, or more elaborate, anniversary Treatises, are properly employed by you to explain, in your own Favour, the Series of your Conduct; to refute Caleb; or, which is still more easy, and by some thought as useful, to keep up the Cavil on one Point, till a new one is started, that draws off the Attention of the World. All this may be called fair War; and whoever prevails in the Judgment of the Publick, the Publick will reap Information from the Contest, and will have Reason to be pleas'd with these Appeals, which present an Image of the Custom, that obtained in the ancient Commonwealths of Greece, and at Rome, where the greatest Interests of the State were debated, and the greatest Men in those Governments were accused and defended, in publick Harangues, and before the whole People.

But the Writings of the Craftsman have not been confined to these Subjects, that are personal, or temporary. The Cause of the British Constitution hath been pleaded thro' the whole Course of these Papers; every Danger to it pointed out; every Security, or Improvement of explain'd and press'd. Now here, Sir, begins my Complaint. I said that the Cause of our Constitution hath been pleaded in the Craftsman; and I am sorry that the Expression is so precisely just, that no other would come up to the Case. The Cause of the Constitution hath been pleaded; for the Constitution hath been attacked; openly, insolently attacked, and is so every Day by those against whom the Craftsman so often employs his Pen. Who could have expected (for I will give an Instance or two) at this Time, and under the present Establishment, to hear the Necessity of maintaining standing Armies in Times of Peace, even against the People of Britain, who maintain them, contended for and asserted? Who could have expected to hear a Dependency, a corrupt Dependency of the Parliament

Ramant on the Crown, contended for and asserted to be a necessary Expedient to supply a Want of Power, which is falsely supposed, in the *Crown*; as if our Fathers had opposed, and at length destroyed that Chimera, call'd *Prerogative*, formerly so dangerous to our *Liberties*, for no other Reason but to furnish Arguments for letting loose upon us another Monster, more dangerous to our *Liberties* by far? Who could have expected that Attempts to revive the Doctrines of old *Whiggism*, and the Principles and Spirit of the *Revolution*, in Opposition to such manifest Contradictions of them all, would give any Umbrage, or cause any Alarm, among Men, who still affect to call themselves *Whigs*, and pretend Zeal for a Government, that is founded on the *Revolution*, and could not have been established without it? This could not have been expected, I think; and yet so it is. There are Persons, who take to themselves the Title of *ministerial Writers*, and have sometimes the Front to assume that of *Writers for the Government*. These Persons are not content to ring, in daily Panegyrick, Encomiums on the Wisdom and Virtue, the Justice and Clemency, the Success and Triumphs of your Administration, and to answer, or to attempt to answer, the almost innumerable Objections that have been made (it matters not here whether justly, or unjustly) to your Conduct at home, and your own, and that of your Brothers abroad; but they take Fire, they shew an Alarm, and they grow angry, whenever any Thing is written, nay when a Word is dropt, in Favour of the *fundamental Articles of British Liberty*. Sometimes they argue directly, and in plain Terms, against them. Sometimes they perplex and puzzle the Cause; evade what they cannot deny; and, when they cannot impose a Fallacy, endeavour at least to hinder Men from discerning a Truth. Thus, Sir, they mingle your Justification with the *Condemnation of our Constitution*; and labour, as much as in them lies, to make your Preservation and the Destruction of this Constitution a common Cause. If you could possibly doubt the Truth of what is here advanced, I might refer you to the particular Pamphlets and Papers, which are known at least by the Answers, that have been given to them; till such Time as an Extract of all the Passages, hinted at here, be made publick, as I hope it will; and whenever it is, I dare appeal beforehand to your private Thoughts, whether the Principles they contain, and the Consequences deducible from them, would not destroy, if they were to take Place, the whole Scheme of the *British Constitution*. It hath been ask'd, why do the Writers on one Side eternally harp on *Liberty*, and the Constitution? Do they mean to inflill Jealousy and Distrust, and to alienate the Minds of the People? In what Instances have the Laws been broken, or hath the Constitution been invaded by those, who govern? These Questions deserve an Answer; and I shall answer the first, by asking another Question, Why do the Writers on one Side eternally labour to explain

away *Liberty*, and to distinguish us out of our Constitution? If nothing had been said of this Kind, I am persuaded that much less would have been said of the other; and I can assure you, with great Truth, that the Publick had not been troubled particularly with this *Dissertation upon Parties*. As to the other two Questions, they may be taken together. There is a plain and real Difference between *Jealousy* and *Distrust*, that may be observed in the present Case. Men may be *jealous*, on Account of their *Liberties*, and I think they ought to be so, even when they have no immediate *Distrust* that the Persons, who govern, design to invade them. An Opportunity of invading them opened, is Reason sufficient for awakening the *Jealousy*; and if the Persons, who have this *Jealousy*, apply to those, who govern, to help to cure it, by removing the Opportunity, the latter may take this, if they please, as a Mark of Confidence, not *Distrust*; at least, it will be in their Power, and surely it will be for their Interest, to shew that they deserved Confidence, in this Case, not *Distrust*. But it will be always trifling, and foolish, to ask what Laws have been broken, what Invasions on the Constitution have been made; because as nothing of this Sort will be done, when there are no Designs dangerous to the Constitution carried on; so when there are such Designs, whatever is done of this Sort will be private, indirect, and so covered, that the greatest moral Certainty may be destitute of Proof. Whenever any of these Things are done publicly, directly, and in a Manner to be easily proved, the Danger will be over, the Constitution will be destroyed, and all Fear for it and Concern about it will be impertinent, because they will come too late. If ever that old, trite Maxim, *Principiis obsta*, was well applied, it is so in the Case we speak of here.

The Reasons I have given for mentioning these Writers ought to excuse me for it; at least, to you; and even to you I shall say very little more about them. The Flowers they gather at *Billinggate*, to adorn and enliven their Productions, shall be pass'd over by me, without any Reflection. They assume the Privilege of *Watermen and Oyster-Women*. Let them enjoy it in that good Company, and exclusively of all other Persons. They cause no Scandal; they give no Offence; they raise no Sentiment but Contempt in the Breasts of those they attack; and it is to be hoped, for the Honour of those, whom they would be thought to defend, that they raise, by this low and dirty Practice, no other Sentiment in them. But there is another Part of their Proceeding, which may be attributed by malicious People to you, and which deserves for that Reason alone some Place in this Dedication, as it might be some Motive to the writing of it. When such Authors grow scurrilous, it would be highly unjust to impute their Scurrility to any Prompter; because they have in themselves all that is necessary to constitute a Scold; ill Manners, Impudence, a foul Mouth, and a fester

Heart. But when they *menace*, they rise a Note higher. They cannot do this in their own Names. Men may be apt to conclude therefore that they do it in the Name, as they affect to do it on the Behalf, of the *Person*, in whose Cause they desire to be thought retain'd. Many Examples of these *Menaces* might be quoted, and most of them would be found directed against one particular *Person*. After employing the whole Impotence of their Rhetorick against him, and venting for many Years together, almost without Notice on his Part, as much Calumny as their Imaginations could furnish, a *Pamphlet* hath been lately published, the profess'd Design of which is to call for a vigorous Proceeding in Parliament against this Man. (See p. 29.) To introduce this Proposal, it is preceded by a long Series of Facts; some notoriously false; some, which it is impossible should be true; others, which it is impossible this *Writer* should know to be true, if they were so; and others again, not only destitute of Proof, but even of Probability. Such *Accusations* must be brought by some ** Creature*, of so notoriously prostituted a Conscience, that his Evidence would be rejected in any common Cause, and should not be refuted therefore by me, if I was concern'd to refute him. But, Sir, If I take Notice of this *Libel*, or refer to others of the same Kind, it is not done out of Regard to these *Authors*, whom I despise, as I am persuaded the *Person* does against whom all the Virulence of their Malice is directed. My Concern, upon this Occasion, is for you alone, and you will allow me to represent what that Concern dictates. It is possible that you may have very strong Resentments against this *Person*, and he against you. It is possible that you may have shewn yours, and he may have shewn his, according to the different Circumstances you have been in, and the different Opportunities you have had. But this will not become a *Matter of State*, tho' you are a *Minister of State*. The Publick will espouse your *Passions* no more than his; nor concern itself to enquire who gave the first Occasion to these *Resentments*; who have acted the Part of a *fair*, and who of a *treacherous Enemy*. It is, I doubt, too certain that the Publick hath been employ'd sometimes to revenge private *Quarrels*, and to serve the low Turns of *Envy*, or *Jealousy*. But, in all these Cases, the Publick hath been imposed upon; these *Motives* have been conceal'd; others have been pretended; and the others have been of a *publick Nature* alone; because the bare Suspicion of any private *Interest*, or *Passion* in a *publick Prosecution* is sufficient, and most justly so, to create invincible Prejudices to it. The *Scribblers* I speak of have laid you therefore under great Disadvantages, notwithstanding your *Elevation*, and your *Power*, whether you design any Thing against the *Person* so obnoxious to you, or not. They should have conceal'd industriously, what they have affected to proclaim; since it is cer-

tain that, how great soever your *Popularity* in the Nation be, they will never bring up Mankind to think that any *Person* should be prosecuted by *Methods extraordinary*, or even *ordinary*, purely for your *Ease*, your *Pleasure*, or your *Safety*. If they could prove what they frequently throw out, that every Man is a *Friend to the Pretender*, who is not a *Friend to you*; and that he, who objects to your *Conduct in the Administration*, endeavours to pull down the *present Government*, and set up another; then indeed, they might raise a Spirit against this particular *Person*, for ought I know; but most certainly against many others, of much greater Consequence, who appear every Day, in the Face of the World, not to be your *Friends*, and who make no scruple of objecting, with the utmost Freedom, to your *Conduct*. But such Assertions as these will only serve to make Men angry, or laugh. They, who have the best Opinion of your *Abilities*, will no more agree that the *present Establishment* is supported, than that it was made by you. They will never be wanting in their Respect to the *Crown* so much, as to confound the Cause of the King with the Cause of his *Minister*; or to suppose that the Reins of Government would grow weaker in his Majesty's Hand, if you was out of Power, or out of the World. In short, Sir, you may pass, and I believe you do pass justly, for a *Man of extreme good Parts*, and for a *Minister of much Experience*; but you would not desire, I think, to be represented as the *Atlas*, who supports this State; and your *Brother* will not certainly pass for the *Hercules*, who relieves you, &c. who sustains, in his turn, the important Burthen.

I know very well that something is added to supply, if possible, this Defect, and to make the Cause more plausible. It is pretended that the *Writings* imputed to this particular *Person*, and several others published in the *Craftsmans*, contain Reflections of a very *extravagant*, *indecent*, and even *seditious Nature*; such as they alone, who are capable of supposing them, are capable of making. But then these Reflections are to be proved by the *Constructions*, which the *Accusers* make of the Expressions employ'd by those, whom they accuse; *Constructions* as arbitrary, and as forc'd, as many of those, by which some of the best Men at Rome were brought within the Interpretation of the *Law of Majesty*, by some of the worst. Examples of much the same Sort have been set even in *Britain*, whilst the Practice prevail'd of supposing *Innuendoes* and *Parallels*, and *oblique Meanings*, and prosecuting and condemning Men on *Suggestions*, and *Interpretations*. But there is no Room to fear that any such Examples should be renew'd, whilst a *British Spirit* prevails in a *British Parliament*. Whilst that *Spirit* prevails, no *Parliament* will condemn any Man upon *Principles*, which *Parliaments* have always condemn'd as unjust and tyranni-

* See the Grand Accuser, &c. p. 77.

† See some Consideration concerning the publick Funds, &c. p. 28.

nical. Less than any will they condemn those, who write in Defence of *this Constitution*, at the Request and on the Instances of those, who attack it. A *British Spirit* and the *Spirit of the British Constitution* are one and the same; and therefore *if ever there arises a British Spirit in a British Parliament*, of which I presume no Doubt ought to be made at this Time, *Vengeance will not overtake the former; it may be the latter.* § 1b.

What hath been said might suffice to shew how foolish and vain it is to throw out Menaces against those, who have nothing to fear, at a Time, when Zeal to preserve the *Constitution* in ever Part inviolate seems daily to increase. But since I have enter'd on the Subject, and the Matter seems of some Concernment to you, give me Leave to add one Consideration more, that may serve to shew how foolish and vain such a Proceeding would be, even at any other Time. Let us suppose that the very Person pointed at was, and could be proved to be, the Author of *this Dissertation upon Parties*, for Instance, which I now dedicate to you. Let us suppose that the Resolution was taken to follow the generous and equitable Advice of the *Pamphlet-writer*, who thinks he ought to be proceeded against in a *peculiar Manner*. Let us even suppose that we liv'd in an Age, when *Parliaments* were brought, in some Degree, under that very *Dependency*, against which so much is said in this *Dissertation*. In short, let us suppose that the most innocent Man, who was obnoxious to those in Power, might have reasonable Grounds to fear an exorbitant Exercise of *this Power* against him. But then let us make one single Supposition on the other Side. Let us suppose that *this obnoxious Man* was really in earnest; that he wrote from his Heart; and that he felt there the same Warmth for the *British Constitution*, which he express'd in his Writings, and laboured to infuse into the Breast of every other Man. I would ask you, Sir, Do you think *such a Man* would be ashamed to avow, in the Face of his Country, the Contents of the following Sheets, or be afraid to suffer for them? Could any Eloquence, even yours, if you would employ it unworthily, expect, by the Help of false Surmises, and invidious Comments, (the base Inventions of *little Railers*) to make him pals for an Enemy to the present *Establishments*, who had prov'd himself a Friend to that *Constitution*, in Consequence of which, and for the Sake of which alone *this Establishment* was made? Would his Endeavours to reconcile Parties, and to abolish odious *Distinctions*; would pleading for the Attainment of *all the Ends* proposed by, and promised at the *Revolution*; for securing the *Independency of the two Houses of Parliament*, and the *Freedom of Elections*, as effectually against *Corruption*, as they are already secured against *Prerogative*; would this, I say, make him pals for the greatest of Criminals? No, Sir, not in the Breasts even of those, who gave Sentence against him, if Men capable of

giving such a Sentence could be found. Among the rest of Mankind his Innocency would be acknowledged; his Constancy would be applauded; his *Accusers*, and his *grand Accuser* in the first Place, would pass alone for criminal. He might fall a Victim to Power; but Truth, and Reason, and the Cause of Liberty would fall with him; and he, who is buried in their Ruins, is happier than he, who survives them. Thus I am persuaded the Person here intended would be found, upon Trial, to think. The Event therefore of *such a Prosecution*, whatever it might be, could not turn to his Disadvantage; and consequently, to threaten him with it would be ridiculous, even at such a Time as we have supposed, much more at the present. Void of all Ambition, except the Ambition of honest Fame, he might stand the Efforts of Violence in *such a Cause*, not only with little Concern, but with much inward Complacency. Weary of the World, determined and preparing to retire totally from it, he would surely suspend his Retreat to face the *Persecution*; and whatever his *Persecutors* might imagine, they would erect a Sort of *triumphal Arch* to the Man they hated. He would leave the World with more Honour than they would remain in it. By suffering in Defence of the *Constitution of his Country*, they, who had thought favourably of him, would think that he crown'd the *Good*, and they, who had entertain'd Prejudice, against him, that he atoned for the *Ill*, which had been imputed to him. Such different Judgments you know, Sir, will attend every Man's Character, who acts on our divided Stage; and he is happy, who can reconcile them so nearly. It never happens that there is a Man, of whom all speak well; as it rarely, very rarely, happens that there is a Man, of whom all speak ill, except those, who are hired to speak well.

I find it hard to leave off, when I have the Honour of writing to you, Sir; but having now explain'd the principal Reasons, that induced me to address this Dedication to you, it is Time that I should force myself to a Conclusion, and should conclude by recommending the following Sheets to your serious Perusal. I recommend them to nothing else. I do not apprehend that they will want your Patronage any more than the *Person*, who wrote them. Let them stand, or fall in the publick Opinion, according to their Merit. But if you should find any Thing in them that deserves your Notice, you will have an Obligation to me, from whom you least expected any; to

SIR, Your most humble Servant,
The Author of the Dissertation on Parties.

N. B. The Dissertation on Parties, to which the above Dedication is prefix'd, has been published at different Times in the Craftsman and may be turn'd to in our Magazine as follows. viz. Vol. III. p. 538, 583, 586, 592, 630, 648, 653. Vol. IV. p. 16, 24, 30, 153, 601, 606, 613, 617, 653, 660, 666, 671, 748.

Stubbstreet Journal. April 3. No. 275.

Free-thinkers Learning.

Mr Bavius,

AS the Revelation of Redemption by Christ has stood the Test of the strictest Inquisition for above 1700 Years, it seems necessary that those who would overturn it, should shew, that they have at least as much Virtue, and more Learning and Knowledge than those who have embraced and defended it. Accordingly these Reformers are continually blazoning the Characters of one another in the brightest Colours. Thus a late Champion against the Clergy (the Author of the extraordinary Claims of the Clergy, &c.) assures them, That those who have opposed them most, have been Men of Learning, Ingenuity, Honour, and Character; how far this is true as to their Learning is demonstrated from near 105 Instances of false Constructions in Greek and Latin, produc'd by Phileltherus Lipsensis in his Remarks on a Discourse of Free-thinking, publish'd near 20 Years ago, tho' that piece was reckon'd unanswerable; which Remarks confounded them to that Degree, that the whole Set could not find Learning or Ingenuity enough to make a Reply; yet obstinately persisted in their Errors. Some of these Instances are mention'd in this Journal, but are too long for us to insert.

Free Briton. April 3. No. 282.

Extract of a Pamphlet, entitled, A Detection of the Falshood, Abuse, and Misrepresentations in the Libel, entitled the Life of Sir Robert Cochran, Prime Minister to James III. of Scotland. See p. 67.

THIS Libel describes the Nobility of Scotland as making continual Wars upon their Princes, opposing their Measures, destroying all their Ministers, whether just or unjust; and in the End depriving them of their Crown and Life: But is it honest to cull such Instances where Opposition attain'd its Ends by a Violation of the fundamental Laws, whereby the Weak must be for ever the Prey of the Strong?

The Libel also asserts with great Ff. fromery, That a Prime Minister, as inconsistent with the Constitution of the Scottish Nation, and always noxious to the People of Scotland, was their utter Aversion. This the Detector observes to be a capital Falshood, and don't wonder

so many Perverisions of History should be from thence introduced in the Libel.

In Opposition to Cochran, he instances Kennedy, who, Buchanan says, was the most amiable Minister of that very K. James, and whose Elegance of Manners procured such an Opinion of him, that the rest of the King's Ministers did willingly suffer him to be the sole Censor and Supervisor of the King's Service.

B Craufurd says, he was of noble Birth, and well educated. Spotswood, that he put all Things into such Order, as no Man has seen the like of his Times. Lindsay, that "he was a Man of singular Virtue and Prudence, wondrous wise and learned in the Laws." Notwithstanding this, he was malign'd and opposed by the young Nobility, among whom was Thomas Boyd, E. of Arran, who at length wrought his Ruin, together with their own: For, concludes he, these ambitious Men, who could not bear so worthy a Counsellor in the Office of Prime Minister, were the Men who by their Factions gave Rise to the Power of Cochran, and to the worst Misery of their Times; for it's the Fate of Ambition, scarce ever to work its own Ends.

The Craftsman, April 5. No. 457.

Oh! when shall Britain, conscious of her Claim,
Stand emulous of Greek and Roman Fame?

In living Medals see her Wars enroll'd,
And vanquish'd Realms supply recording Gold!

P O P 20

Mr D'anvers,

IN Mr Addison's Dialogues upon Medals, I am particularly pleas'd with the following Parallel between antient and modern Medals.

"Before I enter upon this Subject, says Philander, I must tell you, by Way of Preliminary, that formerly there was no Difference between Money and Medals. An old Roman had his Purse full of the same Pieces, that We now preserve in Cabinets. As soon as an Emperor had done any Thing remarkable, it was immediately stamp'd on a Coin, and became current through his whole Dominions. It was a pretty Contrivance, says Cymbio, to spread abroad the Virtues of an Emperor, and make his Actions circulate. A fresh Coin was a Kind of a Gazette, that publish'd the latest News of the Empire. I should fancy your Roman Bankers were very good Historians. It is certain, says Eugenius, They might find their Profit and Instruction mix'd together. I have often wonder'd that no Nation among

the *Moderns* hath imitated the ancient *Romans* in this Particular. I know no other Way of securing these Kinds of Monuments, and making them numerous enough to be handed down to future Ages. But where *Statesmen* are rul'd by a Spirit of *Faction* and *Interest*, They can have no Passion for the *Glory* of their *Country*, nor any Concern for the Figure it will make among *Posterity*. A Man, that talks of his *Nation's Honour* a 10-0 Years hence, is in very great Danger of being laugh'd at."

The same Author, propos'd a Scheme in one of the *Spectators*, or *Guardians*, for converting our *Copper Money* into a Series of *Medals*, like That of the ancient *Romans*; and considering He was afterwards advanc'd to one of the first Posts of the Government, I wonder He did not put it in Execution. But He modestly left it to *Others*, who could do it with *better Ease*. For my Part, I like the *Project*, and think it admirably suited to our present Condition.

1. It would save the Nation immense Sums every Year, in *Hackney Writers* and *Hackney Post-Horses*, now employ'd in spreading abroad the *Virtues* of a Minister, and making his *Actions* circulate. Whenever therefore He carries any great Point, or makes any notable Attempt, for the future, let it be immediately sent to the ingenious Mr C—d—t, with Orders to be stamp'd on a *fresh Coin*, and made current. This would not only be a Kind of *Gazette*, as Mr Addison observes, but would likewise answer all the Purposes of *London Journals*, *Courants*, *Free Britons*, *Corn Cutters*, *Dyn-Dollors*, &c. which at present lie so heavy on the Government. How many thousand Tons of good *Copper* might be stamp'd into *Medals*, and even dispers'd about the Country gratis, like these *Papers*, at a much less Expence? But when We consider that the *Crown* does not find the *Materials*, and is even allow'd a considerable Profit for the *Manufacture*; the *Ministry* would be really Gainers by this *Expedient*, and turn a Penny by trumpeting their own *Praise*, instead of paying so dearly for it. There is no Occasion to add, that this Kind of *solid Panegyrick* would be of much longer Duration than the other.

2. This *Expedient* would in some Measure answer the *Regulation* of the *Press*; for nobody having a Right to coin Money, without his Majesty's Authority, it would be in the Power of *Ministers* to spread *whatsoever Representations* They

pleased of their own *Conduct*, without any Danger of a *Reply*; and thus, as *Medals* were a Kind of *Printing*, (to use Mr Addison's Expressions, in another Place) before the *Art* was invented; so now they might be made use of to restrain the *Liberty* of the *Press*, or to supply its Place, when it shall be extinct.

3. It happens very luckily for Us, that the fittest Metals for this Use are *Brass* and *Copper*; of which, I thank God, We have as yet a pretty good Stock; whereas if nothing but *Silver*, or *Gold*, would serve the Turn, the Scheme would be absolutely impracticable, for Want of *Materials*; and our great Men would be still oblig'd to make use of their *Paper Medallions*, which I may call a Sort of *Exchequer Bills*, not only because one generally passes in Payment for the other, and therefore they are properly convertible Terms, but likewise because they are both circulated, at the publick Expence, for the Support of, what is commonly call'd, the publick Credit.

4. I cannot omit an Observation, that the late Coinage of *Copper Half-Pence* for Ireland would itself have furnish'd a noble Subject for a *Medal*, and at the same Time have propagated it thro' the whole Kingdom. But, alas! that glorious Design was defeated, like our *Excise-Bill*, by the Artifices of *factious Patriots*, the Clamours of *sedition Trade-men*, and the general Torrent of a discontented Nation.

Mr Addison then proceeds to give us several Instances of the Difference between ancient and modern *Medals*, both as to the Occasions, and the Subjects of them. I shall mention only one.

The *Romans* used to register the great Actions of *Peace*, that turn'd to the Good of the People, as well as Those of *War*. The Remission of a Debt, the taking off a Duty, the giving up a Tax, the mending a Port, or the making a Highway, were not look'd upon as improper Subjects for a Coin. They were glad of any Opportunity to encourage their Emperors in the Humour of doing Good, and knew very well that many of these Acts of Beneficence had a wider and more lasting Influence on the Happiness and Welfare of a People, than the gaining a Victory, or the Conquest of a Nation. In England, perhaps, it would have look'd a little odd to have stamp'd a Medal on the abolishing of Chimney-Money, in the last Reign; (meaning King Henry's;) or on the giving an hundred thousand Pounds a Year, out of

oil List, towards carrying on the in This;" (meaning Q. Anne's.)—Reason for This is founded on the ing Conjecture.—"Our Princes the Coining of their own Medals, perhaps may think it would look Janity to erect so many Trophies monuments of Praise to their own; whereas among the *antient* Ro- the Senate had still a watchful n their Emperor, and if They found hing in his Life and Actions, that furnish out a Medal, They did not making Him so acceptable an Of- .—But here I dissent from that Man; for a *British King*, who hath e Power of striking publick Medals, less Share in conferring such Acts veficence on the People than the Par- nt; unless He does it, like Q. Anne, his own Civil List; and therefore see no Reason why the Crown not pay the same Compliments to lly spirited Parliament, which the n Senate used to pay their Emperors. I think, for Instance, that the Re- n of Two Millions to the South-Sea any, to say nothing of Five Millions ted before, the taking off the Salt for above a Year, and the giving up xcise Bill to the Humours of a mis- d Populace, deserve to be medalized ch as any Acts of Beneficence, that o be found in the Roman History. an I see the Reason why the laying new Tax, or loading the People new Debts, upon certain Occasions, not deserve the same Honours as ; off one, or remitting the other; his is so tender a Point, that I dare ouch upon it any farther. As for ing Ports, making Highways, and ke, every Body knows that our Go- zent is so different from the Roman, ese Respects, that I do not think : the Prince, or the Representatives e People, ought to have any Com- ents paid Them for what the People ally do Themselves, at a very great nce, in their collective Capacity. r Author tells us "that He does not nber to have seen, in the upper Em- the Face of any private Person, that orsome Way related to the Imperial ly;" tho' He cannot deny that Se- hath his Consulship mentioned on a of *Tiberius*;" which is somewhat the *Ego et Rex meus*, in our own ry; and, indeed, I have often won- that *Wolsey* should be so modest as have it inscribed on a Medal, with per Device, during the Pleaitude a

his Power. But since Mr Addison seems to admit that such a Practice obtained, in the *lower Empire*; This is sufficient Authority for Me to insist on the Justice of reviving it; and lest proper In- scriptions should be wanting, the same great Author hath left us a Collection of several, from the most famous Roman Coins which may be apply'd, with very little Variation, to the present Times. As for Instance; upon our Allyan. scilicet France, *Fides mutua*.—Upon the Introduction of Don Carlos into Italy, *Rex Hetrusci datus*.—Upon the present Plan of Accommodation, *Regna assignata*.—Upon a certain noble Gentleman, *Gaudium Reipublice*, or *Hilaritas Populi Britannici*.—Upon his excellent Brother, *Pacator Orbis*; or if They should chuse to stand both together, like *Castor* and *Pollux*, on one Medal, *Bono Reipublice nati*.—Upon standing Armies, *Fides Exercitus*.—Upon the last Parliament, *Genio Senatus*.—Upon the present Age, *Seculum aureum*.

But as there are several other great Subjects, worthy of publick Monuments for which it cannot be expected that the Roman Age should furnish us with Legends, I will endeavour to supply them, as well as my poor Stock of Latin will allow.—For the Bank Contract, *Fallendo Fallacem*, or the *Biters Bit*.—For the Fleet at Spithead, *Currendo, non pugando*.—For the late . . . Application of the Sinking Fund, *Effunditur*.—For a Vote of Credit, *Ratio ultima*.

Mr Addison seems to condemn any Sort of Mirth, Railery, or Satire upon Medals, because He can find no Authority for it among the *antient Romans*; though He is obliged to confess that They run into most abominable Flattery; and even seems to grant that one is, at least as justifiable as the other. However, the Reader will observe that I have comply'd intirely with his Doctrine in this Particular, and have not recommended one Inscription, which can be charg'd with the least Tendency to Irony, or Sarcasm.

As for the Devices, I shall not recommend any, because That would be in- crouching on the Province of a learned Virtuoso, much better qualify'd.

I am, SIR, &c.

I See Consideration about the Publick Funds, &c. p 93 London Journal. March 29 and April 5 To the Author of the Dissertation on Parties

SIR,
YOU say a conscientious Regard for the Constitution, is a Cloak to hide a Multitude

Multitude of Sins; (See p. 174 B) When you apply this Sentence to yourself, believe me, you are mistaken: The Regard you profess for the *Constitution*, will never be counted *confessionious*, nor ever be a *Cloak to bide the Multitude of your Sins*. *Constitution* is, indeed, the *Word* at present. I have lately heard in a certain House, the very Men, who, when in Power, trampled on the *Constitution*, and invaded the Rights of the Subject, cry out, *Ob my Country! Ob the Constitution!* The Words *Church* and *Army* are now no more! No Danger but of the *Constitution*! The *Government* is, it seems, against the *Constitution*! And the *Friends* of the *Government*, the *Enemies* of the *Constitution*! And these Words you have put into the Mouths of the People (See V. iv. p. 35, 36.) who once brought to believe This, will naturally hate both *them* and the *Government*; and indeed, if true, they ought to hate them. We will therefore shew, that ever since the *present Royal Family* came to the Throne, the *Government* hath, in every Instance, acted not only according to the *Form* or *Letter*, but the *Spirit* and *Design* of the *Constitution*; and if it had not, I should have been as much against the *Government* as yourself, for I am of your Opinion. See p. 124, G.

But to the Argument; the *Constitution* may be said to be *broke thro'*, or *acted against*, when either the *Constituent Powers* of it are alter'd, or the *great* and *fundamental Laws* relating to Person and Property, are chang'd for worse, or *new ones* made which *destroy* or *weaken* those *natural Rights* that were before established or allowed by *Law*. Such was the *Occasional* and *Schism Act* in the Queen's Time; when the *Quakers* were tamper'd with to give up *their Rights* of voting for Members of Parliament, in Exchange for their *Affirmation Act*, which they *virtuously* refused. But nothing but the Death of a certain *Great Person* prevented you and some others then at the Helm, from *executing* what you *design'd*, the taking away, not only the *Quakers*, but *all the Dissenters Votes*. Thus you would have *violated the Constitution*; because you would have *deprived* the Subjects of *Rights* arising from *Reason* and *established by Law* too; and *broke thro'* not only the *Spirit*, but the *Letter* of the *Constitution*; you would not, indeed, have altered the *Constituent Powers*, but you would have *destroyed* some of the *fundamental Laws* of the Kingdom relating to Person and Property; which is *infinitely worse*.

But since the Accession of the *present Royal Family*, these *Laws*, which so *notoriously invaded* the Rights of the Subject, are *repealed*; and many excellent *Laws* made which have *enlarged* and *enforced* our Liberties; but *not one* that hath *deprived* us of any *just Liberty* we enjoy'd before, not excepting the *Riot Act*. How then hath the *Government* been against the *Constitution*; or the *Friends* of the *Government* *Enemies* to the *Constitution*?

I shall now prove, that the *Government*, or the *Exercise* of *Regal Power*, hath been more perfect than the *Constitution* itself.

Your Distinctions of the *Government* from the *Constitution*, and the *Letter* of the *Constitution*, from the *Spirit*, are *just* and *important* Distinctions; and had they been used in the Reigns before the *Revolution*, the Nation would have *blessed* the Author, whom *now* they have Reason to *curse*; for then it was a Court Doctrine, *sanctified* by some holy Persons, that the King's *Edicts* or *Proclamations* bound the Subjects Conscience under Pain of eternal Damnation; and that the Kings of *England* had a *Right by Law*, to *suspend*, or *dispense* with all the *Laws*. These were truly *Governments* against the *Constitution*.

I acknowledge the *Government* ought always to be in Subjection to the *legal Constitution*; and that the *legal Constitution*, established by the *three Constituent Powers*, ought always to be in Subjection to the *natural Constitution* of Things established by *God himself*.

In the *Constitution* of *Great Britain*, we are to consider not only the *Constituent Powers*, but the *Things constituted*, which are the *fundamental Lacus* of the Kingdom, the *great Barrier* and *Security* of *Person* and *Property*. So that if the *Constituent Powers* should *abolish* any *old Laws*, or *make new*, which either *take away* or *weaken* the *general Security* of *Person* and *Property*, they would then act against the *Spirit* or *Design* of the *Constitution*. Thus, had the Lords and Commons, as *K. James* wished and *designed*, enacted a *Law*, that the Kings of *England* had a *Right* to *suspend* or *dispense* with *Laws*; to *levy Money*, or *raise an Army* without the *Consent* of any future Parliament; or that the Parliament should be *perpetual*, and *choose one another* as Members died off; this, tho' done by the *constituent Powers* would have been a *traiterous* *delivering up* the *Constitution*; and the *People* would have had the same Reasons to *resist* all the *Powers* as to *resist one*.

As to our *Government*, tho' I cannot

say with you, *That there never can be a better constituted Government than ours*; yet this I will say, that the *Spirit and Principles* of our Constitution are generally agreeable to *Nature*, and the *true Ends* of Government. I will say with you, that a *King of Great-Britain* is now, what *Kings should always be*. (See V. iv. p. 25, C) Yet in another Place you disagree with yourself (See V. iv. p. 31. B)

Now, you have not been able to produce *one Instance* of the Government's acting against the *Constitution*, nor do you pretend to it; but in your *famous Dedication* you affirm, there can be *no Proof* of it; yet add there may be the greatest *moral Certainty*, which is an absolute Contradiction (See p. 178 D.) and is like the *Papists* requiring our Belief of *Transubstantiation* against the *Evidence* of our *Senses*.

Sog's Journal April 5. No. 335.

Luxury the Ruin of a Nation.

*Nunc patitur longa pacis mala—favior armis
Luxurii incubuit, vitiumque ulciscitur orbem.*

JUVENAL in his Satire complains of Luxury as a greater Plague than War; but *Juvenal* was a Poet, and his *Sallies*, perhaps, a little extravagant; yet an Observation made by a grave Historian falls little short of this—*Asiatica Luxuria omni peior hoste tyrpessit. The Luxury of Asia was more destructive to Rome than all its Enemies.*

Machiavel says, Luxury is not only the Sign of a State sick, but expiring, and thinks, with *Tacitus*, it was the Ruin of the *Roman Empire*.

Mezeray, in the Life of *Henry III. of France*, observes, "that Luxury never rises to such a Height, as in Times of Poverty and Distress, for which no other Reason can be given, but that it is a Scourge of Heaven, sent to punish the Sins of a Nation, and of the same Nature with Civil War and Famine, of which it is generally the Fore-runner."

When we consider the ruinous Effects of Luxury, we should tremble to think to what a Height it is risen within a few Years in this Nation. Every landed Gentleman and great Trader have seen and felt the Decline of Commerce, Decay of Manufactures, Fall of Rents, and Numbers of industrious People wanting Employment, yet this proud and delicate Monster stalks about and spreads its Conquests, in Proportion as the publick Poverty encreases. We see all the effeminate Pleasures of *Italy* introduced a-

mongit us, at such an immense Expence as makes some of our Neighbours think the whole Nation in a Frenzy. We will not assert, with *Mezeray*, that the high Taxes, that have introduced these foreign Fopperies; but all the World will have observ'd, that it's the *Swiss* people in Civil Employments, that the Way of getting Thousands by the use of a Pen, that are the Patrons and Encouragers of these enormous Follies, while too many others follow the pernicious Example, without such Methods of Supply.

What is got by Fraud, Rapine, or Plunder, is spent in Riot and Prodigality; if those who are to live upon small Patrimony, Traffick, and Industry, must needs vie in Prodigality with those whose Fingers are in the Purse of the Nation, how will it end? They must at last submit to be dependant; and they should consider whether it is not the Interest of a certain Faction to encourage these profuse Diversions for that very Purpose.

D When *Cyrus* the great demand'd of his Counsellors the best Method of keeping a Nation he had conquer'd, in Subjection, one advis'd the quartering a Body of *Persian* Troops always upon them; but another said, Let them be only forbid the Exercise of Arms, let Singers and Dancers be introduced amongst them, and let their Youth be brought up in learning the Lute, and there will be no need of Troops to awe them, for they will soon grow effeminate and base, and lose all Sense of Liberty.—This Advice was follow'd accordingly.

F *Tacitus* says, the Method *Trebellius Maximus*, and *Agriola* took to establish the *Roman* Power in this Island, was, to encourage the *Britons* to imitate the *Romans* in magnificent Galleries, sumptuous Bagnios, and all the Stimulations and Elegance of Banqueting, falsely call'd Politeness and Humanity.—But now,

G we can vie in Luxury with *Rome* itself, even in its most corrupt Days; and I may justly cry out with *Juvenal*,—*Nil erit ulterius, &c. Posterity can add nothing to our dissolute Manners, at worst they can but do as we have done, for Vice is at a Stand.* Never was a Time which so well deserv'd the Scourge of the most severe Satire as the present; one would think the affected Croud of both Sexes imagine there is no Wit left in the World, or they durst not be so ridiculous; but 'tis hop'd our *English Horace* will undeceive them; he has already lash'd one *La Fanny*, and all the World is pleas'd,

Let him go on; let him represent Patri-
 tians, Place-Men and Pensioners ambi-
 tiously aspiring to the Glory of being Di-
 rectors of a Band of Fiddlers, shew them
 sitting in Council, and giving Audience
 to Candle-snuffers, or receiving Petitions
 from Journey-Men Taylors, who are
 soliciting the high Honour of being made
 Captain of *Farinello's* Guards.

Next let him shew one Matron taking
 the rich Jewel from her Finger, perhaps
 the first Token of her plighted Lord, and
 presenting it to the squeaking Eunuch,—
 another putting the Bank Bill into the
 Gold Cane curiously wrought, and, thought-
 less of Husband or Children, send it to
 the warbling charmer of her foolish Heart.

Let him paint the Revels of a Mid-
 night Masquerade, where common Pro-
 stitutes mix with ut distinction with the
 Wives and Daughters of Patricians, and
 where the Language of the Stews is whif-
 pled in the Ear of a modest Maid, if
 such a Thing there be.—Let them repre-
 sent Men entrusted by their Country, tugg-
 ing for Hire in the Harness of a Minister,
 and kissing their Leaders behind; then
 let him shew the same Persons squander-
 ing away the Wages of their Prostitution
 upon Fiddlers and Singers.—Let him
 laugh at the ridiculous Phrenzy of hiring
 an Eunuch with the Pay of more than
 ten Centuries of 500 brave Fellows who
 mount the Breach, and face the loaded
 Cannon, and of hundreds of the most
 useful and ingenious Artificers.

Let him paint all the Poppery and Ef-
 feminacy of the Coxcombs of both Sexes,
 their affected Transports, their languish-
 ing, their dying away, when the Eunuch
 opens his wide Mouth, and stretches his
 Voice till it cracks; in fine, let him ren-
 der them as ridiculous to the whole
 World as they are already to Men of
 Sense. See p. 145.

Universal Spectator, April 5. No. 339.

Philo-Comedia makes some Remarks
 on the present Degeneracy of Taste
 with regard to Dramatick Performances,
 which he will not charge on the Town,
 who are contented with sophisticated
 Wine and Wit, because they can get no
 better, but to the Poverty of Authors, and
 instances in the Applause which the Toy-
 shop, an instructive Satire, universally met
 with (See p. 89. D)

Mr *Stonemason* declares himself of the
 same Opinion, and avers, that a Comedy,
 well wrote, would be received by the
 Town with all the Applause it deserved.

But our *Connoisseurs*, prizing Baubles like
 the *Indians*, say a serious Comedy is un-
 natural, that Comedy is to make the Spec-
 tator gay, and produce a Laugh; and
 that *Terence* and *Plautus* were of the
 same Way of Thinking.—The End of
 Comedy should be to improve; therefore
Terence, tho' in most of his Plays he may
 produce a Laugh from the *Artifices* or
Repartees of a cunning impudent Slave,
 the Flattery of a Parasite, or the Bombast
 of a bragging Soldier, yet he always in-
 troduces Characters of a more serious
 Cast, which by their natural Representation
 of the Manners and Passions of Man-
 kind, and by the fine moral Reflections
 they convey, give a stronger and more
 lasting Pleasure than the lighter Charac-
 ters of his Drama. But the Observation
 of Mr Addison on the *Neautimorumenus*
 of *Terence* will be an indubitable Proof,
 that a serious Comedy is not unnatural:
In that excellent Comedy, says that
 Writer, *are Passages which would draw*
Tears from a Man of Sense, but not one
that will provoke his Laughter.

As to *Plautus*, tho' his chief Design is
 to raise Mirth, yet he valued himself
 more for writing one serious Comedy than
 any other in his whole Works. The whole
 Fable of his *Captives* is entirely serious,
 and of a more raised and elegant Kind
 than any of his other Comedies, there-
 fore, in his Epilogue, he claims some
 Praise, as by the Representation of such
 Plays even good Men may become better.

Huiusmodi pascas Poeta reperunt Comedias
Ubi Boni ALIUM fiant.

A RECIPE to make a MODERN CRITIC.

A Good Quantity of Stage Terms, such
 as you may gather in the Pit any
 first Night of a new Play; a Grain and a
 half of Judgment, little or no Reading,
 and Prejudice and Ill-nature Quantum
 sufficit. Probatum est, C.D.

N. B. The Terms chiefly recommend-
 ed are Fable, Manners, and Moral, which
 in making up the Recipe you must man-
 age thus:

As soon as you have nam'd the Word
 Fable you must proceed to Definition, and
 tell what it is and what it is not; obscure
 the Reader's Understanding as much as
 possible with what you don't understand
 a Word of yourself.

Then write about it, Critic, and about it.

As for Manners, shew how they differ
 and don't differ; what is in Character and
 not in Character, and affirm there is not
 an Author in England knows what they
 are

are beside yourself, and take care to write in such a Style that not one of them shall know for you.

Then for *Moral*, you must write *da-vingly*; for tho' the *Poet* you censure should have it run thro' his whole Play, you must confidently assert, that the Comedy is *ridiculous, unmeaning and uninstruc-tive*: That all the rest of the Town is *blind*, and that you are the *only Man* that can see clear in it——You should also acquaint the World you are the *most learned Man of the Age*, lest they should not happen to find that *Secret* out.

This Recipe holds good against any *The-atri-cal Performance* whatever.

Free Briton, April 10. No. 283.

Observations on a Book, entitled, Letters from a Persian in London to his Friend at Ispahan.

THE learned *Lyttelton*, in his *Treatise of Tenures*, does not presume to as-sert, that all he had said in those Books is *Law* On which *Coke*, in his Comment, observes the great *Modesty* of this Author, *worthy Imitation*.

This, says *W.* was brought to my Re-membrance, by reading a late *Invective against the Constitution* of this Kingdom, entitled *Persian Letters*, &c. as above; the Author of which, with the slightest Knowledge of our History and Govern-ment, fixes the heaviest Crimes on every Part of it; and is so opposite to the fa-mous *Lyttelton*, that he would compel us to acknowledge *every Thing* he says as both *Law and Gospel*.

From the Patriotism he assumes, it might be expected he should preserve the nicest Maxims of Morality; and yet there are *some Assertions* which must be deemed purely Flights of Imagination.

Of this Sort, is the defaming Censure, that in this Country it is usually better for a Man to lose his Rights, than to sue for it. Had he modestly said *sometimes*, it had been more agreeable to Truth,

This Habit of making *over-confident Assertions*, accompanies a visible Partiali-ty, unbecoming the Character he assumes, that of a Traveller. He makes all his Ob-servations subservient to the little Interests, and Spite of an *Anti-ministerial Cabal*.

In treating of the *Liberty of the Press*, (See p. 189) he makes *somebody* say, Tho' the best Administration may be attack'd by Calumny, he can't believe it wou'd be hurt by it; because he had known a great deal of it employ'd to very little Purpose

against Gentlemen in Opposition to Mini-sters, who had nothing to defend 'em but the Force of Truth.—But those Gentlemen don't think so; for the great Champion of their Party hath lately assured us for him-self, that he is *weary of the World*, &c. (See p. 134. D) If nothing to the Purpose had been said against them, could one of them have been in such a Passion as to have blabbed all the private Conversations he could invent, to be revenged of a Charge he could not answer? (See V. I. p. 258.) or would another have cried, that the Offences of his Life were the Infir-mities of Human Nature, frail, but hu-man? (See V. I. p. 254.)

But setting aside the *Logick* of this Pas-sage, will they affirm that in the Course of a ten Years Opposition in speaking, writ-ing, scolding, and swearing, they have told no Fibs? Have they a Friend in the World will undertake to prove, they have entirely depended on the Tone of Truth?

The ingenious Author proceeds to the *Liberty of the Press*, and the Power of a Government to open private Letters: Much Amazement is expressed, that a free People would give up all the Secrets of their Business, and private Thoughts, to the Curiosity and Discretion of a Minister or his Tools in Office. (See p. 189.) Much Complaint is made, that this is invading every Man's Liberty, of communicating his private Sentiments; is like keeping a licensed Spy in every House, and supposes that a Government cannot be secured with-out such Measures as are inconsistent with the End for which it is designed.

This is prettily said; but if the Gentle-man will forgive me the Use of his Phrase, it is very little to the Purpose: There are two Persons in the Tower of London, who lost their Liberty by this Power in the Government, of overlooking their Cor-respondencies; which Power this Gentle-man I dare believe, then acknowledged was the Means of preserving his Liberty in that of the whole People.

And the Persons who suffered this Con-demnation, from the Evidence of Letters which had been opened at the lost Office, had the Modesty to be totally silent on the Subject of this Inconvenience, but had it been their Complaint, they would have been heard with the utmost Indignation, as they were when they ask'd the Ques-tion, by what Authority such Letters had been opened?

I will only desire the Gentleman to consider, that if the Enemies of a Govern-ment were once exempt from the Fear of having

having their Letters opened, the *Post-Office* might be employed to issue the *Summons for a general Rising in Rebellion* and the Government might be the last to know of the worst Designs projected for its Destruction.

On the other hand, it is scarce an Inconvenience to a free People, that Letters which they find by the *Post* are subject to be opened, because they can suffer nothing from having those Letters viewed by any Officer of the Crown, if they are innocent; and, should the Nature of their Correspondence be so very delicate as to require *uncommon Privacy*, there are other Means of carrying it on than by the *Common Post*: And even by that without Inconvenience.

But, supposing light Inconveniencies might casually attend the opening of Letters at a *Post Office*; would they, in the Consideration of an honest *Englishman*, stand a Moment in Competition with the greater Evils of *treasonable Correspondencies* being carried on with *Safety and Secrecy*? would they ballance the Danger of Civil War and Rebellion, which might at any Time be ripened and prepared, whilst the King's Officers should be obliged to convey the *Pretendar's Declarations* against the King's Title and Government, and the *Post-Office* propagate all the Incentives to Sedition and Treason?

He closes his Remarks on these *Persian Letters*, with a *Persian Tale*, of a Tree with 355 Leaves (See V. II. p. 665. A)

Grubstreet Journal, April 10. N^o 276.

Remarks on No. I. of the History of the Ottoman Empire; written in Latin by D. Canemir, Prince of Moldavia, and translated by N. Tindal, M. A.

Mr *Bavius*,

THE high Expectations I had conceived of this Performance from the Author's long Residence at *Constantinople*, were not a little damped on the Appearance of the *Specimen*, in which were observed several Inaccuracies, of which the Undertakers were privately informed, in hopes the Work would have been committed to some Person more knowing in that Sort of Learning. But on Perusal of the first Number my Hopes vanished; and tho' some few Mistakes were amended, a Multitude of others were committed. I design therefore, if the Work be continued in the Manner it has begun, occasionally to publish some *Animadversions* on it; wherein I shall not only point out and correct the strange and frequent Mis-

takes, both of the Author and Translator; but supply what may be wanting in the Text or Notes to complete or illustrate the History; which in the Part already published, so far as relates to the Name and Origin of the *Turks* in general, and *Ostians* in particular, is vastly defective and erroneous.

The Writer instances in two or three Chronological Errors, three Geographical, many Mistakes in Translation, Spelling and pronouncing the *Turkish* Names, and after enumerating some other Blunders, asks, but why should we expect Accuracy in an Author, who makes the Nile one of the Boundaries of *Europe*?

[We don't find that the Translator or Publisher have controverted any of these Censures, but in a subsequent Advertisment, they promise, that the *Turkish* Words in the Author's Annotations will (if Types are to be had) be printed in an Appendix, both in *Turkish* and *English* Characters; with an Addition of what Remarks may be found necessary to illustrate any Part of the History.

The Craftsman, April 11. N^o. 438.

Letters from a Persian in England.

LETTER L. Selim to Mirza at Ispahan.

I Was this Morning with some Gentlemen of my Acquaintance, who were talking of the Attempt, that had been made not long ago of setting up a Press at *Constantinople*, and the Opposition it had met with from the *Muſſi*. They applied to me to know what I thought of it; and whether in *Persia* also it was our *Religion*, that deprived us of so useful an Art.

I told them that *Policy* had more Part than *Religion* in that Affair; that the Press was a very dangerous Engine, and the Abuses of it made us justly apprehend ill Consequences from it.

You are in the Right, said one of the Company, for this single Reason; because your Government is a despotick one; but, in a free Country, the Press may be very useful, as long as it is under no Correction; for it is of great Consequence that the People should be inform'd of every Thing, that concerns them; and without Printing, such Knowledge could not circulate, either so easily, or so fast; and to argue against any Branch of *Liberty* from the ill Use, that may be made of it, is to argue against *Liberty* itself, since all is capable of being abused. Nor can any Part of *Freedom* be more important, or better worth contending for, than that, by which the Spirit of it is preserved, supported

and refused. By this Appeal to the Judgment of the People, we lay some Restraint upon those Ministers, who may have found Means to secure themselves from any other less incorruptible Tribunal; and sure they have no Reason to complain, if the Publick exercises a Right, which cannot be deny'd, without avowing that their Conduct will not bear Enquiry; for tho' the best Administration may be attack'd by Calumny, I can hardly believe it would be hurt by it; because I have known a great deal of it employ'd, to very little Purpose, against Gentlemen in Opposition to Ministers, who had nothing to defend them but the Force of Truth. See p. 187 A.

The Gentleman, who spoke thus, was contradicted by another of the Company, who, with great Warmth, and many Arguments, maintain'd, That if the Press was put under the Inspection of some discreet and judicious Person, it would be far more beneficial to the Publick.

I agree to it, answer'd he, upon one Condition, viz. that there may be likewise an Inspector for the People, as well as one for the Court; but if nothing is to be licens'd on one Side, and every Thing on the other, it would be vastly better for us to adopt the Eastern Policy, and allow no Printing here at all, than to leave it under so partial a Direction.

Letter LI. Selim to Mirza.

THE same Gentleman, who, as I told thee in my last, argued so strongly for the Liberty of the Press, went on in the following Manner.

If we have so much Reason to be unwilling that what we print should be under the Inspection of the Court, how much more may we complain of a new Power, assumed within these last fifty Years by all the Courts in Europe, of inspecting private Letters, and invading the Liberty of the Post? The Secrecy and Safety of Correspondence is a Point of such Consequence to Mankind, that the least Interruption of it would be criminal, without an evident Necessity; but that of Course, from one Year to another, there should be a constant Breach of it publickly avow'd, is such a Violation of the Rights of Society as one cannot but wonder at, even in this Age.

You may well wonder, said I to him, when I myself am quite amazed to hear of such a Thing; the like of which was never practis'd among us, whom you English reproach with being Slaves. But I beg you to inform me what it was, that

could induce a free People to give up all the Secrets of their Business and private Thoughts to the Curiosity and Discretion of a Minister, or his inferior Tools in Office.

They never gave them up, answer'd he; but those Gentlemen have exercis'd this Power by their own Authority, under Pretence of discovering Plots against the State.—No doubt, said one of the Company, it is a great Advantage and Ease to the Government, to be acquainted at all Times with the Sentiments of considerable Persons, because it is possible they may have some ill Intent.—It is very true, reply'd the other; and it might be still a greater Ease and Advantage to the Government, to have a licens'd Spy in every House, who should report the most private Conversations, and let the Minister thoroughly into the Secrets of every Family in the Kingdom. This would effectually detect and prevent private Conspiracies; but would any Body come into it, on that Account?

Is it not making a bad Compliment to a Government, to suppose that it could not be secur'd without such Measures as are inconsistent with the End, for which it was design'd?

But such in general is the wretched Turn of modern Policy. The most sacred Ties are spurn'd at, to promote some present Interest, without considering how fatal it may prove in its remoter Consequences, and how greatly we may want those useful Barriers we have so lightly broken down.

Letter LXVII. Selim to Mirza.

IN providing for the Maintenance of their Kings, the People of England have been bounteous, even beyond what could justly be expected; and this shews with what Security a Prince may rely on his Parliament; but they do not seem to be sufficiently aware how great an Addition of real Wealth accrues to the Crown from the Disposal of all Offices and Employments; most of which if not only may be set to rest, but refuse again at Pleasure.

Is not this very properly a vast Estate in the Possession of the King; since no Prince can eat and drink his whole Revenue, but must lay it out in Gratifications to his Favourites, his Ministers, and his Servants? Anciently the great Officers of the State were all of them for Life, and many of them chosen by the People. Those only of the Household were immediately dependent on the King; and as he paid them out of his own immediate Treasury, it was

his Interest to have as *few* as was consistent with his Dignity and Service. But now, that *all the Officers of the Commonwealth*, both *civil* and *military*, are nominated by the *King*, and paid by *him* with the Money of the *Publick*; now, that so few hold their Places by their *good Behaviour*, or any lasting Tenure whatsoever, it is plainly the Interest of the *Crown* to multiply *Officers* without End; because the *Court* is the richer for all the Money, than is lavished to maintain them, tho' the *Publick* be impoverished and undone. In other Countries, the Profit of a *Tax* is diminished by the Charge of *collecting* it; but here the *Court* does in Effect gain as much upon the Produce of a *Subsidy* by that Part, which goes to the *Collectors*, as by that, which comes into the *Exchequer*.

How can one hope that a *Prince* should be desirous of reducing the *national Expence*, by lessening the Number of *Employments*, when every *new Salary*, that he gives, is a *new Fund of Wealth at his Disposal*, and the infallible Purchase of a *new Dependent*?

Letter LXXVII. Solim to Ibrahim Moliac.

YES, holy *Mollac*, I am more and more convinced of it. *Infidelity* is certainly attended with a Spirit of *Insatiation*. The *Prophet* hurts the Understanding of all those, who refuse to receive his holy Law. He punishes the Hardness of their Hearts, by the Depravation of their Judgments. How can we otherwise account for what I have seen, since my Arrival among *Christians*?

I have seen a *People*, whose very Being depends on *Commerce*, suffer *Luxury* and the heavy Load of *Taxes* to ruin their *Manufactures* at home, and turn the Balance against them in *foreign Trade*!

I have seen them glory in the Greatness of their *Wealth*, when they are reduced every Year to carry on the Expences of the Government, by robbing the very *Fund*, which is to ease them of a Debt of *fifty Millions*!

I have seen them fit out *Fleets*, augment their *Navies*, express continual Fears of an *Invasion*; and all the while hug themselves in the Notion of being blest with a *prosperous and lasting Peace*!

I have seen them wrap up in full Security, upon the flourishing State of *publick Credit*, only because they had a prodigious Stock of *Money*, which now, indeed, they circulate as *Money*; but which the first Alarm of a Calamity may, in an Instant, make *meer Paper* of again!

I have seen them constantly busied in passing *Laws*, for the better Regulation of their *Police*, and never taking any Care of their *Execution*; loudly declaring the *Abuses of their Government*, and quietly allowing them to increase!

I have seen them distressed for Want of Hands, to carry on their *Husbandry* and *Manufactures*; yet permitting some Thousands of able Men to *beg* about their Streets, or breeding up ten Times that Number to be *lazy*, under a Notion of being *learned*!

I have seen them make *such a Provision for their Poor*, as would relieve all their Wants, if well apply'd, and suffer a third Part of them to *starve*, from the Roguery and Riot of those entrusted with the Care of them!

But the greatest of all the *Wonders* I have seen, and which most of all proves their *Insatiation*, is, that they profess to maintain *Liberty by Corruption*!

The Craftsman observes, that these polite little Pieces having met with a general good Reception in Town, he inserts them as a Specimen of elegant writing, for the Entertainment of his Country Readers, and recommends them to the Animadversion of the learned Mr Wallingham.

333's Journal, April 12. No. 336.

A Stadtholder incompatible with the Dutch Government.

IT is observed there have been lately greater Heats and Animosities in *Holland*, than for many Years before. It seems the Army (which they are by their Situation obliged to keep up) and a great many of the lower People, are wishing for a Change in the Form of their Government, they would fain have a Stadtholder; the Magistracy and the upper Sort are against it, so that *Holland* is divided into Factions.

"In the infant State of the Republick of *Holland*, says a certain Author, a Stadtholder might have been necessary for strengthening and confirming their Establishment, and in Cases of great Extremity.—But if it should ever become the Custom to chuse the Representative of the Family of *Orange*, or of any other Family, to be Stadtholder, immediately after the Death of his Ancestor, and without any pressing Occasion, their Government will soon be destroy'd, and become a Monarchy under the Name of a Stadtholdership, and may probably be as absolute as any Monarchy in *Europe*.—The Republick

Republick of *Holland* is in the greater Danger of this fatal Revolution, because they have no noble Families amongst them, who can any Way pretend to be Competitors with the Family of *Orange*—

As there seems to be no apparent Necessity at present for a Stadtholder, if the Pr. of *Orange* should obtain it, by an Interest among the Populace, and by frightening the Grandees into a Compliance, his Power will, like all Powers granted by a Mob, become absolute, if he has a Mind to make it so, and sure no Country can be called free, whose Liberty depends entirely upon the good Will of the supreme Magistrate. Such a Government may be moderately and justly administr'd, but it must be call'd an absolute Government; and as the Mob when they grant any Power, seldom take proper Precautions from preventing an ill Use to be made of it, the Person to whom they have granted it may easily cajole them, till he has taken Measures to hold his Power, even tho' the Generality of them, should be as loud in their Exclamations, as they had been before, in their Acclamations.

If the leading Men of that Republick should, by what is stupidly call'd the Art of Government, be able to establish themselves in Power, not only in Opposition to the Pr. of *Orange*, but in spite of the Inclinations of the Generality of the People, the Constitution of their Republick would be quite overturn'd, it will become not only an Aristocracy, but a tyrannical one; for whenever Government is supported contrary to the Inclinations of the People, it must necessarily resolve into a Tyranny, let it be of what Form it will,—there is no supporting such a Government but by an Army of Foreign Troops, or, which is worse, by an Army of Domestick Villains and Hirelings, for the maintaining of whom the People must be plunder'd and oppress'd; and for the farther Security of such a Government, all those who are not in their Pay must be disarm'd, and all Methods made use of for rendering the People in general cowardly and effeminate.

If it be at present inconsistent with the Constitution, or contrary to the Interest of the *Dutch*, to declare the Pr. of *Orange* their Stadtholder, their present Governors ought to employ all their Wisdom and Address to manage the Inclinations of the People with respect to him; to persuade them that they may shew Gratitude and Respect enough to his Family, without making such a Compliment to him as may

endanger that very Republick, which his Ancestors have greatly contributed to establish and preserve. But if this should not prevail, if the Generality of the People should, like the *Jews* for a King, insist obstinately upon having a Stadtholder, the Magistrates ought to think of falling in with the Inclinations of the People, and in the mean time to contrive and establish such new Regulations as may prevent its being in the Power of any future Prince to continue himself Stadtholder whether the People will or not.—If ever any Pr. of that or any other Family should hereafter under Colour of the Stadtholdership begin to usurp an arbitrary and monarchical Power, and should be disappointed and dismiss'd, then would be a proper Time for establishing among the People of *Holland*, as great an Aversion to the Name of Stadtholder, as the first *Brutus* established at *Rome* to the Name of King; which Hatred was so properly cultivated, among the People for ever after, that even when they had lost their Virtues, when they had lost their Liberty, their Hatred to the Name continued, and those who got hold of the Thing, were forced to assume to themselves a new Name, under which indeed the People suffered much greater Oppressions and Indignities than any they ever suffered under their Kings."

Fog adds, I take the Office of Stadtholder in the Republick of *Holland* to be something of the same Nature with that of Dictator in the Commonwealth of *Rome*, tho' not with so great Powers.—It must be observ'd, that while this Dignity was confer'd with no other Views but to serve the Necessities of the State, and to prevent some Evils which could not be prevented by the slow and regular Proceedings of a Commonwealth, and the Office was resign'd, as soon as the Necessity was serv'd, it prov'd of great Advantage to the Publick; but when it came to be sought and obtain'd upon ambitious Views, to aggrandize particular Men, and Families, it in a great Measure contributed to overthrow the Liberties of the bravest and wisest People the World ever saw.

Universal Spectator: April 12. N^o 310.

On the proposed Regulation of the Theatre.

Mr Stone writes,

AN Author in the *London Daily Post* of March 21. has undertook to prove, that an Image of Play-houses would be beneficial to the Nation. He says, the representing a Play on a publick Stage

Stage is not in itself immoral, nor, under proper and regular Management, productive of Immorality.—But which of the Theatres can boast of such a Regulation? Are not the Plays, generally exhibited, far from being innocent in themselves? And considering the vitiated Taste of the Age, what Manager has had Virtue or Morality enough to get up such a select Stock of Plays whose Representation would be really innocent? He consults only his own Interest, and therefore brings not on those Pieces that are most instructive to an Audience, but most gainful to himself. This admirable Logician allows, there may be Irregularities in a Play-house, yet says that can be no Reason to have their Number limited.

This Champion for the Stage quotes the Opinions of the Ancients, often repeated in favour of Players and Dramatick Writing, which amount to no more than that Plays, while they are innocent and instructive, are a proper Diversion. But there is a wide Difference between the Morality of the ancient and modern Drama. Philosophers and Statesmen supported the Stage, because it serv'd only to inculcate Virtue and a Spirit of Liberty.—To prove the Number of Play-houses ought not to be limited, he shews the Athenians wisely encouraged a Play-house; but does not say, they had one at the End of every Street, or any managed by the Players. The Athenian Theatre was managed by the Legislature; nor would an Audience then bear the Resemblance of Immorality.

Players, continues he, were originally Philosophers and Divines; which we must take on his own Credit; but he won't say, there are any such among our Modern Set; or, that their Characters are not absolutely the Reverse. He asserts, indeed, they have not Opportunity to indulge their Vices, because all their Time is taken up in studying proper Gesture. But Judges of Action must grant, that all our Theatres put together, could not furnish out one perfect Company.

As to Mr Giffard's Property in his Theatre in Goodman's Fields; every Man might have the same Plea who erected one on his own Ground; but wou'd it therefore be no Detriment to the publick Welfare? The silencing some of the Theatres will, indeed, force a great Number of People from their present Manner of subsisting; but must they, therefore, beg or starve? Let 'em return to their primitive Occupations. It may be a severe Trial, indeed; but let this be their Con-

solation, they will appear strong in Character, they will play their Part with Applause, the Hero, in his proper Occupation of a Barber, adjusting a Turban, and the Heroine, as a Mantua-maker, sewing up a Seam. Dramaticus.

Mr Stonecastle, in answer, thinks Dramaticus has carried his Reflections on Players too far; he can't conclude an Actor must necessarily be a Debauchee; yet wishes that the Pieces generally exhibited were not liable to the just Objection, of their rather corrupting than improving our Manners; and that the Profligacy of too many Players, did not give an ill Opinion of the whole Profession. When one Play-house, in Defiance of the Magistracy, has been erected on the Borders of the City; a Subscription carrying on to build another in the Center of it, and none could tell where this Theatrical Madness might stop, it's high Time the Stage should be opposed.

With Regard to Mr Giffard, what will ensue from new Play-houses being erected may be seen by that in Goodman's Fields. The Street where it is built, was formerly inhabited by Silk-Throwsters, Ribband-Weavers, &c. who employ'd the industrious Poor; immediately on setting up this Play house, the Rents were raised, and now there is a Bunch of Grapes hanging almost at every Door, besides an adjacent Bagnio or two; an undoubted Proof that Innocence and Morality are not the certain Consequences of a Play house.

Mr Stonecastle adds in a P. S. that a great Number of Apprentices and Gentlemen, who play for their Diversion, have form'd a new Company at Turk-Buildings, which shews the Necessity of the Parliament's interposing to regulate the Number of Players and Play-houses, or else the whole Nation may degenerate into a Set of Stage-Players.

Weekly Miscellany. April 5, 12. No. 121-2.
Remarks on the Witnesses of Christ's Resurrection.

Mr Hooker,

TO the Evidence of Christ's Resurrection it has been objected, 1. That Christ did not appear in a more publick Manner to the Multitude of the unbelieving Jews, when his Appearance was of such universal Concern to them.

This Objection must be considered, 1. as it concerns the Conviction of Mankind in general; 2. as it relates to the Jews in particular.

As to the first, the Objection is founded on this Supposition, that a more publick Appearance to the *Multitude* of the *Jews* would have given a more convincing Evidence of the Truth of his Resurrection, than the Testimony of a *select* Number of Persons, however qualified, is able to give us. But this seems *morally impossible*; unless we suppose, that all the People would have been converted by his Appearance. For, besides that *all* the People were not *qualified*, all of them not being sufficiently acquainted with his Person, which must have occasioned various Opinions concerning the Reality of it; besides this, the *Jews* (especially the Priests and Rulers) had obstinately resisted many and extraordinary Miracles, and had conspired to put Christ to Death only for raising *Lazarus* to Life, so that they were not likely to be converted by the Resurrection of *Christ himself*, but would probably ascribe it to the Operation or Delusion of the Devil. It appears from their suborning the Soldiers to swear that the Disciples of Christ *stole his Body out of the Sepulchre while they were asleep*, that they would have left no Methods of Corruption unattempted to influence the People to assert or deny any Thing. Hence there would have been *contradictory* Evidence upon Record of Christ's Resurrection. How much more satisfactory is the Testimony of a *select* Number of Witnesses, all of them competent Judges of the Fact, all of them agreeing in their Report, confirming their Testimony by Miracles, and at last sealing it with their Blood?

But, if the Testimony of others may be to us the Ground of a reasonable Assent to the Truth of any Fact, the Question will not be, whether the Publick would have been a better, but whether the Apostles be not a *sufficient* Evidence of the Resurrection? For, whenever God requires our Assent to any Fact, he is not obliged to give us *all*, but only such a Degree of Evidence upon which we may build a *rational* Conviction: But as the Truth of Christ's Resurrection is a Matter of such infinite Moment, it seems reasonable that the Evidence should bear *some Proportion* to the Importance of the Truth. But if we argue too closely from the *infinite* Distance between the Importance of Things *temporal* and *eternal*, requiring a Degree of Evidence *proportionably* greater in one Case, than the other, we may require an *irresistible* Evidence as will leave no Room for the Exercise of

our Humility or Faith. Wherefore in religious Enquiries, we should consider whether the Thing be highly credible *in itself*, and such as would satisfy us in temporal Affairs, without attempting to determine *exactly* what *Degree* of Evidence any particular Truth requires. Thus if the Resurrection be sufficiently attested, it's unreasonable to reject a credible Testimony, only because the *Goodness* of God might have granted us a Testimony *still more convincing*, tho' his *Justice* did not oblige him to do it, and his *Wisdom* did not think it expedient.

Secondly, As to the *Jews*, in particular, they had no Right to demand a more extraordinary Method of Conviction than was allowed others better disposed to believe the Resurrection; neither was such extraordinary Method consistent with the settled Purposes of God. Their obdurate Temper, which arose from their own Lusts and Passions, was in itself highly *criminal*, deserving rather *Divine Vengeance*, than Marks of *Favour* and *Goodness*. God had afforded them sufficient Means of Conviction, by the many Miracles Christ had wrought amongst them, for rejecting which they merited that judicial Visitation which God determined and denounced against them; and would therefore have destroyed his own immutable Purposes, and falsified his own Predictions, had he afterwards used any extraordinary Means for their Conviction.

Obj. 2. Tho' God was not obliged to satisfy the Demands of the hardened Infidel Multitude, yet why did not Christ appear to the *Priests* and *Rulers*, who may be thought most concerned in a Transaction relating to their *Religion* and *Government*.

There was no Reason for this in the Nature of Things; they could not claim it in Right of their publick *Station* and *Authority*. Even in a Transaction between two *independent Nations*. Kings do not appear in *Person*. But the Resurrection of Christ was a Transaction between the Sovereign of the World, and his *Creatures*, who were all equally obliged to submit to his Will, and not entitled to make Demands for *singular* Privileges. Both *Rulers* and *People*, as *Creatures*, were upon a *Level*.

Again; there was no express *Promise* of God that Christ should *personally* appear to the *Priests* and *Rulers* after his Resurrection. God did, indeed, promise that the Gospel should be first preached to the *Jews*; and he fulfilled his Promise. The Author of the *Trial of the Witnesses* has

justly observed, that Christ's particular Commission to the *Jews* ceased at his Death; that they having finally *rejected him*, he took his final Leave of them, and declared they should see him no more; and so he could not appear to them without falsifying his own Declarations.

Obj. 3. That Christ appeared only to his Friends and Followers, who should have been excepted against as *partial* and *prejudiced* Persons.

In Answer to this, the proper Enquiry will be whether the Testimony of these *chosen* Witnesses be *credible in itself*. To object against the Witnesses because there were not *more* of them, because they were *private* Persons, because they were chosen from among Christ's Followers and Friends, not such as were before *Unbelievers* and *Enemies*, all this is not *Argument*, but *Presumption*; not *Reasoning*, but *rebellious against God*. No Matter what their Number was, provided it was *sufficient*; no matter *who*, or *what* they were, if they were *competent Judges* of the Fact, and *faithful Relators* of it. If we object against an Evidence only because we think it might have been stronger; this will hold equally against *any Degree of Evidence* that is not absolutely *irresistible*, and subverts all Religion, *natural* as well as *revealed*, because it destroys the very Notion of a State of *Trial* and *Probation*, and takes away the Foundation of *Rewards* and *Punishments*; because, upon this Principle we never can be obliged to *believe* any religious Truth, till it's impossible to *disbelieve* it. Mr *Cub*, in his *previous Question*, uses the same Argument.

Equally destructive is that Maxim, that all *necessary* Articles of Faith should be so *plain* and *obvious*, that the most *illiterate* Person may readily understand them; whence it would follow, that we cannot be obliged to give our Assent to any Truth, but what is self-evident. For, if we may be obliged to use any Means of Information and Conviction, we may be obliged to use all in our Power; if not of *all*, 'tis impossible we can be obliged to the Use of *any*. The Reasoning is conclusive both Ways. What makes us accountable Beings is, our *free Will*; if then we may be accountable at all, we may be accountable for every Thing within our Power. There's as much Reason to require to apply to *others* for their Instruction in any religious Doctrine, as to apply ourselves to the Knowledge of it at all. All these Questions therefore must

resolve into this *single one*, *Is it consistent with the known Attributes of the Divine Nature to put us into a State of Trial?* They must answer in the *Negative*, or give up their Notions about *irresistible Evidence*, and the *Plainness* of all *necessary Points*. Reasonable Evidence, and proper Means of Knowledge, is all that can be demanded by accountable Creatures. This the Adversaries know, and therefore argue from the *Goodness* of God. The *stronger*, say they, the Evidence for Truth, the greater is the *Goodness* of God in granting it. But this Way of arguing is inconsistent with a State of *Trial*; for who would not think it *better* with regard to our *own particular Happiness*, that God should have put it *out of our Power* to make ourselves *miserable*? It will prove farther, that the Attributes of Goodness obliged God to create us as *perfect* and *happy*, as a Creature can be; in short to communicate *all possible* Perfection and Happiness to as *many* Beings as *Omnipotence* could create, and to create them all *eternal*; which is contrary to known Fact. We shall have but a *partial* and *imperfect* Notion of God's *Goodness*, without *Wisdom* to *direct* and *regulate*. We cannot argue from what would be good to a *particular* Being, to what is *absolutely good upon the whole of Things*; which nothing can judge of but *unlimited* Knowledge and Wisdom.

To Sylvanus Urban.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine you seem mighty fond of the *Old Whig*, and are inclined, I find, to change it for one you think not so good. You very well know from what Quarter that comes; and may easily perceive by the Specimen they have given us, what we must expect; for they can't keep themselves within the Bounds of Decency and Moderation even at their first setting out.—Some People may harangue as they please against Popery, but when 'tis with an ill Grace, what does it signify? While they would be thought to hate the Name, they espouse its Principles; for, I pray you, what Difference is there between *Infallibility* and *Thinkright*? (See p. 146. F) I must needs say the *Pope* himself never assumed such an *infallible* Title. I can by no means agree with you

* *This Gent. accuses us as interesting ourselves in the Old Whig; we believe our Introduction to the Extracts from that Paper will not bear such a Sense, we desire him to reconsider it, and judge by our future Conduct.*

from

from the Specimen, that this new Paper is entertaining, or writ in a *masterly* Style, I suppose you meant *magisterial*. I shall pass by a great many *Pallages* that equally deserve the *Lash*—it makes a loud Cry for Liberty; and so does the Letter which begins the said *Magazine*, intitled, by a true *Friend to Liberty*.—Now a God's name what Liberty do they mean? one would imagine they were all in Prison by their repeated Cries for Liberty—would they have no Laws? What Christian Liberty do we want? or are in danger of losing—were they *Friends to true Liberty*, or satisfy'd with it, they would consider that we live under the mildest of Governments, and enjoy the best of Religions, that established amongst us. Nay, even most others are tolerated—But this, nay a great deal more won't satisfy some Men—It must be, they say, *Universal Liberty*; nay, they must contend for it, and teach their Children so to do, that is, they must throw off all Laws sacred and civil. In order to this (p. 148.) the Writer begins to sound the Trumpet—*Behold ye Britons!—Awake O ye Whigs!* Is not this like the old Doctrine, *Curse ye Meroz*—but this is not sufficient, and therefore he soon after cries out—The *Old Whig* demands your Patronage—Here's your *Hugh Peters*, your Preacher of Sedition and Treason—Here's your *Oliver!*—Here's your Man! Your Leader to Liberty! I think this little less than sounding the Alarm to Rebellion. If this is the Instruction we are to receive from him, pray God keep us in Ignorance! I must own indeed that he is *consistent*, but *consistent* with what? Why, with all the Principles (and Practices too for ought I know) of that Clan since 41. It is the very same Language—If I have said any thing that may seem harsh—it ought to be imputed to a truly religious Concern for the best of Religions, and for the Peace and Prosperity of the best of Kings, and the happiest and the mildest of Governments.

Tours, S. L.

Master Urban,

I Rent between 3 or 400 l. a Year, and have a Freehold of 3 or 4 Score more, and yet dare not keep a Greyhound to follow at my Heels, about my Land; nor a Gun to shoot a Snipe or Woodcock for my longing Wife, but shall be severely trounced, by my next great Neighbour, whilst his Game-keeper, who is one generally pick'd out for one of the best Shooters in the Country, shall load his Table

with Game, and some to spare for your Town Poulterers, whilst my poor Son Tom if but found with a Fowling Piece in his Hand, tho' 'tis in order to kill a Crow that is pecking my Lambs Eyes out, his Gun shall be taken from him, by this saucy Game-keeper, and severely chidd into the Bargain by the Squire. Now the Squire himself never takes a Gun in Hand, tho' I don't grudge him eating what Pheasants he pleases, for 'tis hard he shou'd go without, because he don't love that rough Exercise; but then 'tis as hard, I think, that we who have bred up good Store of this Game, must be wholly denied a little Recreation at some of our leisure Times, which are not many: For 'tis not we sort of People who destroy much Game, nor the Squire's Hounds, nor Game-keeper, so much as the little Curs that follow the Day-Labourers early in the Spring and Summer Mornings to the Fields and Woods, who lighting upon the fresh Taint, pursue to the Nests and Haunts of these Creatures, and by their Expertness, as scarce having any other Way to live, will destroy more Hares and other Game in Embryo, than all the Dogs and Guns in the Nation, this we are very sure of. And the best Method to prevent this we imagine to be, would be to revoke all former poaching Acts, and enact a Capitation upon Dogs (to wit) that all Persons whatsoever, for every Dog they keep shall quarterly pay one Shilling, to be collected by the Overseer of the Poor of the said Parish, to be paid towards the poorest of the said Parish, wherein the Dog or Dogs are kept—that all Persons that shall keep Fowling Pieces, or Setting Dogs, to pay quarterly five Shillings to the same Purposes—that every Person who shall destroy a Hare by Gun or Snare, to pay ten Shillings, a Pack of Dogs Five Pounds yearly, to be levy'd by Warrant and Distress, &c. and apply'd to the Purposes aforementioned. Now that these Methods will entirely answer all the Intents and Purposes of preserving Game, are very obvious; nor one of these ordinary Sort of People, will keep a Dog, if they are to pay but the least quarterly Payment, and if perchance a lazy Fellow will do it, who generally are your Snarers of Hares, &c. he will be quickly guess'd at, for what Reason he does it: The Penalties at present are so severe, that 'tis Cruelty to inform against the poor Wretches; but if this Project succeeds, and it being known how the Money levy'd will be apply'd, 'twill be a sort of Diversion for one Pariahment,

to tell Tales of another—No qualified Gentleman, I think verily, can be against this Scheme, the paying a little Charity-Money for his Pleasure, will encrease it, and much lessen his poor Rates, and when his Hounds are coming over our Grounds, shall rather bless, than curse him, as we are apt to do now, when he breaks our Fences, and tramples our Corn. Now, Sir, I doubt not, when these rough Hints are published to the World some better Heads than ours, will much improve 'em, and which we are very well assured, will answer the Ends proposed.

Your constant Reader,
FRANK FARMERS.

London Journal, April 12. No. 823.

Of the Arts of Catiline to decoy the Youth and Nobility into his Conspiracy.

Mr Osborne,
THE able and impartial Historian (*Salust*) assures Posterity, that his Inducements to treat of this Conspiracy were, "That he was entirely disengaged from the Interest or Influence of any Party, and that he had nothing to hope and nothing to fear: He proposes at the same Time to discuss the Subject with *Brevity and Truth*."

I shall not deviate from my *Author*, or invidiously produce the low and vulgar Side of the *Opposition*, and conceal the High and Noble.

Salust observes, that in a City so populous, and so debauched as Rome was, it was not difficult for *Catiline* to seduce to his Purpose, Numbers of dissolute and wicked Adherents; they were in a manner, his Attendants and Guards. And if any Person, yet untainted, chanc'd to throw himself within his Circle, what by daily Use and Temptation, he imbib'd insensibly a Smilitude of Manners and Affections. But above all he courted the Friendship and Familiarity of the Young, whose Minds he molded with greater Ease and Art to his pernicious Purposes. For this he studied their ruling Passions and predominant Vices. Some he presented with Cloaths, others with Horses, others with Mistresses; nor spar'd any Expence or Debasement of his Person, to bind them firm and faithful to him; so that the Youth who were the Companions of *Catiline*, got an ill Name, from the general bad Opinion of the Man. It's certain, that *Catiline*, while a Youth had been guilty of many notorious Debaucheries, and flagrant

Crimes. The Reflection of these seem'd the strongest Motives to his precipitate Undertaking; for a Mind so deeply stain'd could find no Happiness waking or sleeping. Hence that Languor of Countenance! that Heaviness of Eyes! that Unsteadiness of Walk! that Wildness and Despair in all his Looks and Gestures! As for the Youths whom he lov'd with these Arts, he taught them first to prostitute their Shame and Principle, and train'd them by Degrees in all his pernicious Rudiments, and took all Occasions to exercise their growing Faculties.

Confiding in these Associates, and foreseeing that Multitudes of necessitous Persons were ready to fall in upon Occasion, he form'd a Conspiracy to enslave the Commonwealth; and about the Calends of June, and in the Consulship of L. *Cesar* and C. *Figulus* he began to sound the Disposition of his Friends, apart; to magnify the Power of his Party, to explain the defenceless Condition of the Government, and to display the glorious Consequences of a successful Civil War. When he had made a satisfactory Discovery, he appointed a Convention of the most needy and enterprising. To this Convention came four of the Equestrian Order, and eleven of the senatorian; besides others from the Roman Colonies and Municipal Towns. Many of the Nobility were secret Debtors of the Plot, rather from the Excess of their ambitious Views, than the Necessity of their Affairs. Among these was *Licinius Crassus*, who seem'd pleas'd with a Party, that threaten'd Opposition to his known Enemy, *Pompey*, or he flatter'd himself with being made the Head of this growing Faction, if it succeeded.

Catiline promis'd the Conspirators new Tables of Indemnification from all their Debts and Misdemeanors! Large Prescriptions of the most wealthy Citizens: Loss of Honour and Preferment both Civil, and Sacred! Plunder and Rapine. He assur'd them that *Piso*, who govern'd the hither Spain, and P. *Sitius Nucerinus*, who commanded in *Mauritania* were Participants of the Plot. That as soon as the Consulate was filled with C. *Antonius* and himself, which he hop'd to obtain thro' their Assistance at the ensuing Election, he would put his Design in Execution, and raise an arms War against the State. 'Twas reported that having clos'd his Speech, he exacted an Oath of Combination from the Conspirators, and to make it the more solemn

Plenum, handed about Vessels of Wine, mingled with human Blood, and then unfolded the Plan of his Design. The candid *Historian* confesses, indeed, that this, and other Circumstances, were thought only Aggravations of the Friends of *Cicero*, to take off the Odium He had contracted by pursuing the *Complotters*, with great Rigour and Severity.

Extract of an Epistle to

The great Nation, April 17. No. 284.

Finding in your Paper some Extracts from a Performance of mine, entitled, *The Detection of the Life of Sir Rob. Cockran*, (See p. 181.) I send you Remarks on a Letter to the Detector.

This Letter writer sets out with infinite Choler against a rotten Minister, a Cripple, a profligate Administration; -- Images of great Strength, Decency and Delicacy, which prove by necessary Consequence, that a Minister lame with the Gout, must be a Cripple in his Administration; rotten in his Measures, because unsound in his Feet; and profligate, because that Word tags another Epithet to cripple Administration.

Next he pours his Wrath upon me; he likens me to *Don Quixote*, for defending a Hero in the Clouds, but I think the *Don* used to attack them. In some Places he charges me with want of classical knowledge; with *Billingsgate* Breeding; calls me *stupid* *Car*: and after his Corrections of me, he tells us of some Body that *hath* the Air, and is generally esteemed, a *lusty*, dirty Dog. This Passage shews that a Man may neither write *Grammar*, nor observe common Decency, yet have a World of Knowledge in the *Classicks*, and a vast Aversion to *Billingsgate*. — What the Plague! is another Flower of his Learning, which none will imagine ever to have grown in the Meadow of *Billingsgate*.

I had charged the Writer of Sir Robert Cockran's Life with suppressing some high Crimes in his Narrative, such as murdering the King's Brother. This he does not deny, excuse, or amend, yet calls himself an *unbiased* Writer. (See p. 199.)

This Cockran who was no Knight, he calls Sir Robert, and to prove it, cuts out a Passage which speaks of some Hunting Horns Cockran caused to be made, enrich'd with Gold and Jewels, and from this, impudently says, Cockran was Knight of the Horn Order. With this Want of modesty he justifies the Addition of Sir, tho' I believe this Writer is a

living Instance to prove the contrary of his foolish Pretences; for, tho' he owed his Fortune to this Order of Horns, I never heard it dubb'd him with *Knight-hood*, or gave any Addition to his Name more pompous than *Major*.

I shall conclude with taking Notice of a new Character drawn into the Libel namely, the "Lady Creighton, the only Person, of her Sex, beside the Queen, whom the Monarch is said to have honour'd with his Favour and Confidence." It's made a Crime that she was remov'd from Court. A *Strange Crime*, to remove from Court her who is spoke of almost in Reverence of Favour even to the Queen! But I shall disappoint him if he means to draw me into Animadversions on the Characters of Great Ladies, and Women of Quality. Yours, &c.

Grubstreet Journal, April 17. No. 277.

A Proposal for the Reformation of Play-Houses and Players.

Imprimis, That one or more Persons be appointed with a handsome Salary to be pay'd by the State, who shall judge and determine betwixt the arbitrary Proceedings of the Managers of the Theatres, and the exorbitant Claims of the Actors; with a Power to punish both by pecuniary Mulcts; and upon their Perseverance, either in Neglect of business, or scandalous Abuse of morals, to exclude and cut off the Offender as a rotten Member of the Society, not to be re-admitted but upon a reasonable Prospect of Amendment. That all Plays, &c. be examined and authorized by the said Officer, so that all Plays, or such Parts of them, as any way tend to Corruption of Manners, be excluded the Theatre. That Actors be put on a footing in Reputation with all other Professors of the liberal Arts; so that even an unsuccessful Attempt to please upon the Stage, shall not in the least disqualify any Person for any genteel Employment; no, nor for the Crown.

So many Acquirements are necessary to be joined, to form a complete Actor, as perhaps no other Vocation demands. He should have a graceful Person, a strong and harmonious Voice, a good Deportment and Behaviour, a good Memory, sound Judgment, and a perfect Knowledge of Men and Manners; he ought to have a competent Skill in Languages, Oratory, and Poetry; in Painting, Statuary, Musick, Dancing, Fencing: not is there one Art necessary in the Education

tion of a Gentleman, of which he need not have any Knowledge, except only riding of the great Horse. If then the Employment of an Actor be really useful, and so many Qualifications necessary to compleat his Character, why should he be stigmatized with Contempt and infamy? Take off these, and Men of Learning and liberal Education, with small Fortunes, will be willing to appear upon the Stage, and may soon raise it to that Eminence, which it formerly had in all civilized Countreys.

Craeftman, April 19. N° 459.

On the Art of Treaty-making.

Dear Caleb,

IT'S long since you gave us any Discourse **C** on foreign Affairs, tho' often call'd to it by the ministerial Scribes, who reproach you with endeavouring to shew your Wit, instead of giving your Advice, in this critical Conjunction. But, perhaps you have not forgot the *Hague Letter* (See V. II. p. 559.) and indeed they who used you so scurvily ought not to expect your Assistance a second Time. How many learned Papers were written on that Occasion to prove that foreign Affairs ought not to come under the Cognizance of the Press; (see V. I. p. 470.) Since that time you have confined yourself chiefly to Matters of a domestic Nature; in tracing Corruption, and laying open the fundamental Principles of the Constitution. But this way of writing hath raised as great a Storm against you as the other, and the same worthy Gentlemen, finding themselves unable to invalidate your Arguments on those **F** Heads, in order to shift the Scene, civilly desire you to look abroad again; tho' were you to speak freely on the present Conjunction, they would soon call on the secular Arm to put a stop to such Licentiousness. However I with you would now and then give us a few Hints upon this Subject. Many long to know your Thoughts on the present, blessed State of Europe, and the hopeful Prospect of a better. The Negotiations of that illustrious Courier, who hath lately lost more Leather in the Service of Christendom than the famous Mons. Bannières did, will furnish ample Materials for Observation and Panegyrick.

But leaving him to the Credit and Honour of his Negotiations, I proceed to ask you a few Questions.

To whom is it owing * that the Succession to Parma and Tuscany is not now left

* See Observations on the Treaty of Seville.

open, as was once apprehended, to future Disputes; the Consequence of which would have been, "that all Italy, considering the Strength and Influence of those Dominions, which the Emperor hath already got Possession of in that Country, must in all Probability have fallen into his Hands, or at least into such Hands, as must have had an entire Dependence on him?" — But that Danger is now pretty well removed, and the formidable Power of his Imperial Majesty in Italy so far reduced, by the glorious Treaty of Seville, and the subsequent Operations upon it, that we have the Pleasure to see him struggling with almost insuperable Difficulties, to recover his own Dominions. This Treaty hath likewise had another good Effect, the Acquisition of a new Ally, who may hereafter be of great Service and Advantage to us; for it cannot be supposed, that his present Neapolitan and Sicilian Majesty will ever forget his Obligations to those, who first introduced him into Italy, and upon whose **D** Plan of Power his late Conquests are founded. The prophetic Inscription on a Medal, said to be struck on that Occasion (*non venit*) is now fulfill'd; for the royal Crown, which then tempted his Eyes on the Reverse of a Medal, is actually come to him, within 3 Tears afterwards, and he wants only the Ceremony of a Coronation, to constitute him a compleat Monarch.

To whom are we obliged for having kept France so long in a State of Peace, as to enable her to put her Projects against the Emperor in Execution, for better securing the Peace and Ballance of Europe?

At the same Time, who was it, that first encouraged France to impose a nation King on the Republick of Poland, whenever the Contingency should happen; and, when it did happen, very dextrously engaged the Emperor to oppose him, and support the Interest of another against the general Inclination of the People; by which Means a most destructive civil War is kindled up in that Kingdom, and the Ballance of the North is likely to be put upon as stable a Foundation as that in the South?

When the greatest Part of Europe is thus set in a Flame, and the whole seems to be in Danger from it; who is it, that hath the most visible Influence over the contending Parties, and guides all their Motions for the Interest of his own Country? Or, as Mr Addison says, who is it, Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm? **H** Lastly

* Natural Probability of a lasting Peace in Europe.

Lastly, who is it, that projected the late mysterious Plan of Accommodation, by which the Kingdoms of the Earth are parcelled out with so much exquisite Judgment, and, as a Preliminary to it, is now soliciting an *Armistice, anglice a Cessation of Arms*, in suppressing a Manner?

I conclude at present with another *Persian Letter* for the Animadversion of Mr *Walsingham*. Yours, H. Y.

SELIM to MIRZA at ISPAHAN.

THERE is a new Science produced in Europe of late Years, entirely unknown to any former Age, or to any other Part of the World, which is called *Treaty Learning*. I have been let into a general Idea of it by a very ingenious Friend of mine, who hath acquired a considerable Talent in it, having served an Apprenticeship of twenty Years, under different Masters in foreign Courts, and made, in a political Sense, the Tour of Europe. He tells me it is a very extensive Study; for not only the Rights of every Prince, but their Inclinations to the Rights of any other are therein set forth and comprehended. This hath branch'd itself out into an Infinity of separate and secret Articles, Engagements, and Counter-Engagements, Memorials, Remonstrances, Declarations, all which the Learned in this Science are required to know perfectly by Heart; that they may be ready upon Occasion to apply them, or elude their Application, as the Interest of their Masters shall demand.

He shew'd me too or twelve Volumes lately published, consisting only of the *Treaties*, which have been made since the Beginning of this Century; few or five of which were fill'd with those of England.

Sure, said I, this huge Heap of Negotiations could never have been employ'd about the Business of this little Spot of Earth, for so small a Space of Time as thirty Years! No; the Affairs of all Europe must be settled in them. For the next Century, at least—For the next Session of Parliament, answered he, These political Machines are seldom mounted to go longer than that Period, without being taken to Pieces, or new wound up.

But how, said I, could England, which is an Island, be enough concerned in what passes on the Continent to undergo all this Labour in adjusting it?

Oh, reply'd he, We grow weary of being confin'd within the narrow Verge of our own Interests. We thought it looked more considerable to expatiate, and give our Talents room to play. But this was not the only End of our continual and restless Agitation. It may frequently be the Interest of a Minister, if he finds Things in a Calm, to trouble the Waters, and work up a Storm about him; if not to perplex and confound those above him, yet to embroil and intimidate the Competitors, or Rivals of his Power.

Perhaps too, there might be still a deeper

Motive. These Engagements are, for the most Part, pretty chargeable; and those, who are obliged to make them good, complain that they are much the poorer for them; but it is not sure that those, who form them, are so too.

As far, said I, as my little Observation can enable me to judge of these Affairs, the Multiplicity of your Treaties is as hurtful as the Multiplicity of your Laws. In Affairs a few plain Words are found sufficient to settle the Differences of Particulars in a State, or of one State with another; but here you run into Volumes upon both, and what is the Effect of it? Why, after great Trouble, and great Expence, you are as far from a Decision as before; nay, often more puzzled and confounded. The only Distinction seems to be that, in your Law Suits, perplexing as they are, there is at last a Rule of Equity to resort to; but, in the other Disputes, the last Appeal is to the sanguinary Rule of Force, and Princes treat by the Mouths of their great Guns; which soon demolish all the Paper on both Sides, and tear to Pieces every Cabinet of Negotiation.

328's Journal, April 19. No. 337.

OUR Ministerial Hacks, in one Instance, prove themselves as great Politicians as their Masters; that is, when a Writer on the other Side has quoted a Piece of History relating to some wicked Minister, they endeavour to persuade the World, that the Writer has falsified History, and that such a Minister was not so bad as he is represented, but that his Character was vilified to make it fit some living Friend of theirs; by which they declare, that the Writers on the other Side cannot find a Character in History bad enough to resemble their Friend without making it blacker than it really was.

There was lately published the Life of Sir Robert Cochran (See p. 67.) This was immediately answer'd by a Champion on the mercenary Side (See p. 181.) to whom another Writer address'd a Letter, which says, "The World will judge which is most to be credited, a Hackney Scribler, or the unbiass'd Writer of Sir Rob. Cochran's Life; See p. 197H. by whom I can perceive no Crimes imputed to the Minister without Foundation, nothing material suppressed that appears to have consisted with his Knowledge. Let me therefore recommend to your Consideration the following Remark, viz. That—as by dint of brazen Impudence:—By the prevailing Influence of his mean Sentiments, and the awkward Impulses of a Bastard Ambition, he swallowed more Reproach, submitted to grosser Insults, and for Years together laugh

ed over more scurrilous Treatments, than the least delicate of his Predecessors (in high Station) would have rested under one Night, for the Enjoyment of any Crown, but a Celestial Crown; which, surely, was never the Object of his Ambition, *so after his Death it is vain to pretend to skreen him*: His Fate ought rather to be set up as a Beacon to Posterity, to avoid the perilous Course he steered.

Universal Spectator, April 19. No. 341.

Mr Spectator,
IN the *Daily Journal*, March 31, is a Paragraph that says, "some Proposals are to be laid before the Parliament, to empower the elder Brothers of the Trinity House, with the Assistance of some eminent Lawyer, to determine all Differences between Masters and Merchant-Ships, and their Officers and Seamen." This hint seems taken from your Paper of August 10. (See V. IV. p. 431 E) which explains at large the Benefits that would accrue from such an Institution. It has been objected, that this Society has already more Power than they well apply; but not justly, since they want Authority to put their By-Laws and Institutions in force, for the Benefit of Trade and Navigation. They are certainly a Society the best calculated for this End. Several of them are Noblemen and Gentlemen of the most exalted Capacity and distinguished Merit, and enjoy some of the highest Posts in the Government with the utmost Reputation; others are Captains of the royal Navy, and such as have been Masters of Merchant-Ships; all Gentlemen of Experience and Judgment in Maritime, as well as Mercantile Affairs.

In short, they are all well affected to his Majesty K. George, and our happy Constitution; Asserters of the Liberties of *Englishmen*, and Promoters of the general Trade of *Great Britain*; and several of them greatly distinguished for their Integrity and Candour, their Generosity, Charity, and Benevolence to Mankind.—Can it then be of ill Consequence to transfer a Power from a Set of Men (I am afraid too much the Reverse of these) to such a Society?

N. B. We are desired here to take Notice of one Thing worthy the Care of this Society, but it would certainly have been more proper in our *English Correspondence*, to apply to the *Trinity-Hospital*. The two Spires, says he, of *Revels Church*, which are known to Mariners by the Name of the *two Sisters*, the only Sea Mark on that Part of the Coast of

Kent, are much damaged by the late high Wind, and in so ruinous a Condition that the Inhabitants are not able to keep them up, being at a constant Charge to defend their Land from the Sea, which is however daily gaining thereon, and within 60 Yards of the Church; much nearer some of the Houses.

London Journal, April 19. N^o 824.

On the Conduct of the Ministry.

A Pamphlet, publish'd this Winter, entitled, *Some Considerations concerning the Publick Funds, Publick Revenues, and annual Supplies granted by Parliament*, contains a compleat Answer to the *Enquiry into the Conduct of our domestic Affairs*. The Author reasons in a plain and strong manner, upon *Acts of Parliament*, and other incontestable Facts; and explains the State of the *Sinking Fund* about which such a ridiculous Noise is made; the *Civil List*, *Bank Contract*, and *Fate of Credit*, &c. The Introduction sets forth the *Reason* of its Publication in the following Terms.

"In my Pursuit of this Enquiry I soon lost Sight of the Person I thought most injur'd, and found him the least concern'd of any Body in the fatal Consequences of such false Representations of the Publick Conduct. I saw him accused of nothing, but what he had done, not as a Minister, but as a Member of Parliament; I saw all the Actions that were censured and condemned, were *Transacted in Parliament*; no one Instance of a supposed Abuse, but what had undergone the Consideration of Parliament; all Councils and Measures which were *previously concerted* (such as Treaties with foreign Princes, and which can be no otherwise negotiated) were laid before Parliament, and afterwards confirm'd by the Sanction of Parliament; and if That is not sufficient, what Government can subsist, or be served?"

But when I saw the Person principally aim'd at arraign'd in this Shape, and this Shape only; that is, for Things which had received the Sanction of Parliament, I cannot but applaud his Conduct, and admire the Infatuation of his Adversaries; for, what can happen more for the Honour of any Man, than to be employed and continued for so many Years in Offices of the highest Trust and Confidence, to undergo the severest Scrutiny, and strictest Inquisition of a Band of Mock-Patriots, a Combination of the Chiefs of the Disappointed and Discontented, a numerous Train in all Ages and of all the disaffected Parties in the Nation;

Nation; and, after all, to find nothing laid to his Charge but the *Transactions of Parliament*; where, all that can be said is, That an angry Minority, insensible of Conviction, are pleased to *censure in Libels* what they were not able to *refute in Debate*.

This short Deduction will justify me, if I come now to say, that the *present Question is the Cause of the Parliament, and the Cause of the King*: I do not enter into the Hearts of Men, nor do I meddle with their Designs and Intentions; but I think, I shall prove, that the Tendency and certain Consequence of this Label, call'd *An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domestick Affairs*, can be nothing but to render all *Parliaments* that have suffered, or shall differ from these Men, contemptible, and *inspired to the People*, and to alienate the Affections of the Subjects from the King; for whose Sake and *personal Interest*, and nor the Nation's Interest, these great Burdens and Hardships are supposed to be *imposed* upon the People.

Let it not be said, that I'm now putting forc'd Conclusions upon innocent Intention; and making the Case of the *Ministry*, the Case of the *King*, in order to screen the Ministry from the just Vengeance due to their Crimes; for I shall prove, in the Course of the Argument, that what I'm now writing may more properly be call'd, *A Defence of Two Kings and Two Parliaments*, than a Defence of the *Ministry*.

The Reason which render'd Ministers so justly odious to the Subjects in former Reigns, was their administering Affairs without consulting the *Representatives* of the Kingdom. But here is a *Ministry*, who hath done nothing but by the *Direction* and *Authority* of both *King and People*; and we may as justly call the *Two late Parliaments* to an Account, as *such a Ministry*.

But it may be objected, May not Parliaments err? May they not be under *undue Influence*? This, no doubt is possible. What then? The People have no *just Power or Authority* over the Parliament; nor *any Power*; unless it breaks thro' the *Spirit and Design* of the Constitution, invades our *Liberty*, and destroys the *Fundamental Laws* of the Kingdom; which is hardly to be supposed. In all other Cases, tho' we may imagine some of the Members are under undue Influences; yet we have no other Power against them, than chusing *more*

worthy Members, when their legal Time of sitting is expir'd. For Proof *Algeron Sidney* might be quoted, who died for Commonwealth Principles; (See V. II. p. 925.) but that is needless; for the Author of the *Humble Address* hath acknowledged the same Principles, (See p. 24. G.) tho' in *direct Opposition* to all he had wrote about the Excise Bill.

It is needless also, because the *Author of the Considerations* hath prov'd that the two last Parliaments gave Authority to no Measures but for the Public Good, and therefore cannot be call'd *Ministerial Parliaments*, but the *Ministry* rather, what they ought to be, a *Parliamentary Ministry*; acting by the Advice, Direction, Sanction, Approbation, and Authority of Parliament.

The Weekly Messenger, April 19. N^o 123
Errors of modern Education.

Mr Hooker,

THE present State of Infidelity has been, among other Causes, justly ascribed to the wrong Education of our Youth. Our wise Forefathers confin'd their Children to a regular Discipline, till they had attain'd a competent Knowledge of the Languages, and then removed them to one of our *Universities*. But we have discover'd a more compendious Way to all useful Knowledge, and of commencing *Men* easier and earlier.

'Tis not now enquir'd where a Son may be well grounded in the learned Languages, and early engag'd in the Love of Religion and Virtue; the former would expose the Child to *Pedantry*, the latter infringe his *natural Rights*, give an unhappy Bias to his Thoughts, and make a Christian of *him*, who was only design'd for a fine Gentleman. It's therefore principally consider'd, where he may learn *French* and *Dancing* in the greatest Perfection; for, his *Mamma* judiciously argues, no Man is better receiv'd at the *Drawing Room* than my Lord *Froth*, and yet he is a perfect stranger to the learned Languages. But I affirm, that *French* and *Dancing* are only the Ornaments, not the essential Parts of a *British*, masculine Education; they may answer for the Amusement of the Business of Life; they may tearle at a Ball, not at the Council Board.

Another fatal Error in modern Education is, that Children are introduc'd too early in every fashionable Dress and Diversion. If these Methods will make a *Man*, he is as much a *Man* at sixteen

as he will prove at forty. Many are the unhappy Consequences of this Folly and Vanity; the Mind is soften'd, and render'd inattentive to Things serious; impatient of Reproof or Restraint, and deaf to Instruction: Here too is the Source of that Expence and Foppery, which are unreasonably charged on our *Universities*.

I might shew from the Example of the wisest Nations, that, as long as they had any Prevalence to that Character, they trained up their Children in a constant Course of severe Discipline, Virtue, and Love of their national Religion, and banish'd from their Presence every Character of Vice, unless to expose its deformity; and that as every Kingdom has degenerated, and gone to Ruin, a Remission of Education has always been the Forerunner. When this was the State of ancient *Persia*, the Youth of Quality were no longer confined to their publick Schools, but each had a *poite Mede* for his Tutor, who, I suppose, served 'em in capacity of his *Vales*; the young *Roman* had his *Greek*, and *we* our *Frenchman*.

But this is not all; a Man must forfeit his Title to *Taste*, if he does not transport his Child to some *Foreign University*. Prejudices prevail in our *Universities* in favour of our *Establishment* in Church and State. Is there a Professor abroad, who has distinguish'd himself by writing against *Church Authority*, or decrying *antient Testimonies*? He is judg'd the best qualified to form an *English Protestant*, and to guard our Youth against *Bigotry* and *Superstition*. And that our *Prince* may Share in the Compliment, the young Student is to learn Obedience to his *King* from the *Maxims* and *Polities* of a *Commonwealth*. Besides other Considerations of Expence, &c. I appeal to *Reason* and *Experience*, whether the Influence and Authority of a *Parent*, are not as requisite to the forming a Child's *Morals*, as the Care and Instructions of a Governor; and whether that Influence and Authority do not decrease in Proportion to the Distance intervening between such Relations.

Tours,

gentle Critique, April 24. No. 248.

A Vindication of the British Ministry, in Answer to the Craftsman, Sec p. 198.

I Am in no Secrets, says *W*. yet I will undertake to prove from undeniable Facts, that the Spleen and Resentment of

Parties have driven them into Contradictions, and shewed how little Reason they have had to be angry, by shewing how little Consistency there is in their Actions.

They began, says *W*. their Opposition by charging the Ministers with being engaged in the most *unparalel*, monstrous, and dangerous *Alliance with the French*, and lamented the grievous Interruption of our Friendship with the *Courts of Vienna*: Yet when the Emperor agreed to the Terms that were necessary to restore a good Understanding; and the *Ministers of Britain* had no further Occasion for the Assistance of *France*, but withdrew themselves from the *Intimacies* of that Court, they were charged, even in that Measure, with having violated their Engagements with *France*, tho' the *French* themselves never charged them with having departed from their Engagements.

When the Rupture afterwards happened, and the *Spaniards* invaded *Italy*, tho' they made no Use of the *Spanish* Garrison in the Great Duke's Dominions, yet that Garrison was much inited on as the Cause of the War, and the *British Ministry* have been charged as the Authors of the War, in having consented to the Introduction of Troops: which every reasonable Man must think a *pallozy*, and contemptible Argument.

But it was not *Britain* only, who were engaged to introduce *Don Carlos* into *Italy*; nor was it the present Ministry that engaged the Nation in the *Quadruple Alliance*; for the present Ministers came into Power with the Obligations of that Treaty upon them; even the Emperor had granted *Letters expectative*, and *Don Carlos* had a Right to be admitted in the *Duchy of Tuscany*, as Heir Apparent, by the Consent and Recognition of all the Nations in *Europe*. It is not then the Crime of the present Ministers; nor their Act, that He is in *Italy*, otherwise than as they carried a Treaty into Execution.

What then was the real Occasion to the War in any Place? What led the Troops of *France* to the *Rhine*? What Cause led their Troops to *Savoy*? What carried 'em on to besiege *Milan*? Was it not the disputed Election of the Kingdom of *Poland*? Was it in human Power, to hinder the Troops of *France* from passing into *Italy*? Did we give them Passage or Assistance? Had the *Garrisons of Tuscany* any Share in their Entrance?

The Truth is, the Alliance of *France* with the K. of *Sardinia* was the fatal Stroke to the *Imperial* Interests in *Italy*, and

and if this important Ally was lost to the Emperor, from the Want of a seasonable Care to satisfy him in Claims and Desires of long Standing, and perhaps of small Value; if this was neglected till he found it the realiest Means of obtaining his Wishes, to give the French a Passage into the Milanese, and to unite with them in the Conquest of the Hereditary Countries, it can never be charged on the British Nation, or the British Ministry.

As to the Polish Election, was it in our Power to prevail with the Emperor that Stanislaus, or with the French that Augustus should be King? And, if we had set up a neutral Candidate, could we have performed any other Miracle by that Project, than, without reconciling either Party to each other, to have drawn upon ourselves the lasting Enmity of both?

Grubstreet Journal, April 24. No. 278.

Mr Davius,

THE late Observation of a Frenchman, that *Enthusiasm is as catching as the Plague*, led me to consider the Kinds of *Enthusiasm*, in order to propose a Cure for one Species of it in this City. *Enthusiasm* is any exorbitant monstrous Appetite of the human Mind, hurrying the Will in Pursuit of an Object, without the Concurrence, or against the Light of Reason, and common Sense.

The Dutch were once so fond of Tulip, that their richest Merchants were in Danger of being ruin'd by the excessive Prices they gave for Tulips of uncommon Colours. This was called *Tulippomany*.

Our Ancestors had this Distaste in a religious Form about 90 Years ago, and sad Havock it caus'd. About 15 Years since, the *Delirium* assumed the Shape of a Merchant; and having first done abundance of Mischief in France, came over, and cruelly ravaged this Metropolis and the whole Nation. At present we are infected with an *Empiricism*, or an Insatiation in Favour of *Quackery*; and we see Multitudes give up Health and Life into the Hands of ignorant Pretenders, whose *Catholicism* is more dangerous than a complication of Distempers.

Our Laws are not silent on this Head. Lord Coke in his 4th Inst. 251. tells us, "If one that is of the Mystery of a Physician takes a Man in Cure, and giveth him such Physick as within 3 Days he dies thereof, without any felonious Intent, and against his Will, it is no Homicide." And then proceeds to cite Britton, that if one

that is not of the Mystery of a Physician or Chirurgion, take upon him the Cure of a Man, and he die of the Potion or Medicine, this is *Covert Felony*. Serjeant Hawkins, in his first Book of the Pleas of the Crown, Chap. 32. S. 61, 62, speaks much to the same Purpose; and from what he says of this Crime, 'tis plain he thought it *Manlaughter*, at least, if not *Murder*. And let our Empirics remember, and the injured Families take Notice, that two successive Convictions of *Manlaughter* only, intitle the Criminal to Tyburn as effectually as one Conviction of *Murder*.

The Writer proceeds to recite some Clauses from the Charter granted in an Act of Parliament in the Reign of Henry VIII. to the College of Physicians in London, mentioning their Power of regulating the Practice of Physick in the City, Suburbs, and within 7 Miles round London, and of punishing in a Penalty of 5 l. per Month, those who should practice Physick without being first admitted by the President and Community of the said College; likewise a Clause that no Person shall practice Physick thro' England without Letters testimonial from the President and Elects of their approving and Examination, except a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. Mentions several Instances where this Charter and Act of Parliament have been carried into Execution. Concludes with a Letter to the College from Francis Walsingham, Esq. Secretary to Q. Elizabeth, in Behalf of one Buck, who had practiced Physick and Surgery without a Dispensation from them; with their Answer, in which they refuse his Request. But as this Subject is to be continued, we may be more particular in our next.

A Letter to the Publisher, in favour of Authors, with a Bill of Pope Leo X. against Piratical Booksellers, &c.

Mr Urban,

WE live in an Age which values itself exceedingly upon its Learning, and perhaps has reason so to do; but then ought we not to look a little forward, and have some Regard to our Posterity, that this great Blessing may be continued down to them? From whence does Learning arise but from Numbers of considerable Writers of all Kinds?—How are such Writers to be procured to any Country but by giving them Encouragement?—How can they be encouraged but by securing to them their own Works?—And can a Legislature be better employed than in making sufficient:

ufficient Provision to so good an End? I am told there's above a Score of Acts of Parliament existing, which relate to the tanning and tawing of *Hides*, and there can be no Offence against any one of them, but what is very narrowly looked into, and the Offenders severely punished: Yet there's no body but thinks all their Severities prudent and necessary in order to secure so valuable a Manufacture to this Nation. Now the Business of writing and printing I really in my Conscience think to be of as great Consequence to this Island as the tanning and tawing of *Hides*; and therefore cannot but wish they may be in some Measure put upon a Level; at least that it may not be in the Power of every common Printer or Book-seller to flea a poor Author of his Skin (for such is the taking from him his Copy) and then tan and taw it as he thinks fitting, without being under any Regulation or Act of Parliament.

What a Regard was paid to Authors, even in the dark Ages of Popery, will appear from a Bull given by a Pope above 200 Years ago to one of these Gentlemen for the securing him his Copy. I shall rake the Liberty to present this to your Perusal, exactly as it is printed in the Book itself to which it relates, and then translate it into *Englis*.

L E X

Leonis Decimi Pont. Maximi
Julii Sanctione
Decretoq;

Bibliopola, Mercator, Impressor,
Instruorve Librarius, Quisque cs,
Opus Castigationum & variaz
Lectionis in P. Virgilium Maronem
A Jo. Pierio Valeriano Editum
Intra Decennium Pierio Ipso Invito
Ne Imprimito;

Neve alibi aut aliter quam
Permissu ejus Impressum
Venale Habeto

S A N C T I O.

Qui contra hujus Decreti Sententiam
Ierit Feceritve, Anathema Ili
Et Poena Pecuniaria Centum Aur. Duc.
Multra cito.
Dat. Romæ, apud Sanctum Petrum sub
annulo Piscatoris Die XXVI. Martii
M L. XXI. Pont. nostri Anno nono.
i. e.

"LAW of Pope Leo the Tenth;
Whereby he commands, ordains, and
decrees, That no Bookseller, Merchant,
Printer or Publisher of Books, who-
ever he be, shall within ten Years print,
or expose to Sale, the Work intitled,

*The Castigations and various Readings
upon P. Virgilius Maro, set forth by Jo.
Pierius Valerianus, at any other Time
or Place, or in any other Form and
Manner, than by his Consent and Per-
mission. Whoever shall oppose, or act
contrary to the Tenour of this Decree,
Be he DAMNED, and fin'd in a Sum of
a Hundred Solid Ducats. Given at St
Peter's at Rome, under the Seal of the
Fisher, the 26th Day of March 1521.
in the Ninth Year of our Pontificat.*"

As to the former Part of this Sentence
the *Pirates* of our Age would be under
no great Uneasiness about it; but as to
the latter, it would not be at all unjust
if it were more strictly executed upon
them for every Offence.

From the *Prompter*, No. 48.

The Author quotes a familiar Letter of Mr
Pope's, in whose Hands *Points of Weight* says
he, assume an Easiness, and Trifles become in-
structive and considerable; it slides with an
easy Felicity from the Unconstancy of Men to
the Fidelity of Dogs; and he chuses it because
that faithful Species has been lately attacked in
our New's-Papers.

Part of a Letter from Mr. Pope to Henry
Cromwell, Esq; October 19th, 1709.

S I R,

"THAT Quiet, which Cowley calls the
Companion of Obscurity, was not
wanting to me, unless it was interrupted by
those Fears, you so justly guess I had for our
Friend's Welfare. 'Tis extremely kind in
you to tell me the News, you heard of him,
and you have deliver'd me from more Anxiety
than He imagines me capable of on his Ac-
count, as I am convinc'd by his long Silence.

However the Love of some Things rewards
itself, as of Virtue, and of Mr. Wycherly.—
I am surpris'd at the Danger you tell me,
He has been in, and must agree with you,
that our Nation wou'd have lost, in Him
alone, more Wit, Probity, and Good Nature,
than wou'd have remain'd (for ought I know)
in all the Rest of it.—My Concern for his
Friendship will excuse me (since I know you
honour Him so much, and since you know I
love Him above All Men) if I sent a Part of
my Unassin'si to you, and tell you, that
there has not been wanting One (who is Every
Way a Scoundrel, but that he had the
Luck to be born a Gentleman) that has more
than once insinuated malicious Untruths of
me to Mr. Wycherly, which I fear may
have had some Effect upon Him. If so, He
will have a greater Punishment for his Credu-
lity, than I could wish Him, in That Fel-
low's Acquaintance. The Loss of a faithful
Creature is something, tho' of never so con-
temptible

H

Temple's a One; and if I were to change my Dog, for such a Man, as the aforesaid, I should think my Dog undervalued; who follows me about as constantly, here, in the Country, as I was us'd to do Mr *Wycheley* in the Town.

Now I talk of my Dog, that I may not treat of a worse Subject, which my Spleen tempts me to, I will give you some Account of Him; a Thing not wholly unprecedented, since *Monsieur* (to whom I am but a Dog, in Comparison) has done the very same Thing of his Cat. *Dic mihi quid melius desideres quam?* You are to know then, that, as 'tis Likeness, that begets Affection, so my favourite Dog is a *little* one, a *lean* one, and none of the *fat* sort. He is not much a *Sparrow* in his *Fawning*, but has (what might be worth many a *Man's* While, to imitate from him) a *dumb*, *surley*, sort of Kindness, that rather shows itself, when He thinks me ill used by others, than when we walk quietly, and peaceably, by ourselves. If it be the chief Point of Friendship to comply with a Friend's *Motions*, and *Inclinations*, He possesses This, in an eminent Degree: He lies down, when I sit; and walks, where I walk, which is more than very many Good Friends can pretend to, witness our Walk, a Year ago, in *St James's Park*.—Histories are more full of Examples of the Fidelity of Dogs, than of Friends, but I will not insist upon many of them, because it is possible some may be almost as fabulous, as Those of *Pyrrhus* and *Orestes*, &c. I will only say for the Honour of Dogs, that the two ancient and esteemable Books, (Sacred, and prophane) extant, (*viz.* the *Scripture*, and *Homer*) have a particular Regard to these Animals. That of *Toby* is the more remarkable, because there was no manner of Reason to take Notice of the Dog, besides the great Humanity of the Author. And *Homer's* Account of *Ulysses's* Dog *Argus*, is the most pathetic imaginable, all the Circumstances consider'd, and an excellent Proof of the old Bard's good Nature. *Ulysses* had left him at *Ithaca*, when he embark'd for *Troy*, and found him on his Return, after Twenty Years, (which by the Way, is not unnatural, as some Criticks have said, since I remember the *Dam* of my Dog, who was Twenty-two Years old, when she died). May the *Omen* of Longevity prove fortunate to her Successor! You shall have it in Verse; which see p. 45. *Pindarch* (who it I have any Taste, is the Greatest of moral Philosophers) relating, how the *Athenians* were oblig'd to abandon *Athens*, in the Time of *Themistocles*, steps back again, out of the Way of his History, to describe the lamentable Cries, and Howlings, of the poor Dogs, when left behind. He makes Mention of one, that follow'd his Master across the Sea to *Salamis*, where he died,

and was honour'd with a Tomb, by the *Athenians*, who gave the Name of the *Dogs-Tomb*, to that Part of the Island, where he was buried.—This Respect to a Dog, from the most polite People in the World, is very observable.—A Modern Instance of Gratitude to a Dog (tho' we have but few such) is, that the Chief Order of *Denmark* (now called the Order of the Elephant) was instituted in Memory of the Fidelity of a Dog, nam'd *Wild-Brat*, by one of their Kings, who had been deserted by his Subjects, and gave this Motto, or to this effect, which still remains; *Wild-Brat was faithful*.—Sir *William Trumbull* has told me a Story, which He had from one, that was present, when our King *Charles the First* being with some of his Court, during his Troubles, and a Discourse arising, what sort of Dogs deserve Pre-eminence; and it being on all Hands agreed to belong, either to a *Spaniel*, or *Greyhound*, the King gave his Opinion on the Part of the *Greyhound*, Because (said He) it has all the Good Nature of the other, without the *Fawning*. A fine Piece of Satire upon his Courtiers, with which I will conclude my Discourse of Dogs: Call me a *Cynick*, or what you please, in Revenge for all this Impertinence, I will be contented, provided you will but believe me, when I say a bold Word for a *Christian*, That, of All Dogs, you will find none more faithful, than,

Yours, &c. A. Pope

The Craftsman, April 26. No. 450.

MR D'auvers, after insisting on the Advantages which would accrue to the Publick from the dying Confessions of notorious Criminals in high Stations, gives us a Speech he has made for Card. *Cesari*, supposing him on a Scaffold, and ready to be executed. The Cardinal confesses himself guilty of robbing a Barn of Oats and Hay, of contriving a pernicious Contract with Money-Merchants; of imposing Taxes, and cramming his own Pockets with the Money; engrossing his Prince; Corruption; Intolence; Lying; Misapplication of a sacred Fund, &c. All Topicks which had been before handled by the *Craftsman* in different Modes and Forms; and in our Opinion with better Spirit and Humour, therefore we thus pass it by, to make room for original Letters, and other Subjects more novel, and, we hope, more entertaining.

Fig's Journal April 25. No. 339.

FOG pursues his Argument, began p. 185, that Luxury is the Ruin of a Nation, which he exemplifies in the

Fate of the *Athenians*; and quotes Father *Belind*, who speaks of them to this Effect—"A Passion for Theatrical Representations, was one of the principal Causes of the Delusion, and Corruption of *Athens*." That Author goes on to shew the Degrees of Declension of that State from its antient Glory, as he finds it in *Monf. Torrell's* Preface to the Translation of the Orations of *Demosthenes*. They were no more, says that Writer, the same *Athenians*, who being threatened with an Invasion of *Barbarians*, pulled their Houses to Pieces to build Ships with the Materials, and whose Women stoned the Person who proposed to pacify the great Monarch, either by a Tribute or Homage; and by a Deduction of many other Particulars, shewing by what Means the People at length conceived a most insurmountable Aversion to Fatigue and Danger, which they began to look upon as not fit for Freeman, as they improperly call'd themselves, brings his Account to the Death of *Epaminondas*. No sooner, says he, were they delivered from this Enemy, but they fell into Sloth and Indolence, that Wealth which should have serv'd for their Defence, was consumed in Games and Shows; the Representations of the Theatre were preferred to the Exercises of the Camp; great Generals were no more applauded; all their Acclamations were given to Players. A *Lacedemonian* observing the vast Charge of the Representations, and the Bustle made by the Magistrates who presided over their public Games, cried out, there could be no Wisdom in that City, which gave so serious an Application to such frivolous Things.

After all, says *Plutarch*, to consider the best of these Spectacles, which were the Tragedies, of what Advantage were they to *Athens*? *Themistocles* surrounded the City with strong Walls, *Pericles*, by his Magnificence and fine Taste, embellish'd and adorn'd it; *Miltiades* by his generous Bravery strengthened its Liberties; and the temperate Conduct of *Cimon* gain'd it in Effect the Government of all *Greece*. If the wise Poetry of *Euripides*, the sublime Diction of *Sophocles*, or the Eucrin of *Eschilus*, have procur'd the like Advantage to *Athens*, I consent, that the dramatick Pieces shall be placed among the Trophies of the Commonwealth.

Thus, adds *Fog*, too great an Attention to Theatrical Entertainments enervated the bravest and wisest People of anti-

ent *Greece*; yet something is to be said for those Dramatick Entertainments, which cannot be urged to justify the more effeminate and expensive Amusements of the present Age; they might have been writ to recommend Virtue and Honour; and tho' the People might run to see them only for their Diversion, yet the Moral might steal into their Souls, and mend their Hearts; but I would fain know whether a Man ever returned wiser from an Opera than he was before he went, except he repented and laugh'd at his own Folly.

Fog has other Reflections, but little different from what we have lately given in several Extracts from him and other Writers.

From the *Weekly Spark*.

Q Gentlemen, is it your Opinion, that the Lectures preached at this Time against the Papists can do any great good?

A. We believe, a Farce, a Ballad, or a Harlequinade might do more; for, as the Impostures, Follies, and Absurdities of the *Papists* Religion have been already sufficiently laid open, it seems to give too much Credit to the idle Arguments advanced in the Support of it, to treat them seriously, and Ridicule is a Test they are not able to bear.

Q. Why is a bad Author, commonly called a Grubstreet Author, since I never heard of any remarkable Writers living in that Place?

A. One very remarkable Writer lived there, and that was *John Fox*, who compiled the *Book of Martyrs* or *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, and it is very probable the saying might take Rise from him, the Papists often calling him by way of Contempt the Grubstreet Author, and his Work the Grubstreet Writings.

Universal Spectator, April 26. No 339.

Of the Spleen and Vapours.

THE Letter-Writer complains that *Mr Stoncastle* has not treated of these Subjects in the Manner he cou'd wish, and being sensible of their Effects hopes to succeed better in their Descriptions. He calls them painful Follies of the Mind, which the strongest Reason cannot avail against, and Distempers which make us sick without a Disease, fearful without Danger, and angry without Provocation. The more seriously we think of them we add the more dangerous Fuel to them. He cannot think, when any one labours under this

this Malady, even a rigorous Application to Religion (proper in all other Cases) then advisable, because 'tis the Nature of it to fill the Head with Scepticism, *Free-thinking* and *Despair*, and as he believes most of the *Self-Murders* that have been committed took their Rise from the *Spleen*, so he doubts not but the *Contempt of Christianity* may be justly attributed to the same Cause. How many *Volumes* of the *Tindalls* of *several Ages* have been composed thro' the *Inspiration* of the *Spleen*? We omit the Instances he gives, having before described the like under the Name of the *Hyp*, See Vol. II. p. 1062.

The *Old Whig*, No. 4, 5, 6.

ASSERTS, in his own, and in the Name of all *Consistent Protestants*, that the sacred Writings are the only *sure, authentick, and infallible* Rule of the Faith and Practice of every Christian, protests against allowing the Decrees of *any Councils, Synods or Convocations* to be of equal Authority, and displays at large the Right of private Judgment in every Man as to Matters of Religion. But a Writer in the *Conrart* having attacked him in form, we proceed thereto.

Daily Conrart, April 17.

Considerations on the Principles of the Old Whig, See p. 147, 148, 149.

AS there is not the least Violation or Invasion attempted or designed against our *Civil or Religious Liberty*, what Reason can there be for setting on foot such a Paper as the *Old Whigg*, the *Dis-sources* in which can only tend to inspire Men of *warm Imaginations*, with this mistaken Notion, that *Liberty* is not sufficiently secured by the *Constitution*?

The *Old Whig*, No 5. tells us, many young Men are inspired almost to *Enthusiasm* with the Spirit of *Reformation*, by reading the Works of Lord *Shaftsbury* and others; he compares it to the *Greek and Roman* Virtue; and recommends such *Enthusiasm* as the best for a State. But I think, from the Consequences thereof to *K. Charles I.* and *Monarchy* itself, every Kind of *Enthusiasm* dangerous to a State; as to the *Writings* of Lord *Shaftsbury*, they have done irreparable Mischief to *Christianity*, and consequently to all Society and Government, in having been one of the chief Causes of the *Infidelity* of the present Age; and I am surprized, that one who pleads for the Right of *private Judgment*, and seems zealous to remove

every Thing that reflects Dishonour on the Name of *Protestants*, should be so *inconsistent*, as to speak so favourably of those *Writings*, which are a *Reproach* to *private Judgment*, and reflect the greatest *Infamy* on the *Protestant Cause*, by representing the noble Author in that favourable and deceitful Light, "as an Enemy to *Enthusiasm* of the religious Sort," which is the Character he endeavours to fix on all *Revelation*.

I agree with the *Old Whig*, 'that the grand Basis of the *Reformation*, and Support of the *Protestant Cause*, is the Right of *private Judgment*, which every Man has to chuse his Religion, and judge of the Evidences of a *Revelation*; but I must differ with him in this Point, that he who rejects all *Revelation*, is entitled to the same Privileges with *Christian Believers*?

Mr *Locke*, in his *Letter concerning Toleration*, asserts, 'that those are not at all to be tolerated, who deny the Being of God; because Promises, Covenants, and Oaths, which are the Bonds of human Society, can have no Hold upon an *Atheist*'?

This ought to have been extended to all who reject the *Revelation* of the *Gospel*, whether *Deists, Fatalists*, or the like. For these as effectually dissolve the Bonds of Society, as the most professed *Atheists* can do. For it is not the Belief of a God, abstractedly consider'd, that can make any Man regard his Promises, Covenants, or Oaths; but the Hopes and Fears of *Rewards and Punishments* in a future State, which are the Consequences of the Belief of a God; and therefore *Infidels*, &c. are not entitled to the same Privilege with *Christian Believers*; and consequently it is not true, as he seems to maintain, that no positive or negative Discouragements or Inconveniencies of any Kind, ought to be inflicted on any one for his rejecting all *Revelation*, particularly the *Revelation* of the *Gospel*; because the Reason concludes as strong against them as against *Atheists*, viz. that no Oath can hold them, therefore no Government can have any *Security* in entrusting them.

Our Author cannot believe or allow, that an exact moral Man can be sincere in his rejecting the Evidence of the truth of the *Gospel* *Revelation*, or of *Rewards and Punishments* in a future State. But tho' there have been many excellent Subjects, faithful to their Prince, and true to their private and public Engagements, who have in their Hearts, if not

in *Profession*, rejected the Evidence of Revelation, yet surely, says he, no Man will affirm this can be any Reason—why in a christian Country it ought not to be required of those who take any public Trust to make Profession of their Belief of the Truth of the Christian Revelation.

It may be ask'd,—Will this prevent *Unbelievers* from coming into Offices of Trust and Power? Most certainly it will not. But may it not be asked on the other Side,—Will not the declaring, that *Atheists, Deists, Fatalists*, or any Persons who deny a future State, have the *same* Right with *Christians* to be admitted into Offices of Trust and Power? Will not this *encourage* and *harden* these Men in their *Infidelity*? Will it not reflect the greatest *Dishonour* upon the *Christian Religion*, to make such a *public Declaration* as this,—“That *Infidelity* ought equally to *entitle* Men to the *Favour* of the *Civil Power* in a Christian Country, as the most *firm Belief* of a future State?”

He concludes, That as to Reformation either in Church or State—If the Demands of all Malecontents were complied with, new Sects would arise in their Places—For that, if Men will not stop when once the *Essentials of Truth and Liberty* are secur'd, there is no End of Reformation.

The *Old Whig*, April 24. 1735.

In answer to the foregoing.

IF there are a *set of Men* daily contending for Wealth and Power, who have ever been the *Destroyers of Liberty*, he thinks there is some *Reason to fear* an *Attack on Liberty* may be made, and if this *Set of Men* (puffed up with Power) should interfere in the Disposal of Royal Favours, and not even refrain their Insolence from *Majesty* it self, in this Case he apprehends the *Attack* already begun. Again, when a weekly Paper is dispers'd by *Zealots* to villify the *best Men*, only because they are *Lovers of Liberty*, the *Attack* is fairly advanc'd. Lastly, if there are certain *Laws* * actually in *Force* repugnant to *Liberty* (and sometimes carried into Execution) and that even in the most valuable *Branches* of it, namely those of *chusing and exercising our own Religion*, and of *educating our own Children*, such *Seasons* are peculiarly proper to demand a full Enjoyment of our natural Rights.

* See Dr Gousson's *Codex*.

The judicious Critick (says he) did not consider that the Publication of Principles of full and equal Liberty under the present Reign and Administration is the highest Compliment can be paid to them, as it supposes Liberty has now its proper Encouragements, and that such Sentiments may be maintain'd without Offence.

It is pleasant to observe, that this Gentleman, tho' he admits all the Promises laid down in the *Old Whig*, he will not have the Complaisance to let the certain Conclusions follow—Concludes with remarking upon the Synods of Scotland discharging Ministers and Preachers to accept Presentations from lay Patrons, how amply they are exercising the Power they condemn in other Churches.

Observations on the Hymn to the Trinity in the Gentleman's Magazine for August, 1734.

Supreme essential One, adored In Coeternal Three.

REMARK.

Against Coeternal Three, it is objected,

1. THE St Athanasian Creed is directly contrary to this: For it says, *there are not three Eternals.*

2. There is an Impossibility of there being *three Eternals.*

For if there could be three Eternals, there could be three first Causes, three necessary self-existent Beings. But necessary Existence of three, excludes all Possibility of it's having been otherwise than that these three should have existed eternally. Suppose the three either equal or unequal in Power, there would in either Case be a Possibility of such an exerting of Power, as to make the Existence of every of the three precarious. Therefore there cannot be three necessary self-existent Beings, three first Causes, or three Eternals. One Eternal Being infinite in Power, must necessarily exist, having neither Superior, nor Equal.

Supreme essential One, adored

In Shemims. Or in Habitations three. or, Of Sense in Objects three.

1. The Voice from Heaven.
2. The Man Christ Jesus.
3. The Descent of the Dove.

In the Collect for *Trinity Sunday*, we acknowledge the Glory of the *Trinity*, and worship the *Unity*. We acknowledge the three most illustrious Manifestations of the one God; and we worship the one God, who dwelled in Christ, reconciling the World unto himself.

PRIZE.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No. XV.

EPIGRAM 1.

TWO masters no man e'er cou'd please,
In sacred writ is told;
I fear it meant two mistresses,
If so, the rule will hold:
Whole Two! say where's the man can say
He pleas'd One mistress half a day?

EP. 2. Spoke extempore to a LADY who ask'd
what this WORLD was like.

THIS world is a prison in every respect,
Whose walls are the heavens in common,
The gaoler is sin, and the prisoners men,
And the feters are nothing but—Woman.

EPIGRAM 3.

SAYS Roger to his wife, My dear!
The strangest piece of news I hear!
An *edict* soon the land will pass
To purge the matrimonial class,
Cuckolds, if any such there be,
Must to a man be thrown i'th' sea.
She smiling cry'd, My dear, you seem
Surpriz'd: pray ha'n't you learn'd to swim?

P. 551.) CLEOPHILUS.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No. XVI.

EP. 1. FOG and DANVERS.

FOG rails, that placemen over-run the realm;
Caleb bespatters the great man at helm.
Both labour hard, and reckon on success,
But each in th' end will prove himself an ass:
For death itself ne'er lessens men in place,

EPIGRAM 2. On PRINTING.

HORSES and asses, flies and devils do
Their labour in the printing art bestow,
No wonder, thence such loads of lumber rise,
Dulness and maggots, calumny and lies.

EP. 3. On Mr James Figg the Prizefighter dying of a Lethargy.

BRave Figg is conquer'd, who had conquer'd all,
Yet death can boast but little by his fall,
For, half afraid, he threw a leaden dart,
And maim'd him, e'er he pierc'd his noble heart.
Th' undaunted hero, grimly, as he fell,
Look'd for his arms, and swore by heav'n and hell,
Death never shou'd his conquest have secur'd
Had he fought fairly with a staff or sword.

HUMBLE-BEE.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No. XVII.

EP. 1. On Dean SWIFT's Deafness.

WHAT though the dean hears not the knell
Of the next church's passing bell,
What though the thunder from a cloud,
Or that from female tongue more loud,
Alarm not: at the draper's ear
Chink but Wood's half pence, and he'll hear.

EP. 2. On the 501. Prize Proposed Vol IV. p. 382

ALL try who dare: to one the prize is given,
Take thou *Cave's* money, let me win thy
heaven.

EP. 3. Advice to the dashing--Scriblers.

SINCE scriblers introduc'd the art of dashing,
Letters and words seem going out of fashion;
Under dumb strokes--are fine conceptions lurking,
But prove alas! abortive in the working:
Pray, sirs, (if you have wit) in words express it,
Dull heads mayn't do you justice, lest to guess it--

CLOE.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No. XVIII.

EP. 1. To a Gentleman who is fond of kissing Men
when he greets them.

WHene'er we meet, you say I am unkind
To shun your lips, I am of *Martial's* mind,
If of my *thyself* you the cause demand,
Then to be plain, I chuse to kiss your hand.

EP. 2. Wrote before Bp B---T's History.

DE REIZ in egotisms falls short of thee,
His books are minutes, thine an history.
Pride, disappointment did thy soul intrige,
Against known truths thou open war dost wage,
Saint in thy preface, *Mendez* in each page--
Thy last will shews thou would'st earn's penance
live,

There is not shame, nor sorrow in the grave.

EP. 3. To CHLOE mistaken.

THOTH' other fair I sing and have in view,
Yet you are pleas'd, because you think 'tis
When e'er I draw a mistress, or a wife, [you
You beg the copy, and you say--'tis life.
Deluded nymph, forbear your fond desire,
'Tis not your picture, but you mine admire;
For whilst I seem your praises to advance,
'Tis but a copy of my countenance. Philaethes.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No. XIX.

EP. 1. On two Courtiers.

HAL once in place, in place again would be,
Bob still in place would keep it willingly.
Hal whilst in place, committed blunders many,
And Bob wou'd say he ne'er committed any.
Which blunder'd most? I think there is no doubt
One blunder'd in, the other in and out.

EP. 2. On a noted Wrangler.

CARPUS (whose frequent quarrels cost him dear
Whom nothing but coercive laws can fear,
Declares, if Lawyers should in heav'n be,
He ever will avoid their company.
Lawyers good places love, and heav'n has store.
Carpus, 'tis fear'd, thy lot's without the door.

EP. 3. On Right and Wrong.

ROBIN and Harry in dispute grow warm,
What one denies, the other does affirm;
If Robin's right, Hal's honour lies at stake,
If Harry's right, then Robin pains his neck.
Which e'er is right, Hal knows he cannot lose,
Bob, keep thy needle for a better use. *Wesion.*

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No. XX.

EPIGRAM 1.

YOU find me authors from the popish school
For my conviction--go you April fool!

F I

EPIGRAM 2.

EPIGRAM. 2.

Fair *Pell*, fir knight with deep concern you own
To mother church is such a convert grown,
Her father visits, tho' by you forbidden, —
Ah friend! I shrewdly fear thy wife's priest ridden.

EPIGRAM 3.

While strumpet *Joan* o'er-rul'd the papal see
Rome prov'd a mystry of iniquity.
Rare church infallible! who cou'd not gather
Itain marks to know *she* cheat from *holy father*.
Bl'nd hereticks indeed might err herem,
And take the *harlot* for the *man of sin*:
But when was mother church so out before,
For *holy Pope* to own — *Rome's* very *where*?

ANTI-POPE.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No XXI.

EP. 1. On *Pr. EUGENE's* Prayer. V. iv. p. 671.

O Heav'ns! a souldier's mattins on record!
Devotion in the army a watch-word!
Tremble, ye sons of *Mars*, and blush to hear,
When you blasphem, a pious general's pray'r.
The *Frissian*, and th' *Imperian*: hero-saint,
Have worth to shame a whole church militant.
Such only to true honour lead the way:
'Tis great to conquer, greater far to pray.

EP. 2. In syllabam longam in voce *Vertiginosus*, à D. SWIFT correptam. Vid. v. iv. p. 623.

Musarum antistes, Phæbi numerosus alumni,
Vix omnes numeros *Vertiginosus* habet.
Intentat charæ capiti vertigo ruinam:
Oh! servet cerebro nata Minerva caput.
*Vertigo nimium longa est, divine poetæ,
Dent tibi Pierides, donet Apollo, brevis.*

EP. 3. On *Dr SWIFT's* leaving his estate to idiots.

SWIFT, wond'rous genius, bright intelligence,
Pries the orphan-ideot's want of sense.
And rich in supernumerary pelf
Adopts posterity unlike himself.
To one great individual wit's confus'd!
Such eunuchs never propagate their kind:
Thus nature's prodigies bestow the gifts
Of fortune, their descendants are no *Swifts*.
When did prime statesman, for a scepter fit,
His ministerial successor beget?
No age, no state, no world can hope to see
Two *SWIFTS* or *W-L-P-E-S* in one family.

RUSTICUS.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No XXII.

EP. 1. On a Protestant gentleman marrying a Jewish lady.

JACK Gospel's married to a Jewish fool,
From this joint am'rous work,
(As ass and horse produce a mule.)
May be produce'd a *Turk*.

EPIGRAM 2.

Reason can conquer strength and force,
And beauty reason's plan,
As *Jack* can rule his merried horse,
But yet is rul'd by *Nem*.

EP. 3. *Occasion'd by a lady, whose parents were of ill repute, saying she was born under the signs of Mercury and Venus.*

FAIR *Cloe* boasts a birth surprising,
From eloquence and beauty rising,
Nay farther on still vaunts the fair,
That like them too her parents are;
But let her give her boasting over,
Or, faith, I will the truth discover:
For too much like them it is said,
The parents are of this fair maid,
For *Mercury* was pimp to *Jove*,
And a damn'd whore the queen of love!

TRITONIDES.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No XXIII.

EP. 1. To Sir Robert Walpole on reading the late pamphlets for and against the ministry.

FROM stinking bogs perfumes new strength
acquire,
By envy's breath thy blaze of fame mounts higher
Steel rubb'd by dirt improves and brighter shines,
And gold, the more 'tis try'd, the more refines.
So some bright *Venus* brighter does appear,
A sooty *Ethiops* plac'd in contrast near,
And *Phosphorus* ne'er glitters half so bright!
As when oppos'd by all the gloom of night.

EP. 2. To the Craftsman on the same.

Flint struck on steel but wakes its innate fire;
And battering makes its lustre sparkle higher,
Whilst *bras* and *lead* the more you work & beat,
Grow weaker, duller, and the more in heat.
But still reflect, ye *brass*en factious crew,
The steel, that's bright and sharp, can pierce ye too.

EPIGRAM. 3.

CLOE pursue the joys by me mark'd out,
Since *Hob* thy spouse in temper is a brute;
Let us in secret joys conspire, that he
As great a brute in silent shape may be. BLUNT.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No XXIV.

EPIGRAM 1.

A strumpet daughter to defend
From his wife's rage, *John* cries, *she'll mend*.
Mend quoth my dame, ah coxcomb! what?
What can be mended now ye for?
A whore and always one ye elf,
Why sure! — I know it by myself.

EPIGRAM 2.

Joan vows (to hearten timorous youth)
She ne'er saw ghost or thing uncivil,
Worse than herself — tho' once in truck
Joan do's believe she saw the devil.

EPIGRAM 3.

THE cards just dealt, as *Sylvia* gay
First in her turn prepar'd to play,
Her heart tow'rd *Will* (who shou'd espouse her)
Reaching — poor girl, she let a rowser:
blump! *Jessy* cries, 'tis plain the lady
Desires more wit — she trumps a ready.

DAY-JOHN.

PRIZE.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. N^o. XXV.

EP. 1. EPIGRAMS and DAGGERS.

Your epigrams like daggers shou'd be found,
As bright, as swift, sometimes as keen to wound.

EPIGRAM 2. On the same.

Both us'd to please, to punish, and defend,
With well-tun'd shining points they both shou'd end.

EPIGRAM 3. On the same.

Both yield us most delight, and most surprize.
When unforeseen their shining points arise

LACONIC.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. N^o. XXVI.

1. On D. Swift's endowing an hospital, for lunatics.

Great wit to madness sure is near ally'd.
This makes the dean for kindred thus provide.

2. Another on the said hospital being to be built on Oxmantown Green,

THE convenience of Oxmantown see in a true
sense:

It purges the city of every nuisance.
It's barracks † and hospital § cleanse many a bad
house: {house!}

O dean, make but room enough in thy new mad
† For Soldiers. § For poor Children.

EP. 3. EPIGRAM ENIGMATIC.

Och summer and winter I go the same rounds,
Yet never stir out of my place,
Without and within I am all scars and wounds,
But still am in very good case.

In cities and counties I carry the day,
All mortals observe how I stand.
The city lord mayor, and the courtier so gay,
Are mov'd by a turn of my hand.

Thrice so bright guards wait about me in ring,
Tho' there's present but one at a time:
Nor asoul of them all but has stain some great king
And resolves to repeat the same crime.

Whenever I speak, as I oftentimes do,
'Tis then I'm regarded the most.

Sir R—— has strut with his ribbon so blue,
But it's evident I rule the roast. Anticap.

EPIGRAM on MÆVIUS'S Epigram, p. 160,

PRIZE epigrams are bad, rash Mævius cries,
Nay, all are worst; 'tis hard to judge the prize.
But had himself put in at URBAN's call,
Where all are worst, we'd had a worst of all.

Another. By the same.

IF wits judge right, & fools wrong judgment pass,
Which Mævius is, let ev'ry reader guess;
Or all are very bad, or he's an ass. YARICO

The triple alliance. AN EPIGRAM.

FRANCE, Spain, and Sardinia together conspire
To set all the spirits of Europe on fire,
But what Gays old Eugene's hold, Sirs! not too fast.
'Tis a thousand to one I shall sweat you at last,
Give me but a George—then a pipe of Virginia
For all the proud boasts of France, Spain, & Sardinia

The SPIES.

WHEN Harangu'd the lordly Pope to maul,
Two Jesuits, their old master's spies,
Mixt with the herd in safe disguise,
With conventicle mien and face,
And ev'ry outward sign of grace.
The Preacher mainly laid about,
And Bellarmine's church notes did rout.
Concern now struck the list'ning pair
For mother church and Peter's chair.

But lo! as schism wou'd have it, he
At length fell foul on prelacy.

"Courage! my friend, bid one to t'other;
"Cou'd he do more, were he our brother?"

"I know him *intus & in cæus*;
"Tho' hir'd against us, he fights booty."

"War against Rome, tho' he proclaim,
"The church of England is his aim."

"Let but her bishops be run down
"By her false friends, the day's our own."

PHILALETHES.

DEATH and the DOCTOR.

An extempore, occasioned by an elegant poem in-
titled, *Æsculapius and Death*, in the Gentle-
man's Magazine for December 1734.

QUOTH Death to the Doctor where so fast
brother kill 'em {will on?}
With your two opiferque's to push the fates
To fair *Calia*, says he, to try my small pill on.
With your pill of a grain, emetics and potions,
Itum's antimonial and mercurial notions,
Zound's (cries old dry bones) you've made such a
slaughter

If you thus proceed, I'll have nought to do after;
And then in a rage drew his bow to the height—
With a twang sprung the yew so true to the sight.
The shaft flew a'flant 'tween a old C—w & Zany—
And tipp'd the poor doctor, who had tipp'd so
many— PHILANTOS.

1 A title assumed by the Apothecaries, but more pro-
perly applicable to Apollo, or Dr Ap—ly.
Opiferque per orbem Dicor. Ovid. Met.

2 Two noted Apothecaries.

Another Extempore on the same.

THAT death met the doctor, I do not much
wonder,

For death and the Doctor are seldom asunder.
If you would part them, and so save his breath,
Let not death kill the doctor, but the doctor kill
death— PHILANTOS.

From ANACREON.

BAUCIS that drunken crone as once the lay
Sick of a fever, thus to JOVE did pray.
Shou'd I escape this fit, I vow to take,
These hundred furs, no ale, but from the lake,
Wanting her wonted cups, when past all doubt
Of danger, the this cunning shift found out;
A fure she takes and thro' the bottom pries,
Where she at once an hundred furs elpies.

On Paulla. Martial Lib. 9. Epig. 5.

She'd farn have *Priscus*, and nobody blame her now
But he's lost her, and who can blame the man?
FATALIST.

D—HALL.

Horus ubi & recte vicinus jugis sams fons. Hor.

From noise & noise on the bank of *Thames*
Self loving fops, and trifle loving dames,
From bustling crowds (& what my hearing loaths)
The rout of coaches, and the blith of oaths,
From city streets ignominy in a tongue unknown,
(Which shews out my mob to opera prone)
And all the busy nothings of the town:
My mate to D..... directs her flight,
Whose peaceful shades and rural charms invite;
Whose awful spires command the distant fields
Where bounteous heav'n both health and plenty
yields.

Conduct me thro' the lofty rooms which stand,
True monuments of *Redgrave's* skilful hand.
The hall capacious for the *Christmas* feast:
The stairs with arms of ancient kindred grace.
Now to the cellar vaults where well-brew'd ale
With strength grows old & e'er growing stale,
Pleasant and mild, like its owner smiles,
Unlike in this, that it too soon beguiles:
Here's to his health, may joys unmixt still flow,
And ev'ry hour glass run as smooth as now:
And when with comfort his last sand is done,
Turn up the glass again to's virtuous son.
But if a foreign vintage takes you most,
Taste the best wines that *Portugal* can boast:
Those next our beer do *English* hearts most good,
French wines and politicks but sour our blood.
Then to the garden down the green descent,
And gaze by that what *Adam's Eden* meant.
Survey the fine canals whose silver glass
Reflects each smiling nymph's deluding face,
While echo may in a calm evening walk,
Repeat the am'rous virgin's lonely talk.
See there the swan with soft and spotless down,
Stills possibly by, as pleas'd with being shown:
Her emblem still, for if you come too near,
He scats about and leaves you where you were.
Hard by a brook does in a basin turn,
And like a river god makes that his urn:
What sweet refreshment in a sultry hour
In that time wat'ry bed to plunge all o'er!
Then with recruited vigour rise a gay
As *Dante* does each morning from the sea.

To part the walls peaches and nest'rins joyn,
And blushing grapes adorn the verdant vine.
Nice gravel walks of *Tartu* golden hue:
Smooth slaven greens delicious to the view.
Enamell'd beds in artificial maze,
We fancy *Baradell* in *Mecklin* lace.
Ruddy *Pomona's* of this our next regard,
Savouring the corners of one single yard:
The prudent master here improvement shews }
And ripe apples in his quickit' rows,
Whose generous juice his cyder press o'ersflows. }
How neat the dairy! where clean lasses turn
The well-press'd cheese and fragrant butter churn.
The stables, so magnificently great,
Might prais with some for a good manour seat,
Just such as *Caradine's*, is authors say,
The four leg'd stool of *Caligula*.
But I forbear unequal to sit forth
The place's beauty or its Owner's worth.
Enough for me to deck some humbler tale,
With rustick gauds gather'd from the vale,

To crown the blessings of the neighb'ring farms
And with low song the lads and lassies charm.
Like that when mowers whet their crooked mow,
Or early damsel shrills beneath her cow,
Or blithsome carter whistles to his team,
When jingling bells revive the tir'd and lame:
So *Opus* heretofore made brutes to dance,
As halers now the wooden shoes of *France*.
Thro' lowing herds or bleating flocks I roam,
Or joyn the chorus of a harvest home.
But when some jovial squire his hounds leads forth
Like *Goths* and *Vandals* pouring from the north.
I change my note, assum'd to be out-done
By *Sweetlips* tenor, or deep *Burman's* tone:
Then mount *Sorelle* eager for the toil,
Nor with the curate lag upon the soil.
But over hedge and ditch attend the squire,
To end the day with ale and logwood fire:
Admire his gelding, coax his fav'rite dog,
And sing of *Chevy Chase*, or *Molly Mag*.

A MODEST WISH

*Occasion'd by the perusal of an essay, on improving
and encreasing the strength of Great-Britain
and Ireland, by fornication, &c.*

Variam semper dant otia mentem. *Lucan Lib. 4.*

AS fields untill'd, grow rank for want of use,
And wild unprofitable herbs produce:
Spend all their virtue on unwholesome weed,
Unless supplied with serviceable seeds:
Such are th' excentric notions of the soul,
Such sprightly wits, that range without controul,
Having no certain study to pursue
“ Know not this moment what the next they'll do.
With whirlwinds of mistaken notions tost,
In labyrinths inextricable lost,
Restless they rove, and grope the gloomy way,
To every new delusion made a prey.
But limit's fixt, these giddy flights restrain,
With hold that heavenly gift, in golden rein,
Keep within bounds, and circumscribe the mind,
Which starts aside, and wanton's unconfin'd.
Thus have I seen an horse, his rider cast,
With double swiftness o'er the common haste,
Broke loose, into a thousand mischiefs run,
Which an experience'd guide wou'd wisely stan.
Grant me kind heaven some business, & some sense
Some time to think on my departure hence,
No idle hours in vanity to spend,
And *Agar's* wish should all my wishes end.

Mr URBAN,

I hugh'd so heartily at the surprising conclusion of ep'gram 3. No. V. p. 97. that my tea floun'd over. I blow'd my finger, and try'd if the *Latin* would bear the same turn, it being probably the case of sundry writers in that language.

*SAPE mihi coninx languens queriturq; gemitur
“ Instat moris spongia pallida, Bille, tua.
Indolui, sed max sedato corde repressi
Fictus, fata memos corrigere esse nefas.
Ne compono malis viciâ ratione ferendis,
By certum est, quicquid dii voluerit pati.
Non temere ingentis fuerat praesaga mali mens.
Flet! morbi infelix capitis, illa: valet.*

Quibus,

An *Entrail* from an Epistle not yet publish'd

Written by Richard Savage, Esq.

FROM *Codex* hear, ye ecclesiastic men,
This past'ral charge to *W—r, S—g V—n*,
Attend ye emblems of your F—'s mind!
Mark *faith*, mark *hope*, mark *charity*, defin'd,
On terms, whence no ideas ye can draw,
Pin well your *faith*, and then pronounce it *law*,
First wealth, a crozier next, your *hope* enflame;
And next church power, — a power o'er conscience claim;

In moles of worship *right of choice* deny,
Say, to convert, all means are fair — add, why?
'Tis charitable — let your powder decree,
That *persecution* then is *charity*,
Call reason error, *forms*, not *things*, display,
Let *moral doctrine* to *abstract* give way,
Sink demonstration, myst'ry preach alone,
Be thus *religion's* friend, and thus your *own*!

But *Efster* well it is honest truth extends,
Where *mystery* begins, *religion* ends.
In him (great modern miracle) we see
A priest, from av'rice, and ambition free;
One, whom no persecuting spirit fires;
Whose heart and tongue benevolence inspires:
Learn'd, not assuming; eloquent, yet plain;
Meek, tho' not tim'rous; conscious, tho' not vain;
Without craft, reverend; holy, without cant;
Zealous for truth, without enthusiast rant.
His *faith*, where no credulity is seen,
'Twixt infidel, and bigot, marks the mean;
His *hope*, no mixt militant on earth,
'Tis that bright crown, which heav'n reserves for
A priest, in *charity* with all mankind, [worth
His love to v'rue, not to sect confin'd,
Truth his delight, from him it flames abroad,
From him, who fears no being, but his God:
In him from christian, moral light can shine,
Nor mad with myst'ry, but a sound divine!
He wins the wife, and good, with reason's lore;
Then strikes their passions with pathetic power,
Where vice erects her head, rebukes the page;
Mix'd with rebuke, persuasive charms engage;
Charms, th' unthinking must to thought excite,
Lo! vice less vicious! virtue more upright:
Him copy, *Codex*, that the good, and wise,
Who so abhor thy heart, and head despise,
May see thee now, tho' late, redeem thy name,
And glorify what else is dam'd to fame.

But should some *claustrum*, aping wit severe,
The poet's sure rum'd baptis' lay, and sneer?
Shame on that narrow mind so often known,
Which in one mode of faith, owns worth alone,
Sneer on, rail, wrangle! — nought this truth repels,
Virtue is *virtue*, where'er the dwells,
And sure, where learning gives her light to shine,
Her's is all praise, if her's, *'tis, Efster*, thine.
Thee boast dissenters, we with pride may own
Our *Tillson*, and *Rome*, her *Fenelon*.

Occasioned by the foregoing.

FOR cruel murder doom'd to *Hempden* death,
S—e, by royal grace, prolong'd his breath.
Well might you think, he'd spend his *future* years
In *prayer*, in *fasting*, and *repentant* tears:
The least you could expect, for bloody strife
To make atonement, was a *peaceful* life.

But, O vain hope! — the truly *Savage* cries,
'Priests, and their slavish doctrines, I despise.
Shall I —

Who, by *free thinking* to *free action* fir'd,
In midnight brawls a deathless name acquir'd,
Now stoop to learn of *ecclesiastic men*,
To *truth* and *peace* confine my willing pen,
And write like *Codex, W—r, S—g V—n*?
No: arm'd to rhyme, at *priests* I'll take my aim,
Tho' *prudence* bids me *murder* but their *fame*.
Thus he, while others hail the happy men
Malign'd by such a toe, traduc'd by such a pen!

Adje.

To a young lady whose name was inscrib'd on a glass
full of wine with this motto:

Let virtue be — A guide to thee.

By a Gentleman aged but 18,

UNBLEMISH'd as the diamond may'tt thou shine,
Smooth as the glass, and sparkling as the
Thy humour free, avoiding still offence, [wine,
May art thy wit, and age improve thy sense!
Yet shou'd each grace to finish thee combine,
And o'er thy form diffuse an air divine,
Yet shou'd the pow'rs of love thy steps attend,
Point ev'ry glance, and ev'ry feature mend,
May virtue crown the vast applause with praise,
And judgment fix the youth thy beauty sways.
The passion tost, its course when fancy steers
Midst stormy joys, false hopes, and groundless
fears,

Wrecks on a fatal whirl of loose desires,
And all the lover in the spouse expires,
Thou to a just esteem thy beauties owe,
To merit grateful, but unmov'd by show:
Gay without lightness, grave without distaste,
Fair without pride, and without coldness chaste.
Thus shou'd the bloom that taints thy features
And all that harmony of shape decline, [pine,
More charms than time resumes, thine age shall
boast, *youthful*
And the wife friend succeed the blooming toast.

MONTANUS.

Upon reading late accounts from VIENNA.

WHEN good *Aeneas* from his native shore,
Troy's dear remains for promis'd *Latium*
bore,

Juno, *Jove's* bitter threw, and haughty queen,
(Nor fire, nor exile, cou'd abate her spleen)
Resolves, against relentless Fate's decree,
Her *Carthage* shou'd the world's proud-mistress be!
Heav'n to her schemes averse, to hell she goes:
Call'd forth by magick spells *Alecto* rose.

The hated race at last has crost the main.
I purchas'd storms, and *Dido* sigh'd in vain.
If he must have *Latinus*' royal maid:
Make him thro' blood to love & empire wade.
Thus furious *Juno* spake. The fiend was joy'd,
To be by spite beyond her own employ'd.

So royal *L—s* conjures up the Turk,
To do ambition's and the devil's work,
His with *Mahomet* wou'd reconcile,
Knew the impostors *why*, in hell they'd smile.
Think, *Europe's* *Phar'ron*, think, yourself must grant
If this be *CHRISTIAN*, *Philzelm's* a saint.

Senions.

THE WORM DOCTOR'S HARANGUE.

MOOR of Moor hall—*With nothing at all
He flew the fam'd dragon of Wantley.*
Old Ballad.

SINCE the whole brotherhood of quacks
Have leave to day to vend their packs,
Dispensing each, arcana for sick
Enough to make a very horse sick;
Depending on your candid spirit
And all the deference due to merit,
I in my turn ascend the rostrum
To speak the praises of my nostrum;
A medicine of approv'd condition—
Sir—I'm the famous worm physician.

What strange narrations ev'ry week
In print my powder's praise bespeak!
Subscrib'd, (by patients of capacity)
With name and place to their veracity.
Of those whose entrails have been freed
From this devouring reptile breed,
By clusters chasing out their gangs,
Some arm'd with wolfish snouts and phangs,
Some form'd like dragons, dire to view,
And long, as that fam'd *Cadmus* flew,
Tho' 'cause I hate the lying trick
Plain truth to own—not quite so thick.
Flat joynted—all the vermin rout
My dose expels—with heads—without,
As num'rous, rare, and odd a crew
As e'er *Nie's* mud expos'd to view.
Nor, only, can I make my boasts
From news, and bills on pissing posts;
The muse, the muse, immortal fame
Bestows, and far renews my name.
Who has not read my medicines praise
In the bright bard of *Twickenham* lays
Who (blest with *Horace's* facility)
In lyrics owns my try'd ability,
My worth, importance—in such sort
As strikes the college *a la Mort*.
He proves that men of all degrees
Have the vermicular disease.
Nay, shows in strictness of the letter,
Whole human race is nothing better;
Of each condition, sex, and nation,
Kin to that crawling generation,
One genus, tho' of various species
As he demonstrates on the thesis.
For instance—we of worms proceed,
All know that worms at last we feed,
Beginning, end, and middle way
Mankind their vermin breed display.
The miser fully we describe
A reptile of the muck worm tribe;
A silk-worm seems the glossy beau;
And slovens, earth-worm—nature's show.
The sluggard we define a slow worm;
Sets grubbs, and drury's nymph a glow worm;
Scholars and book worms suit conditions;
The death-watch are we poor physicians.
This and such like, in lasting verses,
The bard of matchless fame rehearses;
Mankind, in my behalf, informing
They plainly stand in need of worming.
All parties, and all ranks have got 'em
Within and out, from top to bottom.

The frisking maggot-kind affair
The head, ascends the tail.
'Twas some such worm-disorder'd pass
Sure brought crude merc'ry in of late,
And now the madness is at top
Kills patients with the pill and drop.
Sure symptom that the worm-mad crowd are
In need of my specific powder,
It's wond'rous faculties and cures
To lastest Times its fame ensures,
Or shou'd it fall a prey to foes,
Th' immortal credit *Pope* bestows
To latest ages shall transmit me,
And—worms will never dare to eat me.

The following EPIGRAM was occasion'd by seeing, in the Church-yard of *Reculver* † in *Kent*, the Grave of a young Woman aged 15, who with *Capt. Hutton*, *Baron Essex*, and others, was in *January* last drowned on that coast, and who might have saved her life, had not she entreated her Mother to take her place in the Boat, when the Sloop *Neposine* was stranded. Her name was *Holden*.
† See p. 200 H

HOLDEWA ET ACILIA. *Scriptis O. B. at 13.*

*M*atri lac dantem sicut gens *Romula* natam,
Solum *Hæc* furctus causa salvis erat.
Anglica sponte necem virgo pro matris subivit,
Funera naq; illi depulit, ipsa tulit.
Hæc! quam diversa meruisset sorte puella!
Pecit *Roma* (1) erat, *Anglia* busta negat.

(1) The Temple of Piety was erected on the Spot where *ACILIA* gave suck to her Mother in Prison.

We recommend the foregoing Subject to our English Bards.

Wrote with a lead pencil on the green-house wall at *Chatsworth*, the seat of his grace the duke of *Devonshire*.

*C*ruilem fugiens *Scotia* regina tumultum,
Fertur in antiquâ hâc clausa fuisse domo.
Hanc si vidisset qualis nunc quantaque, vellet
Exilium regnis proposuisse suis!
Te profugam, ô regina, nefas plorare fuisse,
Felix metâ fuga cui paradysus erat. *M. F.*

The foregoing Englished extempore.

W^Hen *Scotland's* queen, her native realms ex-
pel'd,

In ancient *Chatsworth* was a captive held,
Had then the pile to its new charms arriv'd,
Happier the captive than the queen had liv'd!

What sighs in pity of her state cou'd rise,
That found the fugitive in *Paradise*. *C. C.*

Wrote on the same wall under the foregoing.

*Q*ualiter in mediis quam non speraveret, urbem
Attonitus *Venetam* navita cernit aquis,
Sic improvvis, emergens è montibus imis
Attollit sese *Dreuziana* domus.

Englished, extempore.

N^OT Sailors view with more astonish'd eyes
On open seas *Venetian* tow'rs arise,
Than from the mountains, strangers with delight
See unexpected *Chatsworth's* charm the sight.

TO FIDELIA.

FIDELIA, I find, a retinue of poets,
From the highest clads, quite down to the
low wits,
From *Apollo's* true sons, to his vain imitators,
Most humbly profess themselves your adores.
Friend *Urban's* judicious,—he gives but the name
Of such, whose encomiums are *smoke* and no *flame*
Tho' their panegyricks, he reckons but lumber,
Yet their names, cypher-like, may mount up the
number.

I hope, dear *Fidella*, as loyal, as witty, (ty,
Nor doubt I the least, but you're youthful and pret-
It quarrels shoud' rise with the *Don*, or *Monsieur*,
Will engage each admirer to go *Volunteer*.
A company soon, I believe you cou'd raise
To fight for the king, and to sing in your praise,
And sure greas exploits they'd perform,—it they
fight,

With but half the spirit, to which you can write.
Like *Pallas*, the goddess of arms and of arts,
At once you'll inspire both their heads and their
hearts.

Your genius appears too in some of their lays,
And the rivals grown friendly unite in your praise,
For in your sweet numbers, are such potent
charms, [to arms.

Shou'd you once command 'em—they'll all rush
So *Gracian Corinna* inspir'd old and young,
And her country was sav'd, by the force of her
song.

Songs, odes, and epistles, I've wrote,—and
what not!

And ventur'd amongst the *male bards* to the grove,
And once I design'd to have try'd on the *thorns*,
Propos'd by *Sylvanus* for *pounds* and for *fame*,
But soon as *Fidella's* bright genius was seen
Set off, and applauded in his *Magazine*,
I then recollected, what often I'd read,
That *Pallas* proceeded from *Jupiter's* head.
'Tis a parallel case—I suspect—by his leave,
That *Eddy*, like *Sybil*, speaks out of a *CAVE*.
Be that as it will,—'tis to ne very plain,
She'll win *Fifty Pounds*,—tho' she loses the *Deam*.
M———A.

To the unknown *Gent who signs SYLVIVS*, p. 155.

SYLVIVS, thou bard divine, no more invite
My humble muse on sacred themes to write.
As thy sublimer lays the folds her wings,
And scarce can reach to transitory things,
Much less dares the attempt so high to soar,
To sing th' almighty judge's awful pow'r.
To paint th' amaze of souls to vengeance hurl'd,
The glories of the just—th' expiring world,
Would such a genius as thy own require,
Such lofty numbers, such poetick fire.
Thine also, SYLVIVS, be the task to show
The way of bliss to wand'ring here below,
A style like thine can never fail to move
The most obdurate heart to heav'nly love.
Then while we listen to thy pious strain
That trach'rous syren sin shall lure in vain.
Directed by thy precepts safe we'll fly
Those dangerous seas where rocks and quick-
And swell our sails for immortality. [stands tie
FIDELIA.

TO SYLVAN URBAN.

NOW nature smiles, and fields look gay,
And flow'rs proclaim th' approach of May;
Now birds, with notes harmonious, cheer
The rural swain's attentive ear;
Thy labours, URBAN, leave awhile,
And anxious care with mirth beguile.
O let us, soon as early morn
Shall mountain tops with light adorn,
Walk forth and breath the vernal air,
And each decay of life repair,
Enjoy the cool refreshing gales
And balmy sweets that SOL exhales
From blooming trees that charm the sight,
And flow'ry meads, the nymph's delight.

Merthinks ev'n now we seem to stray
Some lonely, unfrequented way,
Or, charm'd with native musick, rove
Beneath the covert of a grove;
And then, with chat deceiving pain,
A row'ring hill's high summit gain,
Where underneath a friendly shade
By some tall oak's thick branches made
AVOUSTA's prospect greets the eye,
And spires that seem to mate the sky.
What scenes invite to gaze around
Far as the horizon's utmost bound!
How much the various landscapes please
Chequer'd with villa's, rivers, trees!
Here *Thames* in smooth meanders flows,
And there a waving forest grows,
There softly murmur'g brooks appear
With lowing cattle grazing near,
There verdant hills rise gently high
And fleecy flocks with food supply.
More distant objects fly in vain
The keenest sight's unaided ken,
Our glasses envious space subdue,
And a new world appears in view.

But when the sun is mounted high,
And darts his beams from mid-day sky,
We, near some crystal fountain laid,
Invoke the mules sacred aid,
In *Flaccus's* or in *Mars's* page
Our more attentive thoughts engage.

Let those who love the smoky town,
Enjoy their ease on beds of down,
Or o'er insipid coffee dream,
Disanting on some thread-bare theme
And when the evening shades appear,
Their pockets drain to please their ear,
On fashionable *Eunuchs* doat,
And die with each enchanting note;
We relish pleasures more serene
Pleasures! which leave no fretful spleen,
But when dark thoughts an entrance find,
Relieve the heart and cheer the mind.

MARCELLUS.

Senis cuspisdam Cambro-Britannici epithalamium.
Fortunate senex, verna quam dignus amore!
Et sponsam et prolem cui dedit una dies.

On Mr HART, the suppos'd author of the Essay
upon Reason. *Extempore.*

TIS an old tale, in prose, and rhyme,
"There's but one phoenix at a time,
POPE's wondrous allus did their part,
Another phoenix rose in HART!"
A. B.

"Can others write like you? your task give o'er,
 "Tis printing what was publish'd long before.
 "If nought peculiar thro' your labours run,
 "They're duplicates, and twenty are but one.

Doctor Young's second Epistle to Mr Pope.

On the foregoing lines.

IF YOUNG this rule don't judge amiss,
 The consequence is, plainly, this,
 Great Dryden, Boileau, Hudibras
 Who faintly copies, is an ass.

In *tuneful sense* ne'er hope to shine,
 Unless you can on *Pope* refine:
 Nor boast of *satire, fine, and strong*,
 Except you can out-cut ev'n YOUNG;
 (Who falls, * his pen close by his side,
 A *Lunatick, a suicide!*)

At *humour* never run adrift,
 Without more genius than a SWIFT.
 In vain!—don't once attempt to write,
 Read *these*,—your nails with envy bite:
 If such the fate of *us poor low-wits*,
 Preachers may soon be *kw*, as poets.

* For if I fall, by my own pen I die.

Doctor Young—the same Epistle.

A true copy of the legend on the foundation-
 Stone of HOUGHTON HALL in NORFOLK.

HIC me fundamen posuit
 Domus natali sole extructa
 ROBERTUS ille WALPOLE,
 Quem nulla nesciet posteritas.

Faxit deus,
 Quod postquam maturus avi dominus
 Diu latatus fuerit absolutus,
 In columen tueatur incolomus
 Et nati natorum, et qui nascitur atillius.

ENGLISH'D.

THAT ROBERT WALPOLE, whom posterity

In last times will ment on with a sigh,
 Hath plac'd me the foundation of a pile
 To rise stupendous in his native soil.
 Grant heav'n! he full of days, & free from guilt,
 May long enjoy his (1) Hogen house when built.
 May many a peer succeed, and no pretender
 Force his great-grandson's grandson to surrender.

WALPOLIENSIS.

(1) In allusion to the name of his strong beer, a large bottle of which is buried under the foundation stone.

The same in English. By R. B.

Illustrious WALPOLE, he, whose envy'd name

In latest ages shall be dear to time,
 Laid me, the earnest of a lofty pile,
 The future honour of his native soil;
 Soon may he view the beauteous mansion rise,
 And with compleat proportion greet his eyes:
 But LONG, O very LONG! may he possess,
 With ev'ry joy sincere, the lov'd recess:
 And when with years replete he must resign,
 May HEAV'N it self be guardian of his line,
 That undisturb'd, unblemish'd and secure,
 They here may shine, while sun and stars endure.

* *Description of Eldon-hole in the Peak, Derbyshire.*

UPON the lofty Peak (as fame reports)
 Wonder sits plumb'd, and nature shows her
 Sports.

A frightful cavern there, the plumb disdains;
 Call'd *Eldon-Hole* by all the neighb'ring swains;
 It's gaping chink with horror greets the eye,
 And cautious mortals not to come too nigh:
 Yet curious mortals eager to attain
 Some just remarks, tho' all attempts are vain;
 From missive stones, a rattling rends the skice,
 Sound after sound still dwindling as it flies,
 Till in a hollow fix— a they lose the noise,
 Nor yet suppos'd the bottom to explore,
 Each plumbs the center, and is heard no more:
 So muttering thunder roars around the coast,
 Till in the wide expanse the sound is lost.

(See Mag. Britan. Dicty. 1486 YARICO.)

Ad Hypodidascalum quendam plagosum, alterum
 Orbium, ut uxorem duceret Epistola hortativa.

TU, commissa olim fuerat cui mascula pubes.
 Accipe faminei sexus, non amplius, unam;
 Nec tamen aut dubiam cape, communemve duorum-
 Syllaba acuta sonans erit indubitabile signum
 Unde genus noscas, signacula cetera sunt hec;
 —Sit personalis, perfecta modo, atq; figurâ,
 Propria qua maribus, nullaq; heteroclitis membro.
 Sit flexus facilis; casus formanda per omnes;
 Jundura gaudens, et crescentis in genitivo:
 Tum subito, quot habet partes oratio, disces,
 Nec virgam metuet, quantumcumq; arripis, altamq;
 Æt in presenti dabitur, post paulo futurum
 Plurali in numero, modo sit concordia verum,
 Debita syntaxis, metriq; profidia mater.
 Hancine declinas? cave ne caruisse gerundis
 Dicaris, quando hanc habes licet usq; sapinam.
 Scis bene nemo cæter genitum, excipiesne te ipsum
 Regulâ ab hac? quid animo? an non substantivum
 es, atq;

Per te stare potes? fer opem bonus adjectivus
 Qua nec stare potest, nec significare remotè.
 Sin bene conjungas bene conjungenda, magister.
 Tertia prodibit persona, velut caro carnis.
 Quare age, et ad partes hanc omni mano vocato;
 Hac tibi, ne metuas, bene respondebit et apud
 Iei istum, genii genitum, peperit quoq; partum.
 Si quod eris regimen dubitas, memor esto, dativum
 Dandi verba regunt, genitivum verba monendi:
 Sed quarto abstineas, et parcinus vero sexto.
 Propositi officium peragas conjunctio felix;
 Quin hinc mitte procul qua disjunctiva vocantur.
 Hac te grammatica docet ars, hinc nomina cernas
 Derivata tuo de nomine, nec tibi casu
 Manca sit, aut numero defecta, propaga, nec occans
 Syncope de medio tollas, quot epenthesis infert.

Kent, Lady-Day, 1735.

On the Author of the great and good Character.

POETS in days of yore were us'd to feign
 Their minxes each a goddess of the main,
 And *Timmion* thus describes a modern fair:
 "See her, says he, and guess what angels are!
 But thou to shun so extravagant an evil,
 Hast made thy Mistress a black scolding D—l!

FESTUS;

* In his Tinnmouth bathers, a poem.

N. B. To oblige our poetical Correspondents, by inserting the pieces they have favour'd us with, we have judiciously admitted age; printed in the paper.

The Monthly Intelligencer.

APRIL, 1735.

Tuesday, 1.



THE great Cause concerning the Charter of the City of *Chester*, between the King Plaintiff, and Ald. *Johnson* and others Defendants, was tried before the Hon. *John*

Fernoy, Chief Justice of *Chester*, where in the principal Issues were, Whether there had been a By-Law made in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* to confine the Election of Aldermen to the select Body, exclusive of the Freemen in general? and whether a Charter granted by *K. Charles II.* in 1664, had been accepted or not. After a Trial of 14 Hours the Jury (who were a special Jury of Gentlemen) gave a Verdict for the Defendants. 'Twas said this Cause had cost both Parties 10,000 *l.*

There was found lately at the side of a little Brook near the Roman Wall in *Northumberland*, by a Smith's Daughter of *Corbridge*, an ancient Piece of Silver, thus describ'd to the Royal Society. Its Shape like a Tea-board, 20 Inches long, and 15 broad, hollowed about an Inch deep, with a flat Brim an Inch and a Quarter broad, neatly flowered with a Vine full of Grapes, &c. On the Right Hand is the Figure of *Apollo*, with the Bow in his Left Hand, and a Physical Herb in his Right, under a Canopy supported by two Corinthian Pillars; near his Left Leg is a Lyre, under it an Heliotrope, and at his Feet a Python; near the Right Hand Pillar is another of a different Form, with a Sun for its Capital, against this sits a Priestess on a Tripod, who looks over her Shoulder at *Apollo*, under her Feet is an Altar, near which lies a Stag, on his Back. The next Figure to the Priestess is another Female, her Head unvail'd, with a Spear or Wand in her Left Hand, on the Top of which is a Ball, and near her is a *Minerva*, with a Helmet on her Head, a Spear in her Left Hand, pointing with her Right to a Man (supposed an Hunter) on the other Side of a large Tree; on

Minerva's Breast is a Medusa's Head, under her Feet an Altar, and near it a Wolf looking up to the Man, who has a Bow in his Left and an Arrow in his Right Hand; below him at one Corner of the Plate is a Rock with an Urn on the Midst of it, from which flows a Stream: The Figures are raised, large, and well proportioned, and Cast Work, without the least Sign of a Graver on it: There are a few Scratches of a Punch or Chissel on the Back of it; the three first are I. P. X. but the rest very unintelligible: it had under the Middle of it a low Frame, about 7 Inches long, 4 broad, and one and a half deep, but this was broken off by the Smith, tho' once all of a Piece. It weigh'd about 148 Ounces, and was bought by Mr *Cookson*, a Goldsmith of *Newcastle*, who values it at a high Rate.

Thursday, 10.

Philip Wilkinson and *Wm Sweet* were executed in *Kingston*, for robbing the Church there, and declar'd they were innocent.

Friday, 11.

Matthew Sellers, *John Robinson*, and *John Priestly*, condemn'd at *Kingston* Assizes (See p. 162.) were executed at *Kennington Common*.

Tuesday, 15.

Elected at a General Court of the Bank of England,

Bryan Denfon Esq; Governor.

Thomas Cooke, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

<i>Sir Edw. Bellamy, Kt.</i>	<i>John Rudge, Esq;</i>
<i>Sir Gerard Conyers, Kt.</i>	<i>Matthew Raper, Esq;</i>
<i>Mr John Eaton Dodgworth</i>	<i>Sir John Thompson, Kt.</i>
<i>Nathaniel Gould, Esq;</i>	<i>Christopher Tower, Esq;</i>
<i>Samuel Holden, Esq;</i>	<i>Robert Aliop, Esq;</i>
<i>Henry Herring, Esq;</i>	<i>Mr Robert Atwood,</i>
<i>Matthew Howard, Esq;</i>	<i>John Bance, Esq;</i>
<i>Mr William Hunt,</i>	<i>Deilliers Carbonnel Esq;</i>
<i>Sir William Jollist,</i>	<i>Moses Raper, Esq;</i>
<i>Mr Benj. Lethieullier,</i>	<i>William Snelling, Esq;</i>
<i>Mr Benjamin Longuet,</i>	<i>Hon. Horatio Townshend.</i>
<i>Mr Joseph Paine, jun.</i>	<i>Mr Robert Thornton</i>

66 Directors

Directors of the E. India Company.

*Robert Adams, Esq; William Goffelin, Esq;
 *Doddington Bradyl, Esq; *Capt. Harry Gough
 Sir William Billers, Knt *John Gould, sen. Esq;
 and Alderman John Gould jun. Esq;
 Charles Boone, Esq; Mr Samuel Hyde
 *Richard Blount, Esq; Baltzar Lyel, Esq;
 Capt Richard Boulton Matthew Martin, Esq;
 *Mr Christ. Burrow Jones Raymond, Esq;
 Charles Colborne, Esq; Mr William Rous
 Mr John Eccleston John Salter, Esq; Ald.
 *Mr John Emmerton St Quintin Thompson,
 Samuel Feake, Esq; Esq;
 Peter Godfrey, Esq; Josias Wordsworth, Esq;
 *New ones. See V..iv. p. 215.

An Ambassador from *Portugal* arrived here to demand Succours of this Court against the *Spaniards*, the late Quarrel with them (See p. 166.) tending to an open Rupture.

Thursday, 17.

Was held a General Court of the S. Sea Company, to consider of the Disposal of their Trade, when it was agreed, That the Court of Directors be empower'd to receive, within the Space of 14 Days, Proposals for letting out, or disposing of their Assiento-Trade or Tonnage of Shipping, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, and that the said Proposals be laid before the next General Court; and order'd, that it be referred to the Court of Directors to prepare an humble Address, to represent to his Majesty the many Losses and Injuries the Company has sustained from the Spanish Factors abroad, in Violation of the Assiento Treaty, humbly to desire his Majesty to interpose for Redress of past Grievances, and to grant his Protection of the Trade for the future.

Was the Anniversary Meeting at St Sepulchre's Church of the Children educated in the 132 Charity Schools within the Bills of Mortality. All except St Margaret's Westminster, and at Norton Folgate, set up since 1697. The present State of the Charity Schools in Great Britain, is as follows.

	Schools	Boys	Girls	in all
About London	132	3158	1965	5123
England	1329	19506	3915	23421
Scotland	109	3009	1047	4056
Ireland	168	2406	600	3606
Total	1738	28079	7527	35606

Friday, 18.

The 4 following East India Ships arrived in the River, viz. The *Princess Louisa*, *Mary*, *Prince Augustus*, and *Royal Guardian*. There are 43 more Ships employ'd in this Company's Services of near 500 Tons Burden each.

Saturday 19.

Reciv'd Sentence of Death, at the

Old Bailey, Daniel Stockman, alias *Montague*, for stealing a Sword from *Mrs Hawkins*, Esq; Elizabeth Grinley, for robbing Roger Brown of a Guinea and 3 half Guineas near Old *Bathlem*; Thomas Symonds, for robbing John Maygold of a Watch; Elber Barrett, for stealing out of the Shop of Benjamin Godfrey a Case of Gold Rings; Elizabeth Tre, for the Murder of her Bastard Child.

His Majesty settled 500 l. per Ann. on Dr Douglas, who attended the Princess of Orange in Holland, and is return'd to England, her Highness not proving with Child.

Wednesday, 30.

Sir Charles Wager, is to command the Squadron which is to Convey his Majesty to Holland in his Way to Germany, where he is to go about the 20th of next Month, and, as reported, to make a Campaign there. Her Majesty to be Regent in the mean time.

'Tis advis'd from Jamaica, That the Governor had sent to the Blacks, Offers of a free Pardon, in case they would submit, and return to their Masters.

A great many Robberies, and 6 or 7 Murders Committed this Month.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Places | New Members | succeed in room of
Bridgewater, Cha. Wyndham l. The *Palmer* dec.
Bowdly, read Col. Phineas Bowles
Canterbury Sr Tho Hales f. Sr Wm Hardres not duly elected
Gloucester, Henry Bathurst f. Wm Widdowes dec.
ChippingWcomb, Sr Cha. Vernon f. E Waller waid
Lancaster, Sr Wm Irby Bt f. John King a Peer
Leitchfield, M. Ducie Morton f. R Edgcomb waid
 John Owen f. Philip Lloyd dead
Nairnshire Brodie of Leven f. J. Cambelwa
Okehampton, Geo. Lyttelton f. W. Northmore dec
Tamworth, Dr Cha. Coates f. Geo. Compton waid
Wendover, Ld Limerick f. John Bateler waid E.
Whitchurch, J. Mordaunt f. J. Conduitt waid.

BIRTHS.

April 1. THE Wife of Thomas Townsend Esq; Member for the University of Cambridge, deliver'd of a Daughter.
 3. The Lady of the Ld Belvoir, of Ireland — of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Joseph Andrews, of Bloomsbury Square, Esq; — to Mrs Elizabeth Pettit.
 The Rev. Mr Jebb — to Miss Gantell.
 Edward Ferrers, Esq; of Hnden, Middlesex; — to Miss Ann Brangton, of Devonshire Square, with 4000 l. Fortune.
 Philip Jordan, of Hammer-smith, Esq; — to Miss Spence, a Fortune of 70,000 l.

Mg.

Mr John Baister, an *Ballie* Merchant - to the youngest Daughter of Mr *Bartholomew* of *Threemarton Street*, with a Fortune of 10,000 *l*.

Mr *Wyat*, a noted Quaker at *Ware, Hertfordshire*, - to Miss *Prother*, who the Day before stood Godmother to him at his Baptism.

William Warren, Esq, of *Brewers, Pembroke*, - to Mrs *Styram* in the same County, with 2,000 *l*. per Ann.

Mr *Morley* a Cheesemonger in *Monmouth Street* - to the only Daughter of Dr *Wright*, a Dilecting Teacher, with 2000 *l*. Fortune.

Mr *Whitfield*, Turkey Merchant - to a Daughter of Mr *Pitt*, one of the chief Officers of the *S. Sea House*.

John Egerton, of *New Tatten, Cheshire*, Esq, - to the 2d Daughter of John *Ward*, Esq, formerly Member for *Newton, Lancashire*, a Fortune of 15,000 *l*.

Richard Crowle, of the *Middle Temple*, Esq, - to the only Daughter of Mr *Pearman*, a Timber Merchant in *Salisbury Court*, with a Fortune of 30,000 *l*.

Andrew Cummins, Esq, an *Irish* Gentleman, - to Mrs *De Turris*, Widow of a Merchant at *Bristol*, with a Fortune of 4000 *l*.

DEATHS.

Mar. 31. William Wodehouse, Esq; one of the Representatives for the County of *Norfolk*, also for *Cirencester* in *Gloucestershire*. He was Son of Sir *John Wodehouse*, Bart, and married to a Daughter of *Ld Batbush*.

Mrs Conyng, Mistress of the great Laceshop in old *Bond Street*. She left 6000 *l*. to each of her three Daughters, and 1000 *l*. to charitable Uses. Her Coffin was 5 Yardround.

Mr *Yobbsen*, one of the principal Super-visors of the Customs of the Port of *London*.

28. *Charlotte*, Countess Dowager of *Drogheda*, Daughter of the *Ld Vis. Falmouth*. Her Jointure of 1000 *l*. per Ann. falls to *Edward*, present E. of *Drogheda*. She bequeathed all her personal Estate to *Sidney Meadows*, Esq; Member for *Tewkesbury*, who married her Sister.

An Express from *Monsieur* advis'd the Death of Sir *Henry Furness*, Bart, Fortune of 200,000 *l*. by his Death comes to his only whole Sister. The Title is extinct.

APRIL 1. *James Scott*, Esq; in *Bond Street*. Capt. *Lane*, a Half-pay Officer at *Chelsea*.

3. John Lawson of *East Aldon*, Esq; *Wm Thorne*, Esq; at *St Mary le Bone*.

Thomas Conyers, Esq; of *Woburn, Wilts*. 4. Counsellor *Davis*, of *Lincolns Inn*.

The Rev. Dr *Lowell*, Chaplain to his Majesty, and Rector of *Rotherhithe, Kent*.

The Rev. Mr *Benj. Newton*, at *Gloucester*.

Jonathan Anderson, Esq; youngest Son of Sir *Stephen Anderson*, Bart, of *Exmouth Bedfordshire*.

5. Mr *Robert Lympany*, aged 94, a Liveryman of the Stationer's Company, worth 800 *l*. per Ann. He was 60 Years a considerable Merchant, yet never arrested any Person. He own'd a great Part of the Town of *Fulham*, to which he was a great Benefactor: and so generous, that if any of his Tenants pleaded Poverty, he forgave their Arrears. By his Will he order'd all the Parishioners to be invited to his Funeral.

Dr *Derham*, Canon of *Windsor*, Rector of *Upminster in Essex*, and F. R. S. well known to the Learned.

Mr *John Macpherson*, a Dutch Merchant, by a Fall from his Horse.

Sir *Edward Stradling*, Second Baronet of *England*, at *St Denes's Castle* in *Glamorgenshire*, of a very antient Family. He serv'd in the 3d, 4th, and 5th Parliaments of Great Britain, for the Town of *Cardiffe*; he married a Daughter of Sir *Edward Mansel*, Bt by whom he had two Sons, *Edward*, who represented *Cardiffe* in the 6th Parliament, and his Successor now Sir *Thomas Stradling* Bt.

6. Lady *Eyles*, Widow of Sir *Francis Eyles*, Bt. She left 15,000 *l*. to be equally divided between her Children Sir *John* and Sir *Yos. Eyles*, Mr *Jefferys*, & *Mary Eyles*, & all her Plate, Jewels, &c. to Miss *Eyles*. An Annuity of 300 *l*. per Ann. falls to Sir *John*.

Sir *John Mading*, Bart in *Ireland*.

Philip Brown, Esq; of *East Grinstead, Sussex*.

7. *Bryan Whelock*, Esq; principal Clerk of the Plantation Office.

Mrs *Anna Maria de Gels*, a Maiden, aged 50, Sister to *Conrado de Gels*, Esq; Cashier to the *S. Sea Company*.

James Shelton, Esq; at *Richmond*.

Col. *Marry* at *Reckoffer*,

Mrs *Jane*, Sister of the late Sir *Thomas Pope Blount*.

8. The Eldest Son of *Benj. Skinner*.

John Houghins, of *Grimby*, Esq;

9. Mr *Caspar Evans Parry*, Son of *Charles Evans*, of *Warren*, Esq; who had an Estate of 4000 *l*. per Ann. left him by *Stephen Parry* of *Noyadd*, Esq;

William Daring, Esq; a near Relation of Sir *Edw. Daring*, Kt of the Shire for *Kent*.

The Eldest Son of *Townsend Andrews*, Esq;

10. The Wife of *Vestors Cornwall*, Esq;

Knight of the Shire for the County of *Hampshire*, Sister of *Bray*, of *Barrington, Gloucestershire*, Esq; (See V. 4. p. 571.)

11. *Jacob Wilson*, Esq; in *Bond Street*.

12. *Thomas Edwards*, of the *Devizes*, Esq;

13. *Jacob Knight*, Esq; of *Reckampton*.

Mr *English*, Wine Merchant, at *Brompton*.

15. *Francis Mouton* of *Cornwall*, Esq; in the Fleet Prison. He had once 2000 *l*. per Ann.

George Winch, Esq; of *Reckampton*.

16. *Jacob Troughton*, Esq; at *Little Chalfon*, Sir *The Moor*, knighted by his late Majesty, K. George

Capt. *Malcolm*, of *Kerr's* Dragoons.
Adam Cockburn, at *Edinburgh*, aged 79,
 Lord Justice Clerk for Life by Patent from
K. George I. He enjoy'd the same Office
 under *K. Wm.* and *Q. Anne* till her last 4
 Years. He was Member of the Convention
 1679, of the Parliament 1681, of the Con-
 vention 1688, and from 97 to 1701, Treas-
 urer Depute of that Kingdom.

Alexander Farquharson, Writer to the Sig-
 net at *Edinburgh*.

Mr Edisbury, Clerk of the Rope Yard at
Plymouth Dock.

17. *John Larkton*, of *Darlington*, *Yorksh.* Esq;

18. *Jacob Jones*, Esq; in *New Bondstreet*.

Thomas Hesket, Esq; of *Rufford* in *Lanca-*
shire, Member for *Preston*, in that County in
 the Parliament chose 1722. He had near
 2000*l.* per Ann. and left 2 Sons by his Wife
 Daughter of *Mr St Amand*, Apothecary in
Cruent Garden.

19. *John Tracy*, Esq; at *Stamway* in
Gloucestershire, of a very ancient Family and
 of an excellent Character.

Mrs Blake, at *Watton* upon *Thames*. She
 was Nurse to the late D. of *Gloucester*, for
 she had a Pension of 100 Guineas per Ann.

The Rev. *Mr Rudge*, Minister of *Crays*
 and *Fobbinges*, *Essex*.

20. *Wm Dobson*, Esq; in *Grosvenor-street*.

Joseph Simms, Esq; of *Bromley*, in the
 Commission of the Peace for *Middlesex*.

21. *Jacob Man*, Esq; at *Kensington*.

John Rawlinson, of *Peterborough*, Esq;

The Rev. *Mr Wm Jordan*, M. A. one of
 the Monthly Preachers in *Duke-street* Chapel.

Mr Fenton, Secretary to the Speaker of the E
 House of Commons.

George Parker, of *Chichester*, Esq;

23. The Relict of *Mr Thomas Chambers*,
 at *Derby*, a wealthy Merchant. Mother to
 the Countess of *Exeter*.

Mr Latbam, formerly a Dealer in *Manche-*
ster Stuffs, worth 10,000*l.* which devolves to
 one *Orme*, a Journeyman Shoemaker.

27. *Mr Brown*, the City Bricklayer.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPT. *Sutton*, made Commander of the
 Garrison of the Isle of *Scilly*.

Capt. *Cottrell* of the *Leopold*, a 6th Rate,
 appointed Commander of the *Prison*, a 4th Rate.

Mr Alexander Cruden, under the *Royal*
Exchange, made Bookfeller to her Majesty.

Edward James, Esq; appointed Collector
 of the Customs at *Bideford*.

Wm Buchanan--Distributor of Stamps in
Devonshire.

Mr Charles Boulter--Yecoman of his Ma-
 jesty's Wine Cellar.

George Spencer, Esq; a Cadet--Lieutenant
 in the *Royal Train* of Artillery.

Mr Granville Wadden--Clerk of his Ma-
 jesty's Ropeyard at *Plymouth*.

Capt *Gascoigne*---Commander of the *Al-*
borough, a 6th Rate.

E. of *Leven*--one of the Ordinary Lords of
 Judicature in *Scotland*.

Marq. of *Lothian*, made his Majesty's
 High Commissioner to the General Assembly
 of *Scotland*.

E. of *Crawford*,---Col. of the late Gen-
Yonn's Reg, in the *Leeward Islands*.

B Ecclesiastical Preferments, conferred on the
 following Reverend Gentlemen.

MR *Thomas Barbur*, presented by the
 A.Bp of *Canterbury*, to a Fellow-
 ship in *All Souls College, Oxon*, as a Founder's
 Kinsman.

Richardson D. D. of *St John's College*,
Cambridge,---to the Living of *Brandenburg*,
 in the County of *Tork*.

Mr Steadman, appointed one of the Preach-
 ers of *Whitehall* Chapel.

A Dispensation pass'd for *Mr Baldwin*
Malet, M. A. to hold the Rectory of *Street*,
 with the Chapel of *Walton* annex'd, in
Somersetshire.

D *Mr Philip Eyre*, made Prebendary of *U-*
verton in the Cathedral of *Litchfield*.

Mr Corling,---Rector of *Retberitho, Kent*.

Mr Hammond, Archdeacon of *Dorset*---

Rector of *Calverton, Bucks*.

Mr William Pritchard, A. M.---Rector of
Corrigbam, Essex.

BANKRUPTS.

John Hudson, of *Hamden, Yorksh.* Mercer.

Thomas Bell of *Eton, Huntingdonshire*, Miller.

Peter Mulcaster in the *Tower Hamlets, Weaver*.

Samuel Cubie of *Norwich, Worsted Weaver*.

Geo. Haselwood, jun. *Walsall, Staffordsh.* Malterer.

Charles Cock of *Norwich, Distiller*.

Arthur Pearson of *Eton, Huntingdonsh.* Woolcomber.

F *Thomas Smith* of *Northampton, Coachmaker*.

Arthur Manwaring of *Rosk, Herefordsh.* Shopman.

John Macnamara of *London, Merchant*.

Mascul Cooke of *Sturty St.* Midd. Merchant.

John Hearson of *Christ Parish, Midd.* Weaver.

Charles Midge of *London, Carpenter*.

John Winder of *Southwark, Mercer*.

John Ben of *Alborne Suffex, Farmer*.

G Those Persons who have done Mrs
 BARBER the Honour to subscribe to her
 POEMS, are desir'd to send their Receipts
 to Mr Pond's Painter in *Covent-Garden*,
 where the Books are ready to be deliver'd
 by *Rupert Barber*, who will attend for
 that Purpose, from ten in the Morning to
 six in the Evening, till next Midsum-
 mer Day.

Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS.	Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Marth 25, to April 22.
Amsterdam—35 9	Bank 144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Christned { Males 660 } 1239
Ditto at Sight 35 7	India 148 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Females 579 }
Hamborgh—35 3	S. Sea Trn. Stock 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buried { Males 957 } 1926
Rotterdam—35 10	—Annu. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Females 909 }
Antwerp—35 11	—New 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Died under 2 Years old — 750
Madrid —40 $\frac{1}{2}$	An. 1726. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 2 and 5 — 163
Bilboa —40	Ditto 1731 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 5 and 10 — 45
Cadiz —40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mil. Bank 109 a $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 10 and 20 — 63
Venice —52	Equivalent 105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 20 and 30 — 157
Leghorn—51 $\frac{1}{2}$	African 18	Between 30 and 40 — 196
Genoa —53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	York Build. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 40 and 50 — 166
Paris —31 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Royal Aff. 100l. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 50 and 60 — 146
Lisbon - - - 52. 6d.	Lon. ditto 13l. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 60 and 70 — 98
Porto - - - 52. 5d.	Bank Cir. 7l. 00s.	Between 70 and 80 — 76
Dublin - - - 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ind. Bo. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. C. 87 s.	Between 80 and 90 — 47
	Ditto 3 p. C. 50s.	Between 90 and 100 — 8
	S. S. Bo. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. C. 79s.	100 — 2.

Price of Grain at Bear-Reg, per Qt.

Wheat 16s. 2d. to 30s.	P. Malt 18s. to 23s.
Rye 18s. to 21s. 0d.	B. Malt 16s. to 22s.
Barley 15s. 16s. to 18s.	Tares 18s. to 23s. 0d.
Oats 09s. a 11s. a 14s.	H. Fente 16s. to 19s.
Peas 12s. to 22s.	H. Beans 16s. to 20s.

Weekly Burials

Apr. 1 . . . 496
8 . . . 466
15 . . . 530
22 . . . 434
1926

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 1 l. 16 s. to 2 l. 02 s. a Load

Cash in the Pool 24s. to 26s. 0d.	Sugar Pound best 54s. a 59 per C.	Mastic white 4s. 0d.
Old Hops per H. 6l. to 7l. 10s.	Ditto second sort 46 50s.	Opium 09s. 0 d.
New Hops 4l. 00s to 4l. 10s.	Leaf Sugar double refining 9 d.	Stickiliver 4 s. 3d.
Rape Seed 10l. to 11l. 00s.	Ditto single refine 56 s. to 64 s.	Rheubarb fine 18s. a 25 s.
Lead the Fadder 19 Huns. 1 half	per C.	Sarsaparilla 3 s. 0 d.
on board, 14 l. 14 l. 10 s.	Cinnamon 7 s. 8 d. per lb.	Saffron Eng. 22s. 06 d.
Tin in Sheet 3 l. 14s.	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Wormseed none
Ditto in Bars 3 l. 16 s. a 16 s.	Mace 15 s. 0 d. per lb.	Balsam Capiva 3 s. 00d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.	Neemage 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Balsam of Gilead 20 s. 00 d.
Copper Reg. best 5 l. 5 s. per C.	Sugar Candy white 14 d. to 18 d.	Elipocacana 4 s. 6 d. a 5
Ditto ord. 04 l. 16 s. to 5 l. per C.	Ditto brown 6 d.	Ambergreece per oz. 08 s.
Ditto Barkery 8 l. to 95 l.	Pepper for Home conf. 14 d.	Cinchinal 18s. 0d per Pound.
Iron of Bilbao 15 l. 05 s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 12 d. Half.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Dit. of Sweden 16 l. 10 s. per Tun	Tea Tobaca fine 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.	Opoteo red, per Pipe 25 l. a 26 l.
Tallow 40s. per C. or 5d. p. lb.	Ditto ordinary 08 s. a 09 d.	ditto white none
Country Tallow 1 l. 18s. 6d.	Ditto Cango 10s. to 12 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 35 l. a 40 l.
	ditto Fatos 14 a 16 s.	ditto white, 26 l. a 28 l.
	ditto Green fine 09 a 12 s.	Sherry 26 l.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Imperial 9 s. a 12 s.	Canary new 25 a 28 l.
Raisins of the Sun 32s. 0d. per C.	ditto Hyfon 20 s. a 25 s.	ditto old 32 l.
Ditto Malaga 17	Drugs by the lb.	Florence 3 l. per Cheff.
Ditto Smirna new 22s. 6d.	Balsam Peru 14 s.	French red 30 l. a 40 l. per H.
Ditto Alianto 18s.	ditto T'n 7s. 0d.	ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Liapa new 19s.	Cardamoms 3 s. 6 d.	Mountain malaga old 24 l.
Ditto Belvedere 29s.	Camphire refine'd 8 s. 6d.	ditto new 20 a 21 l.
Carriants new 35 a 40	Crabs Eyes 01s. 8d.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7s. to 0s.
Ditto new 42 s.	Tellup 2s. 8d.	Rum of Jamaica 6s. 0d. a 7s. 0d.
Prunes French nege	Manna 3 s. 6d a 4 s. 0d.	ditto Lgw. Islands 6s. 4d. to 10s. 0d.

From *Warsaw*, that the *Polish Army* under Count *Tarbo*, which lately spread such a Terror in *Germany* by their Irruption into *Silesia*, and threaten'd the Invasion of *Saxony*, having been pursu'd on all Sides by the *Russian* and *Saxon Troops*, are intirely broke and reduced, and the Count himself oblig'd to fly to King *Stanislaus* for Shelter, after having cross'd *Poland* in Despair, under the Escort of about 100 Horse, who were determin'd to die or defend him. Three Regiments of Dragoons, which he had form'd upon the Foot of the *German Troops*, went off in a Body, and are arriv'd at *Warsaw*, where King *Augustus* has receiv'd their Submission; but as they were a new Corps, and independant of the Crown Troops, his Majesty broke the Regiments, in order to incorporate the Officers and Soldiers with the Veteran Troops. Count *Tarbo*, in his Retreat from *Silesia*, made several Attempts to cross the *Vistula*, but the Waters being out, none of his Men would venture, except about four *Polish Companies*, and they were no sooner got on the other Side, but a Party of *Russians* surrounded them, and took them all Prisoners. The Castellan of *Czersko*, who commanded under the Count, seeing the Troops without a Possibility of subsisting, threw down his Arms, which Example was followed by all the Army, except three Companies whom the *Russians* were pursuing when the Letters came away. The *Russians* have taken all the Artillery of the *Polish Army*.

From the *Rhine*, That the *Imperialists* and *French*, are equally preparing to take the Field, striving which shall first pass the *Rhine*; and carry the War into the Enemies Country. 'Tis computed the *Imperial Army*, including Auxiliaries, will amount to 130,000 Men.

From *Paly*, That the Allies intend to undertake the Siege of *Mintua*, a Place reckon'd impregnable, being situated in a Lake 5 Miles long. But they are preparing at *Turin* vast Quantities of Machines, Bridges, Boats, and Pontoons, &c. by which 'tis purpos'd to render the Lake subservient to the Siege, rather than a Disadvantage. The *Imperial Army* being reduc'd to 30,000 Men, will act only on the defensive. The Allies reckon 100,000.

From *Temesevær*, That *Jonas Rooin*, a *Wallachian*, died there lately, aged 172, having lived with his Wife 147

Years, who attained the Age of 164. They had during that Time, 2 Sons and 3 Daughters, the youngest Son being now 93.

From *Mannheim*, That the Dutches of *Wurtemberg*, Wife of the present Duke, was created a Knight of the order of St *John of Jerusalem*; and install'd in the Manner, the Knights of that Order are.

From *Oran*, That the *Moors* in the Neighbourhood of *Oran*, had concluded a Treaty with the *Spanish Governor* of that Place, and granted the *Spaniards* a considerable Territory round it, whereupon 4000 Men of that Garrison were order'd to return to *Spain*.

From *Sicily*, That General *Roma*, Governor of *Syracusa*, resolves to defend that Place to the last Extremity, against the Army of *Don Carlos*, to whom the rest of the Island had submitted.

From *Paris*, That Church Disputes were risen to a great Height throughout the Kingdom, and threaten'd great Un easiness to the Ministry. Several Prelates have follow'd the Sentiments, tho' not the Practice, of the Bp of *Papoul*, who resign'd his Bishoprick, and sign'd his Recantation of his former Acceptance of the Bull *Unigenitus*. The Answer this Court gave when their Approbation of the Plan of Pacification was demanded, was, that as they could not accept an Accommodation which did not leave K. *Stanislaus* on the Throne of *Poland de Facto*, so they could consent to no Armistice, unless the Foreign Troops retir'd out of that Kingdom; adding, That it was kind in the Mediators to devise a *Salvo* for K. *Stanislaus's Honour*, tho' his Majesty would never have Occasion for it; and that to show their Sense of the Civility, they should be glad to concur in a Project for satisfying the Honour of the Elector of *Saxony* in like Manner.

From *Persia*, That *Thomas Kouli Kan* had made himself Master of *Babylon*. The said General has likewise concluded an Alliance with the *Russian Court*, whereby he obliges himself to assist either the Emperor or the *Czarina*, in Case either be attacked by the *Turks*, on which Account, a District of Lands on the *Caspian Sea*, is granted him.

From *Petersburgh*, That a Treaty of Commerce was concluded between the *Czarina* and the King of *Great Britain*, greatly advantageous to the Subjects of both Kingdoms, and which is to continue in Force 15 Years.

A REGISTER of BOOKS, for APRIL, 1735.

AN Oration. In which an Enquiry is made, whether the Stage is, or can be made a School for forming the Mind to Virtue; and proving the Superiority of Theatrical Instruction over those of History and moral Philosophy; with Reflections on *Operas*. Spoken March 17, 1733, in the Jesuit's College at Paris. Translated by J. Lockman. Printed for C. Davis, price 1 s 6 d.

2. The Popish Doctrine of Purgatory, repugnant to the Scripture Account of Remission thro' the Blood of Christ. A Sermon preached at Salters-hall, March 27, 1732. By J. Earle, D. D. printed for R. Ford. pr. 6d.

3. The Christian Pattern; Or, a Treatise of the Imitation of Christ. Written in Latin by Thomas a Kempis. Translated by John Wesley, M. A. printed for C. Rivington. pr. 4 s. 6d.

4. The Principles of modern Patriots exposed; or a full and clear Detestation of the illegal and bloody Measures they are now carrying on. Printed for T. Cooper. pr. 6d.

5. A Trip thro' the Town: Containing Observations on the Customs and Manners of the Age. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

6. Ancient and modern Presbytery considered. Being a true and candid Representation of the Principles and Practices of the Presbyterian Clergy in Scotland, with Relation to their settlement of Churches by popular Election. pr. 6d.

7. A Judgment of private Discretion explained and asserted. A Sermon, to which are added four Corollaries against the Romanists to unite all Protestants. By B. A. Atkinson. Printed for R. Ford. pr. 6d.

8. The Regulation of Easter; or the Cause of the Errors and Differences contracted in the Calculation of it discovered, and duly considered: Shewing the Frequency and ill Consequence of that Error, and a Method proposed for rectifying it, and reconciling the Differences about it, and for restoring the Time of celebrating that great Solemnity to its primitive Certainty and Exactness, without the Difficulty and Confusion objected to attend such a Regulation. By Henry Willson. Printed for J. Willford. pr. 6d.

9. The Life and Adventures of the Marchioness Urbino. Printed for T. Cooper. pr. 2 s. 6d.

10. The Persian stripped of his Disguise, or Remarks on a late Libel, entitled, Letters from a Persian in England to his Friend at Ispahan. (See p. 183.) Printed for T. Cooper. pr. 6d.

11. The Powers claimed by the Hierarchy examined. Occasioned by a late Pamphlet, entitled, *The Palladium, &c.* Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

12. Reasons for encouraging the Linen Manufacture in Scotland, and other Parts of Great Britain. Printed for J. Peele. pr. 1 s.

13. The Importance of Religion in civil Societies. A Sermon preached at St. Mary's in Oxford, at the Affairs, March 6, 1734-5. By George Fothergill, M. A. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6d.

14. The Progress of a Divine. A Satyr. By Richard Savage, Esq; pr. 1 s. See Extra of it, p. 213.

15. The Modern Poet. A Rhapsody. Printed for C. Corbett. pr. 1 s.

16. A Letter to the Rev. the Ministers of the Calvinistical Baptist Persuasion, meeting at Blackwell's Coffee house. Remonstrating on the Difference which has subsisted between that Body and the Author, since his professing the Doctrine of one God and one Mediator. By Sayer Rudd, M. D. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6d.

17. Poetical Essays on several Occasions. Vol. II. By Samuel Bowden, M. D. Printed for J. Pemberton. pr. 2 s. 6d.

18. The mechanical Practice of Physick. In which the Specifick Method is examined and exploded, and the Belliman Hypothesis of animal Secretion, and muscular Motion, considered and refuted. By T. Morgan, M. D. Printed for T. Woodward.

19. Farther Observations on several Sermons lately preached against Popery, at Salters-Hall, in several Letters to Mr. Barker, &c. Printed for J. Willford. pr. 6d.

20. The happy Courtezan: Or, the Prude demolish'd. An Epistle from the celebrated Mrs. C. P. to the Angelick Signior Far-n-lli. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

21. Roberti Stephani Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. In 6 Vols. Fol.

22. A New General English Dictionary; peculiarly calculated for the Use and Improvement of such as are unacquainted with the learned Languages. Originally begun by the late Rev. Mr. T. Dych, and finished by William Pardon, Gent. Printed for R. Ware. pr. 6d.

23. Of Levity and Steadiness, a Poem. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

24. The devotional Life rendered familiar, easy and pleasant. In several Hymns upon the most common Occasions of Life. By Tho. Seaton, M. A. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

25. A Treatise of human Reason. By Matt. Clifford. Printed for J. Stone. pr. 1 s.

26. Quaestiones philosophicæ in Justi Systematis ordinem dispositæ, auctoribus adductis, & singularis in premissas Hypotheses dispartitis. Editio secunda, multo auctorior. Opera Tho. Johnson, A. M. Cantabrig. Impensis. Gul. Thurlbourn.

26. An Enquiry into the Shape, Beauty, and Statute of the Person of Christ, and of the Virgin Mary, offered to the Consideration of the late Converts to Popery. By Thomas Lewis, M. A. Printed for G. Strahan. pr. 2 s.

27. The Credibility of the Resurrection of Christ upon the Testimony of the Apostles. By William Webster. Printed for J. Willford. pr. 6d. See. p. 192.

28. Critical Remarks on Captain Gulliver's Travels. By Dr. Bentley. Sold by the Booksellers.

29. The Mother's Catechism for the young Child, or, a preparatory Help for the young and ignorant, in order to their more easy understanding the Catechisms of a larger size. With Forms of Prayer for Children, both for Week-days and Sabbath-days, and Graces before and after Meat. By John Willson, M. A. The sixteenth Edition, with Corrections and considerable Improvements by the Author. Printed for Alexander Cruden, price 2 s. or 12 s. a Hundred.

30. A new French Grammar teaching a person of an ordinary Capacity, without the Help of a Master, to read, speak and write that Tongue, in less than half the usual Time, in an entire new and easy Method. By J. E. Tandon. Printed for J. Fox, pr. 2 s.

31. Holy Rules and Helps to Devotion both in Prayer and Practice, in two Parts, the ninth Edition. With Prayers before and after the Sacrament. By Bryan Duppe, late Bp. of Winton in the Time of his Sequestration. To which is now prefixed his Life. Printed for S. Birt, and J. Fox, pr. 1 s.

32. An Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, in 12 Sections. Which see p. 112.

33. The History of the Campaign in Flanders, for the Year 1691. Being the first of his late Majesty King William III. and completing the History of the eleven Campaigns of his said Majesty, to the Treaty of Ryfwick. By Edward D'Anvergne, Chaplain to the third Regiment of Foot Guards. Printed for J. Roberts pr. 2 s. 6d.

34. A View of the Articles of the protestant and popish Faith. pr. 1 d.

35. Questions and Answers concerning the two Religions, of the Church of England and of Rome. pr. 2 d.

36. A Dialogue between a protestant Minister, and a popish priest. pr. 4 d.

37. A short Refutation of the principal Errors of the Church of Rome. pr. 1 d.

Four last sold by M. Downing in Bartholomew Close.

N.B. We have received a Letter concerning the next Heirs of Isabel and Mary Sharper, two rich old Maids, of Newcastle upon Tyne, but think it not proper to take further notice of it here.

N.B. The Matter communicated by Abracadabra shall in our next be considered in Verse.

In the Press. A complete Catalogue of all the Discourses (being 457) written in the great Controversy with the Papists in the Reign of K. James II. with Alphabetical Lists of the Writers on each Side. The whole drawn up in a new Method, with proper References. By Francis Peet, M. A. Rector of Godeby, Leicestershire.

Now Published. No. XII.

Which finishes Vol. I. of

THE Universal History from the earliest Account of Time to the present, which comprises not only the General History of the World, but also that of every particular Empire, Kingdom, and State, from its first Foundation to its Dissolution, or to the present Time; with an exact Account of the Migrations and Conquests of every People, the Successions and Reigns of their respective Princes, their Religion and Government, Customs, Learning, &c. The whole immediately extracted from the original Authors, and illustrated with necessary Maps, Cuts, Notes, Chronological and other Tables.

Printed for E. Symon in Cornhill, J. Batley in Paternoster-row, T. Osborn in Gray's Inn, and J. Crockett. Of whom may be had any of the former Numbers single, and the Proposals at large.

This Number has been delayed for sometime upon a Prejudgment that we should have been able to have published the Maps and Cuts, &c. with it, but they (through an Accident) not yet being ready, will be published in a Month's time, with the general Title, Preface and Index, to bind up with the Volume.

No. XIII is in the Press, and the Readers may be assured that this Work will be carried on with all the Dispatch and Care with a consistent and just Execution of so laborious an Undertaking.

This Day being the 1st Thursday in May, will be published

With his Majesty's Royal Licence and Protection
Number XXIII.

(Containing 20 Sheets: Price 3s.)

On which is included the Lives of John Middle the Socinian; Dr Bullock the Physician, Jerom Biggon, Emerik Bigot, &c. Henry Bullingley the Mathematician, Bishop Bilson, John Blagrove the Mathematician, Bp Blackall, Admiral Blake, with some original Letters relating to him; Sir Charles Licent, Earl of Devonshire; Sir Henry Blount, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Charles Blount, Esq; Author of the Cræles of Reason; and several other new and curious Articles: Being the Fifth of the Third Vol. of.

A GENERAL DICTIONARY, Historical and Critical, in which a new and accurate Translation of the celebrated Mr BAYLE, with the Corrections and Observations, Printed in the late Paris Edition, is included, interspersed with several Thousand LIVES never before Published. The Whole containing the History of the most illustrious Persons of all Ages and Nations, particularly those of Great-Britain and Ireland, distinguished by their Rank, Actions, Learning and Accomplishments. With Reflections on such Passages of Mr BAYLE as seem to favour Scepticism and the Maintenance System. By

The Rev. Mr JOHN PETER BERNARD;

The Rev. Mr THOMAS BIRCH, F.R.S.

Mr JOHN LOCKMAN; and other Hands.

Printed for G. Strahan, J. Clarke and T. Hatchett in Cornhill; J. Gray, in the Poultrey; J. Batley, in Paternoster-row; T. Worsall, J. Blackburn, in Fleet-street; J. Wilcox, A. Milner, and C. Corbet, in the Strand; T. Osborne, Gray's-Inn; J. Bindley, New-Bath-street; C. Ward and R. Chandler, in Fleet-street, and at their Shop in Scarborough; and sold by J. Roberts, in Warwick-Lane; and L. Carey, at St John's Gate; of whom Proposals for the Work may be had gratis.

N. B. No. XXIV. To be published the First Thursday in June with contains among other new Articles the Lives of Roderick, the British Queen, Boccaccio, Sir Thomas Boleyn, Holzer Docteur, the Scots Historian, Eustachius, the Conqueror of Palestina, Bonaventura, the Bishop, with a Copy of the Indemnity after her never before printed Cardinal Bent, John Bond, Author of the Notes upon Horace, Bonelli the Mathematician, with an original Letter of him; Cesar Bonini, Father Bann, Bonnet, Bishop of Meaux, and Boucher.

The Authors return this Acknowledgment to the ingenious Gentlemen who have favoured them with Memorials and Articles, and shall be extremely obliged to them for their future Assistance, being determined to make this Work as complete as possible.

Just Published.

Dedicated to his MAJESTY.

The new Edition of

ROBERTI SEEPHANI TRESAURUS LINGUÆ LATINÆ, in four Volumes in Folio, much augmented and amended, by the Rev. Edmund Law, M.A. Fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge; John Taylor, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, and Registrar of the University; the Rev. Thomas Johnson, M.A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Sandy's Hatchinson, M.A. Library-keeper of Trinity College.

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N.B. To this Edition is prefixed a large Preface giving an Account of the several Latin Dictionaries and their Authors.

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The Anatomy of Human Bones, with an Account of Muscular Motion, By G. Thompson, M.A. Price bound 5s.



THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
MAY, 1735.

sence of the Proposal for giving Fifty Pounds to the Person who should write and
to John's Gate, the best Poem Latin or English, on Life, Death, Judgment, Hea-
ven or Hell, and of the subsequent Proposals for giving Prizes for Poems of the 2d, 3d,
4th in Merit; we have received Pieces on those Subjects signed as follows, viz.
1. Eusebius. 2. Sylvius. 3. Wm Conry. 4. Mercurio. 5. J. N. 6. Theophilus
Maestrius. 7. Theophilus. 8. Veracitas. 9. R. Hulse. 10. John Collier. 11. Jap.
12. Small Hopes. — All which are for the Decision being made by a select
Judges. 13. T. B. Senex, to be entirely decided by the Donor. 14. Daw Llwyddo
to go with the Majority, as does 15. P. P. A. A. 16. Philanthropos, and 17.
Only three, viz. 18. Rob. Clarke. 19. Lucinda, and 20. G. S. apud Ebor. are for the
last. 21. Patrie Orr. 22. Lemuel Gulliver, jun. 23. Wm Vallet. 24. Deb. of
J. Poor Andrew. 25. Anonymous. 26. Phylander, are silent as to the Manner of
do so are all those who have sent us Latin Pieces, viz.
reus Godefridus Graverus, dat. Hildburghusae in Saxonia 1734. 2 Octobris. 27.
amrentius Dietrich, Diaconus, dat. Umrstadtii prope Coburgum oppido Hilperhusa-
Calendis Martii 1735. 28. M. Johanne Guttelmus Pfistor, Pastor Stresenhuf-
Hildburghusano Saxoniae, Stresenhufae ipsius Calendis Januarii 1735. 29. Chris-
roll, Hildesii 31 Martii 1735. 30. E. V. F. S. I. C. Tubingae 1735. 31. One
M. Petrus Kuntzins, Saxo, H. T. Sacerdos & Societatis Latinae apud Ienensis
valle Burgelensi prope Ienam, 21 Feb. 1735.

are now to inform the Candidates, That as the Majority of them are for the De-
ny a select Number of Judges, the Donor is desirous we should apply to those parti-
men of unexceptionable Judgment, and solicit them to undertake this Office;
accordingly humbly requested (after a convenient Time for perusing the printed
and us their Opinions separately. And we take this previous Opportunity to sug-
ges (however unworthy we may be of that Honour) That the Gentlemen to be ap-
his Account, will, for the Sake of the Writers, and of putting an intended annual
practicable Footing, condescend to give themselves the Trouble which their Emi-
netical Genius calls them to.
rinting these Poems, by inserting two each Month (and we can't have Room for
it be a tedious Work, several of our learned and curious Readers, impatient to see
of so uncommon a Proposal, have hinted to us a Method, much more agreeable to
very convenient for all those who would keep or compare the several Pieces together,
make as soon as possible an entire Magazine extraordinary for them. Our Compli-
ants Advice, repeated to us from all Quarters, we assure our Readers, will be pure-
ly Convenience and Dispatch, and not in the least for the Sake of Lucre; the Pro-
fiting shall be appropriated to make up another considerable Prize of the like Kind for
us, and the Surplus, if any, laid out in Books of Devotion for the Use of the Colony of
We shall endeavour to print the extraordinary Magazine in a larger Character than
o add something of general Use, to render the Book acceptable to those who have
the for Poetry.

ips of the English Laws in re-
lation to WIVES.

ET is the undoubted Privilege of
the Free-born Subjects of Great-
Britain to approach their So-
vereign, represent their Grie-
vances, and implore Redress.
We hope this inestimable Pri-
vilege is not wholly confined
to Line, but that we his Majes-

ty's faithful Female Subjects, may also shel-
ter ourselves under his most gracious Pro-
tection, our Condition being of all others in
his Dominions the most deplorable, we being
the least able to help ourselves, and the most
exposed to Oppression.

This is certainly true, in every State of
Life, but in none so notoriously, and without
all Redress, as when we put ourselves in a Con-
dition of adding to his Majesty's Subjects by
becoming Wives, under which Character we
humbly

humbly address his most sacred Majesty, and the honourable Houses of Parliament, for an Alteration or a Repeal of some Laws, which, as we conceive, put us in a worse Condition than *Slavery* itself.

We are now apprehensive of more frequent Oppression from these Laws, as this is an Age in which the Foundation of all the noble Principles of Christianity (our only Protection) are broken up, and *Deism*, that Underminer of all that is truly laudable, with its Legions of Immorality, Prophaneness, and consummate Impudence are let in upon us; 'tis Time for us to look about us, and to use all justifiable Methods to provide against the impending Danger: For since we seem to be hastening into a *State of Nature*, in which there can be no Appeal but to the Laws of our Country, and the Authority of Scripture is going down, which directs a Man to erect a private Court of Equity in his own Breast, what shall restrain the Strong from oppressing the Weak, if the Laws of our Country do not, they being in such a State the only established Rules of Society?

I humbly hope therefore, that this will not be thought an unreasonable Representation of our Condition, since supposing a Man no Christian, he may be as *Despotic* excepting the Power over Life itself) as the Grand Seignior in his Seraglio, with this Difference only, that the *English* Husband has but one *Vassal* to treat according to his variable Humour, whereas the Grand Seignior having many, it may be supposed, that some of them, at some Times may be suffered to be at quiet.

What our Fate will be God only knows, if the present Wits of the Age should be attended with Success, and strengthened by Numbers. As for Arguments, they are out of the Question with them, their Weapons being *Points of Wit, smart Jest, and all-confounding Laughter*. These they brandish about against Heaven or Earth, as they happen to oppose their Wills and Inclinations, which stand with them for Reason and Religion.

If therefore we may claim the Privilege of *English* Subjects to speak our Grievances, the following Particulars, contain the chief Articles of our Complaint.

I. That the Estate of Wives is more disadvantageous than *Slavery* itself.

II. That Wives may be made Prisoners for Life at the Discretion of their *Domestic Governors*, whose Power, as we at present apprehend, bears no Manner of Proportion to that Degree of Authority, which is vested in any other Set of Men in *England*. For tho' the Legislature, acting collectively, may dispose of Life and Fortune; no individual, not even the Sovereign himself, can imprison any Person for Life, at Will and Pleasure; the *Habeas Corpus* Act, providing for the Condemnation or Enlargement of the Prisoner.

III. That Wives have no Property, neither

in their own Person, Children, or Fortune.

I grant the Laws I presume to complain of, gratify some Mens Pride, fill in with their *Interests*, and oblige their *Humours*; that they will be very loth to part with them, and that they can plead *Prescription* for them. But I deny that they are reasonable or just. All which I shall endeavour to prove, by Facts and Observations upon them.

[To be continu'd.]

HIS MAJESTY'S Speech May 15, 1735. at the concluding of the last Session.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am glad the Business of this Session of Parliament is brought to such a Conclusion, that I have now an Opportunity of giving you some Recalls, after the great Pains you have taken in the Service of your Country. On this Occasion I must in Justice return you My Thanks for the many Instances you have given Me of your Duty and Affection to My Person and Government, and for the necessary Provisions you have made for the Publick Security, as far as the immediate Circumstances of Affairs might require.

I have considered with great Care and Attention the present Situation of *Europe*, and duly weighed the Consequences, that may arise from the Progress of the War, either by means of its becoming more general, or continuing only to be carried on between the Powers already engaged.

An Accommodation of these unhappy Troubles appeared to be the best Means to prevent the Dangers, that are to be apprehended on either side. In this View, a Plan of Pacification was concerted between Me and the States General with great Impartiality, and not without reasonable Grounds to hope for Success, altho' it hath not had the desired Effect.

But all further Resolutions, to be taken in this Important and critical Conjunction, must be principally determined by future Events: This makes it impossible for Me at present to take the previous Advice and Concurrence of My Parliament in such Measures, as may become absolutely necessary to be entered into. But you may be assured, that My constant Concern for the Publick Welfare, the Liberties of *Europe*, and, in particular, for the Felicity and Security of these Kingdoms, will never suffer Me to take any Steps, but such as the Honour and Interest of My Crown and People shall call for and justify; and in the pursuit of these great and desirable Ends. I do, with the best grounded Confidence, promise My self your zealous and affectionate Support.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

I return you My hearty Thanks for the Supplies you have, with so much Cheerfulness and Dispatch, granted for the Service of the current Year, & have been so effectually raised, and accompanied with so Seasonable an Augmentation of Our Forces by Sea and Land, that I shall be in a Condition to make

of them in the most advantageous or the Publick Service, as any Occasion may happen to arise, shall require. **A**

Lords and Gentlemen,

Induct and Prudence of this Parliament a Time of so great Difficulty, cannot be commended. The Posture of Affairs as required all possible Resolution with Caution, neither to be involved in the present Disturbances, main unprovided against those Dan- **B** ch are too obvious to stand in need of explanation, and may either directly or indirectly affect Us.

I think it necessary this Summer to visit the Dominions in *Germany*, it is My Duty to appoint the Queen Regent here in my Absence; of whose just and prudent Administration you have on the like had Experience. Let Me earnestly recommend it to you, to render the Burden of this weighty Trust as easy to Her as possible, making it your constant Study and Care, as I am sure it is your Inclination, to preserve the Peace of the Kingdom, to discountenance and suppress all traitorous and groundless Discontents in the midst of My People, whose Happiness hath been, and shall continue My daily interrupted Care.

At Hon. the LORDS Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, the Humble Petition of James D. of Hamilton Lord of Brindon, Charles D. of Queensbury Viscount, James D. of Montrose, Thomas D. of Dundonald, Alexander E. of Elmont, John E. of Stair,

WETH,

AT the last Election of sixteen Peers, to serve in this present Parliament that Part of *Great-Britain* called a Majority of Votes was obtain'd for the Duke of *Bucklenburgh*, the Duke of *Athol*, the Duke of *Lothian*, the Earl of *Crawford*, the Earl of *Sutherland*, the Earl of *Moray*, the Earl of *London*, the Earl of *Findlater*, the Earl of *Selkirk*, the Earl of *Balcarras*, the Earl of *Dunmore*, the Earl of *Orkney*, the Earl of *Heptoun*, the Earl of *Lord Cathcart*; and they were accordingly returned.

Petitioners, however, conceive it their Duty to represent to your Lordships, that the undue Methods and illegal Practices, used towards carrying on this Election, and towards engaging Peers to vote for a List to represent the Peerage of *Scotland*, are inconsistent with the Freedom of the Peerage, dishonourable to the Peerage, to the Design and Intention of those that direct the Election of the sixteen Peers that Part of *Great-Britain* called a Majority of Votes was obtain'd for, and such as may prove subversive of our happy Constitution; Instances and whereof we are to lay before your

Lordships, in such Manner as your Lordships shall direct.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray, that your Lordships will be pleased to take this important Affair into your most serious Consideration; to allow these Instances and Proofs to be laid down, and to do therein, as in your great Wisdoms shall seem most proper, to maintain the Dignity of the Peerage, the Freedom of the Elections of Peers for that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, and to preserve the Constitution and Independency of Parliaments.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

February 20.

THE Lords took into Consideration the Petition of the *Scotch Peers*.

C It was moved, That the said Petition was too general, and that the Petitioners do amend the same, by explaining whether the Charge was levelled against any of the Sixteen Peers now sitting.

A Question being put on the said Motion, It was resolved in the Affirmative. Contents 90. Not Contents 51.

D Ordered, That the Petitioners be acquainted with this Resolution.

February 21.

The Lords resumed the Consideration of the said Petition.

The Remembrance of the Scotch Peers to the Order of the House of LORDS, Feb. 21. 1734. Signified to them by the LORD CHANCELLOR, See p. 105.

My Lords,

YOUR Lordships Order of Feb. the 21st Instant hath been signify'd to us by the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor, with respect to which we do humbly submit to your Lordships, that we have not, by our Petition, stated ourselves Accusers of any Person whatever, nor did we intend to do so; but thought it our Duty, to lay before your Lordships, by way of Petition, that such Methods and Practices were used towards carrying on the last Election of sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, as appeared to us dangerous to the Constitution and Independency of Parliaments. The Preservation of our happy Constitution, is what we have in View, without regard to any particular Persons; and we humbly conceive, that any Matter which so nearly concerns this Constitution, or might appear to be an Incroachment upon it, was a proper Subject for your Lordships Consideration and Enquiry, as a high Court of Parliament. That, without stating ourselves as Accusers, which is far from our Intention, we conceive we cannot take upon us to name particular Persons, who may have been concerned in those illegal Practices; but who those were, will undoubtedly appear to your Lordships, upon taking the proper Examinations;

assinations; and the Facts are what we humbly pray may be enquired into, *whereas may happen to be assisted by them.*

Nor can we, without acting as Evidences, comply with those Words of your Lordships Order, to give the Names of the Persons by whom such undue Methods and illegal Practices were used: But, would we act both as Accusers and Witnesses, it is impossible for us to inform your Lordships, who were the Persons that, in the Course of this Examination, and from the Testimony of future Evidences, may appear to have been concerned in the abovementioned Practices.

We also humbly submit to your Lordships, that we may have certain and true Information of undue Methods and illegal Practices, that have been used towards engaging Peers to vote for a List; and yet that our Informers may not have thought proper to name the Persons by whom such undue Methods and illegal Practices were used; or may be unwilling to do so, until they are brought upon their Examination.

And, with respect to the laying before your Lordships the particular Instances of the undue Methods and illegal Practices mentioned in our Petition, we humbly submit to your Lordships, if an Examination of this Kind ought to be confined to particular Instances, since from the Nature of the Thing it appears evident, that many Instances may come out in the Course of such Examination, the particular Circumstances whereof cannot be known to your Petitioners, and yet must appear upon Enquiry.

That the opening the Particulars of the Facts to be proved; may necessarily produce such a Discovery of Evidence before Examination, as is usually thought dangerous, even in Course of ordinary Trials, and may be much more so in the Case of a Parliamentary Enquiry.

Yet, nevertheless, in consequence of your Lordships Order, as far as we are able from the Nature of the Thing, we do humbly acquaint your Lordships, that we laid the Petition before you, upon Information, that the List of sixteen Peers for Scotland had been framed by Persons in high Trust under the Crown, long previous to the Election itself; and that this List was shewn to Peers, as a List approved of by the Crown, and was called the *King's List*, of which there was to be no Variation, unless to make Way for one or two particular Peers, on Condition they should go along with the Measure.

That Peers were solicited to vote for this List, or the *Crown List*, without the Liberty of making any Alteration.

That Endeavours were used to engage Peers to vote for this List, by Promise of Pensions and Offices Civil and Military to themselves and near Relations, and by actual Promise and Offers of Sums of Money.

That Sums of Money were actually given to or for the Use of some Peers, to engage them to concur in voting for this List.

That annual Pensions were promised to be paid to Peers, if they concurred in the voting for this List; some of them to be on a regular Establishment, and others to be paid without any Establishment at all.

That, about the Time of this Election, Numbers of Pensions, Offices (of which several were nominal) and Releases of Debts owing to the Crown, were granted to Peers who concurred in voting for this List, and to their near Relations.

That, on the Day of Election, a Battalion of his Majesty's Forces was drawn up in the *Abbey Court at Edinburgh*, and three Companies of it were march'd from *Lalsh* (a Place at one Mile's Distance) to join the rest of the Battalion, and kept under Arms from nine in the Morning till nine at Night, when the Election was ended; contrary to Customs at Elections, and without any Cause or Occasion that your Petitioners could foresee, other than the over-awing of the Election.

These Instances of undue Practices we now humbly mention, which we hope will satisfy your Lordships, that we have just Reason to pray your Lordships, to take this Matter into your most serious Consideration, and to provide such Remedy as may be effectual, for preserving the Right and Freedom of Elections; such Right of Election being the only Right that now remains with the Peers of Scotland, in lieu of a constant and hereditary Seat in Parliament.

*Hamilton
and Brandon,
Dumfriesbury,
and Duvry,*

*Montrose,
Dumfries,
Marchmont,
Stair.*

Notes. We inserted the Lords' PROTESTS at the Election of the 16 Peers at *Edinburgh*, June 4. 1734, in our Magazine for the said Month. (See V. iv. p. 340 B, &c.)

On the Dismissing of the Scotch PETITION.

Die Veneris, 28^o Februarii 1734.

THE Orders of the Day being read, for the House to proceed further in the Petition of the 6 Peers relating to the Election in Scotland; and also to take into Consideration their Answer to the Order of this House of the 21st Instant,

The said Answer was read.

And it being moved to Resolve, That the Petitioners, by their Answer, have not complied with the said Order.

After Debate, the Question was put thereupon, and it was Resolved in the Affirmative.

Contents 90. Not Contents 47.

Discontents

Somerset Tadeafter Maynard

1. Because it was agreed in the Debate, conformable to the Rules of Reason, That no Impossibility was required from the Lords Petitioners, and tho' we allow that they have not literally complied with the Order, yet we think the Assertion in their Answer, that it is impossible for them to inform the House

who are the Persons, that in the Course of the Examination, and from the Testimony of future Evidences may appear to have been concerned, was sufficient to satisfy the House, that they have not wilfully disobeyed the Order.

And from the Nature of Things, We conceive it impracticable for the Lords Petitioners to name all the Persons, who may be concerned in those illegal Proceedings, for altho' the Officers of Places, Pensions, and other Gratuities, must be presumed to come from Persons in Power, yet such Officers may reasonably be supposed to be conveyed by Under-agents, and we must also observe, That if those Under-agents should be publicly named before Examination, they may either be prevailed upon to abscond, or to take the whole upon themselves, to screen Offenders of higher Rank.

We must further declare, it is our Opinion, that such corrupt and dark Designs as are specified in the Answer, may have been carried on with that Secrecy and Dexterity, that altho' a moral Certainty may appear of their having been executed, the Persons concerned in the Execution may never be discovered, yet this good Effect might have arisen from the Enquiry, that the Legislature would have found means to prevent such pernicious Practices for the future, and even in that Case, the Lords Petitioners, by bringing this Affair before the House, would have done a real Service to the Peerage of *Scotland*, to this High Court of Judicature, and to the whole united Kingdom.

2. Because we can no ways conceive, That the going on upon this Examination, without having the Names of the Persons produced, could be attended with any possible Injustice to, or Hardship upon, those who might afterwards be named by the Evidence, on the contrary, we are persuaded, that such Persons would have an Advantage which could not happen in any other Course of Proceeding, the whole Matter of the Accusation would lye open to them, the Witnesses against them would be known, who could not afterwards be suffered to vary from their Testimony, and the House would in Justice allow such Persons a full Time to answer the Accusation, and to bring up Witnesses (if necessary) to prove their Innocence. Neither is this looked upon as an Accusation at present, for (as it was justly observ'd) there are no Accusers nor Persons accused, but we apprehend it to be the most proper Subject for a Parliamentary Enquiry, that can possibly be brought before this House.

3. However it may be necessary in the Course of other Proceedings, whither upon Impeachment or Appeals brought before this House, that all the Persons concerned should be named, We can by no means think it necessary upon an Enquiry, no final Sentence being then to be given, and those Rules which are consistent with Justice in the former

Cases, must, in our Opinion, tend to obstruct all Justice in the latter, We cannot conceive, that an innocent Person, who should happen to be named in the Course of such an Examination, can possibly be deprived of the Means of making his Innocence appear: But we can well foresee, that guilty Persons (and those probably of the highest Rank) may escape by such a Method, which imposing an Impossibility on the Informants, must, as we apprehend, tend to defeat all Parliamentary Enquiries, and therefore, could not be, in our Opinion, within the Intention of the Order.

4. Because the Matters specified in the Answer are of such a Nature, as seem only proper to be examined in this House, and had the Lords Petitioners sought a Remedy any where else, they might have been justly censured: We apprehend therefore, that the Pioneering them down to the precise Words of the Order, may be attended with this fatal Consequence, That all Parliamentary Enquiries may be rendered much more difficult hereafter, which may probably give such Encouragement to corrupt Ministers, that they may be prompted to make the most dangerous Attempts upon the Constitution, and hope to come off with Impunity: Such Apprehensions naturally suggest the melancholy Reflections, that our Posterity may see the Time when some of those Lords who sit upon a more precarious Foot, than the rest of the House, having, thro' Motives of Virtue and Honour, opposed the evil Designs of some future Minister, for that, and that alone, may be excluded at an ensuing Election, and tho' the whole World may be sensible of the Cause of their Exclusion, no Remedy may be found, but their Case may become a Subject of national Concern, Indignation and Resentment.

Scarfdale	Craven	Aylesford	Cobham
Bruce	Covenry	Gower	Bridgewater
Belton	Foley	Huntingdon	Anglesea
Warrington	Stratford	Masham	Bathurst
Bedford	Abingdon	Graham	Haverham
Suffolk	Boyle	Litchfield	Northampton
Shaftsbury	Thanet	Beaufort	Macclesfield
Chatterfield	Berkshire	Denbigh	

Then it was moved to order, That the said Petition be Dismissed. And after further Debate, the Question being put upon the said Motion, It was Resolved in the Affirmative, and Ordered accordingly.

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Dissentient
Somerst *Tudcaster* *Maynard*
1. Because, tho' the Lords Petitioners have not literally complied with the Order, according to the Sense of the House; yet they have laid before us Facts that are of so criminal a Nature in themselves, and so dangerous in their Consequence to the Nation in general, and to this House in particular, that we think a due Regard to the Safety of the one, and the Honour of the other, required the strictest Examination,

2. For which we consider the first Instance in the Answer of the Lords Petitioners; viz. That the List of 16 Peers for Scotland had been framed by Persons in high Trust under the Crown, long previous to the Election itself, and that this List was shewn to Peers as a List approved of by the Crown, and was called the *King's List*: We are filled with Indignation, to see that great Name indecently blended with the Honour of Ministers, and, prophan'd and prostituted to the worst Purposes; Purposes that must necessarily tend to the Subversion of our Constitution, which we know it is His Majesty's Glory and Desire to preserve. Such a criminal Attempt to screen, or facilitate a ministerial Nomination by the Interposition (equally false and illegal) of his Majesty's Name, calls, in our Opinion, for the strictest Enquiry and the severest Punishment upon the Authors of the Fact, if it be proved, or the Asserters of it, if it be not, but is in our Opinion, no way to be dropt unexamined and uninquir'd into; such a Precedent may in future Times encourage the worst of Ministers to load with his Guilt the best of Princes; the borrowed Name of his Sovereign may at once become his Weapon and his Shield, and the Constitution owe its Danger and he his Defence, to the Abuse of his Prince's Name, after a long Abuse of his Power,

3. Because the following Instances, viz.

That Endeavours were used to engage Peers to vote for this List, by Promise of Pensions and Offices Civil and Military to themselves and near Relations, and by actual Promise and Offers of Sums of Money.

That Sums of Money were actually given to or for the Use of some Peers, to engage them to concur in voting for this List.

That annual Pensions were promised to be paid to Peers, if they concurr'd in the voting for this List; some of them to be on a regular Establishment, and others to be paid without any Establishment at all.

That, about the Time of this Election, Numbers of Pensions, Offices (of which several were nominal) and Releases of Debts owing to the Crown, were granted to Peers who concurr'd in voting for this List, and to their near Relations.

seem in the highest Degree to affect the Honour and Dignity of this House; since untrained Streams can hardly be expected to flow from a corrupted Source; and if the Election of 16 Peers for Scotland should ever, by the foul Arts of Corruption, dwindle into a Ministerial Nomination, instead of Persons of the first Rank, greatest Merit, and most considerable Property, we may expect, in future Parliaments, to see such only returned, who, owing their Election to a Nomination of the Minister, may purchase the Continuance of their precarious Seats, by a fawning and unanimous Submission to his

Discreet. Such Persons can never be impartial Judges of his Conduct, should it ever be brought in Judgment before this Great Tribunal.

4. Because the last Instance mentioned, viz. That, on the Day of Election, a Battalion of his Majesty's Forces was drawn up in the *Abbey Court at Edinburgh*, and three Companies of it were march'd from *Leith* (a Place at one Mile's Distance) to join the rest of the Battalion, and kept under Arms from 9 in the Morning till 9 at Night, when the Election was ended; contrary to Customs at Elections, and without any Cause or Occasion that Your Petitioners could foresee, other than the over-awing of the Election.

we apprehend to be of the highest Consequence both to our Liberties in general, and the Freedom of Elections in particular, since whatever may have been the Pretence, whatever Apprehensions of Disorder or Tumult may have been alledged in this Case, may be equally alledged on future Occasions; especially as we have a Number of regular Forces abundantly sufficient to answer such Calls; and we apprehend, that the Employment assigned to this Battalion will give great Distrust and Uneasiness to many of His Majesty's Subjects, who will fear what Use may be made of the rest of that very great Number of Men now kept up in this Nation.

5. Because we conceive, that such a Treatment given to a Petition, that contained an Information of Matters of so great Importance, and signed by Peers of such Rank, Honour, and Veracity, must, in future Times, discourage all Informations of the like Nature.

Tho' all Lords declared their Design of examining into the Bottom of these important Facts; and tho' we should acknowledge ourselves to be persuaded, that it was their real Intention, we very much doubt whether the World will judge with the same Candour, and not rather impute this Dismission of the Petition to an Unwillingness in this House to enquire into Facts that are in their Nature so injurious to the Crown, so destructive of the Honour of Parliaments, and so dangerous to the whole Frame of our happy Constitution.

Scarfeale	Craven	Aylesford	Cobham
Bruce	Corentry	Gower	Brigwater
Belton	Foley	Huntingdon	Anglica
Warrington	Stratford	Masham	Balbarth
Bedford	Abingdon	Grathame	Baverham
Suffolk	Boyle	Litchfield	Northampton
Shaftsbury	Thanet	Beaufort	Marlfield
Chesterfield	Berkshire	Derby	

After which, A Printed Paper, entitled, *The PROTESTS of the Most Noble and Right Honourable the Peers of Scotland, made in the Borough-Room at Edinburgh, June 4. 1734.* as containing Reflections upon the Government and the Peerage, was offered to the House. As was also

A written Copy of the said *Protests*, attested by Witnesses who were ready to prove it to be an authentic Copy.

And it being desired, that the same be read,
It was moved on adjourn.

After Debate, the Question was put, Whether the House should be now adjourned to Monday next at 11 o' the Clock?

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Content 73. Not Contents 39.

Dissentient

Because we can by no means think it consistent with the Honour of the House to adjourn, without appointing a Day (as was proposed) to consider of a Matter allowed universally to be of the highest Importance: And we have Reason to apprehend, that Posterity, upon the Perusal of the Journal of this Day may be induced to think, that this House was not inclined to permit the Transactions of the late Election in Scotland to be brought under Examination in any Shape whatsoever; the Method proposed being, as we conceive, clear of all the Objections which were made in relation to the Petition.

Scarshale	Boyle	Denbigh	Craven
Brace	Thames	Cobham	Madham
Bolton	Stafford	Brigwater	Northampton
Warrington	Berkshire	Angloes	Cowen
Bolton	Aylesford	Bathurst	Orisham
Bolton	Gower	Hyverham	Middlefield
Stratford	Litchfield	Chesham	Foley
Ablington	Beaufort	Huntington	Maynard

February 28.

It was moved, That the Petitioners have not complied with the Resolution of the House on the 21st Instant.

Moved to reject the said Petition. Contents 99. Not Contents 52.

Die Mercurij, 16 Aprilis 1735.

THE Lord Delaware reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill entitled, *An Act for regulating the Quartering of Soldiers during the Time of the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament* was committed, the Amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill, and the same were read by the Clerk.

And the first Amendment being read a second time, which was to leave out the latter Part of the Preamble, and to substitute Words instead thereof, reciting, 'That it hath been the Usage and Practice, to cause any Number of Soldiers quartered in any Place appointed for Electing Members to serve in Parliament, to remove out of the same during the Time of Election.'

Which being objected to, after Debate, the Question was put, Whether to agree with the Committee in the said Amendment?

It was resolved in the Affirmative. Content 61. Not Content 33.

Dissentient

1. Because we conceive these Words, 'To the End therefore, that the same may be safely transmitted to Posterity, and for the avoiding any Inconveniencies that may arise thereunto from any Regiment, Troop, or

Company, or any Number of Soldiers, which shall be quartered or billeted within any City, Borough, Town or Place, where any Election of Member or Members to serve in Parliament, or of the Sixteen Peers to represent the Peerage of Scotland in Parliament, or of any of them shall be appointed to be made extremely proper in a Bill calculated to preserve to us and our Posterity the Enjoyment of our Liberties, by securing the Freedom of Elections; besides that, in our Opinion, it seems very extraordinary, to leave out Words that singly intimate our desire of transmitting to Posterity the Liberties we enjoy ourselves.

2. Because we cannot conceive that there was any Weight in the Argument urged for omitting these Words, viz. That they carried an Imputation, that some Facts had been committed contrary to the Freedom of Elections, which this Bill was to prevent for the future: Whereas, in our Opinion, it is so much the contrary, that we think the leaving out these Words, the natural Importance of which carry no Imputation at all, may possibly be construed as a Confession of some irregular Use made of Troops at Elections, which, it might be apprehended these Words might point out, especially since Reports of that Nature have of late been spread, whether well grounded or not, we do not take upon ourselves to determine.

Denbigh	E. Lincoln	Bathurst	Gower
Chesham	Cowen	Shaftsbury	Foley
Litchfield	Clinton	Boyle	Winchelsea and
Berkshire	Berkshire	Montjoy	Nottingham
Bolton	Craven	Ker	Haverham
Thames	Huntington	Brigwater	
Cartwright	Cobham	Angley	

The Three next Amendments were read a second Time, and severally agreed to.

Then the Fifth Amendment was read a Second Time, being to leave out these Words, viz. 'And every such Regiment, Troop or Company, or other Number of Soldiers as aforesaid, shall, upon the Receipt of such Orders, march.'

Proposed to agree with the Committee in the said Amendments.

Which being objected to, after Debate, the Question was put upon the said Proposition, and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The next Amendment was read a second Time and agreed to.

Then the next Amendment was read a second Time, being to leave out the second enacting Clause, which was to inflict Penalties and Punishments on Officers and Soldiers, who should refuse or neglect to remove out of Places at the Time of Elections, and to substitute Words inflicting Punishments on the Secretary at War, in case he neglects to issue Orders for such Removal.

And it being proposed to agree with the Committee in that Amendment,

After

After Debate, the Question was put thereupon,

And it was resolved in the Affirmative. Content 64. Not Content 33.

Dissentient

1. Because we conceive, that the leaving out this Clause, is in reality defeating the Effect and Intention of the whole Bill; a Bill thought so necessary by the whole House, that the learned Judges were unanimously ordered to prepare and bring it in, in lieu of a Clause, to the same Purpose, offered to be inserted in the annual *Act to prevent Mutiny and Desertion*.

2. Because we think it much more necessary, that Officers and Soldiers should be subject to be tried by the Civil Power for an Offence of this high Nature, against the Constitution in general, than for quarrelling a Man contrary to the Method prescribed by the *Act* to prevent Mutiny and Desertion; for which Crime they are at present liable to be try'd and cashier'd by the Civil Magistrate.

3. Because we conceive, that this Offence being an Offence of the highest Nature against the Civil Government, is properly cognizable by the Civil Magistrate only, and most improperly referred to the Determination of a Court Martial. Offences against Military Discipline are justly reserved for the Decision of a Court Martial, as consisting of Persons of the same Profession, and consequently the properest Judges; and, by a Parity of Reasoning, we conceive the Civil Magistrate the fittest Judge of Civil Offences. We cannot therefore but fear, that a Court Martial may consist of Persons who may be at least ignorant, and, possibly, hostile and partial Judges of the Matters of an Election.

4. Because the Intention of the Bill being to prevent any Insults from Troops during the Time of Elections, we should provide against all possible Dangers; and tho' during his Majesty's Reign, we apprehend, no ill Use will be made of the Troops; yet, in future Time, Ministers may prevail, whose unpopular and detested Administration may leave them no Hopes of Security from a free-elected Parliament, and reduce them to the violent and illegal Method of employing those Troops, kept up by the Corruption of one Parliament, in the forcible Election, or rather Nominations of another: In which Case, no Remedy can be hoped for against Officers so offending, since as the *Act* now stands, they can only be tried by a Court Martial, and a Court Martial can only be appointed by the Crown; and consequently the same wicked Minister, who may hereafter advise such an Attempt upon our Constitution, will not be likely to permit his guilty Agents to suffer, but the Merits of their Crime will carry Impunity along with it.

5. Because we cannot conceive, that the Arguments drawn from a Possibility of a Riot at an Election, or of a Rebellion or Invasion, during the Time of Election, where in the Assistance of Military Power may be necessary, were in any Degree sufficient to induce the House to leave out this Clause; since, in the Case of a Riot, the Civil Magistrate is already armed with a rigorous Penal Law, known by the Name of the *Riot-Act*; and, in the Case of a Rebellion or Invasion, it is well known, that this and all other Laws would be silent. But, on the other Hand, we apprehend great Inconveniences may arise, if Troops have Liberty to march into Towns during the Time of Elections, at the Requisition of a partial and corrupted Civil Magistrate, who may call a Majority he dislikes, a Tumult, and supply with Force the Want of Interest, of an unknown and unqualified Candidate; by which means the Voice of the People may be drown'd in the Noise of Arms.

Because we apprehend, that a very injurious and dangerous Construction may, by malicious People (too speciously) be put upon the leaving out of this Clause, That altho' the Unpopularity of rejecting the Bill itself could not be withstood; yet, the eluding and enervating the Efficacy of it had been directly brought about: Which Supposition, however groundless, may give great Uneasiness and Apprehension to many of his Majesty's good Subjects, and bring very great Unpopularity upon the Administration: An Evil! by all possible Means to be prevented; since Hate begets Hate, and an Administration become unpopular, will soon become desperate, and may endeavour to strengthen their crazy and rotten Foundation by tearing away, for their own Use, the Corner-Stones of the Liberty of the People.

Chesterfield	Litchfield	Huntington	R. Lincoln
Clinton	Berkshire	Carteret	Shaftesbury
Ker	Bridgewater	Cobham	Boyle
Denbigh	Bolton	Beaufort	Winchelsea
Coventry	Craven	Bathurst	Haverham
Montjoy	Tianet		

We differ for the above-mentioned Reasons, except the Third.

Anglesey Gower Foley

Die Veneris, 9^o Maij 1735.

HODIE *ada vice lecta est Bill*, entitled, An *Act* for Explaining and Amending an *Act* passed in the Parliament of Scotland, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and One, entitled, *An Act for preventing wrongous Imprisonment, and against undue Delays in Tryals*. Propos'd to commit the Bill. After Debate,

The Question was put, Whether this Bill shall be committed?

It was resolved in the Negative. Content 28. Not Content 68.

Dissentient

Dissensions

1. Because we apprehend a Bill of this Nature, sent up from the House of Commons, ought, at least, to have undergone the Form of a Commitment; so that, if it was unnecessary, or wrong in it, might there have been left out or amended. But several Matters contained in the Bill seem to us highly expedient to be passed into a Law; for, by the Law of Scotland, as it now stands, any Judge may, by a summary Warrant, commit Persons upon Information sign'd, without any Oath made, and without convening Parties before him, or hearing what they can allege in their own Justification, and send them to a remote Prison in any Corner of the Kingdom. No express Words, in any Statute, do at present forbid such a Practice, and we have great Reason to believe, that some Abuse of this unlimited Power did appear before the House of Commons, which might probably give the first Rise to the Bill.

2. Because, as the *Habeas Corpus Act* is the great Security of the Liberties of this Part of the united Kingdom, it would be, in our Opinion, both unsafe and ungenerous, not to extend the same Liberty to the other. For, should they, who have hitherto been brave Assertors of their Liberties, find themselves exposed to Oppressions from which the rest of their Fellow-Subjects are secured by Law, Necessity may prompt them to attempt, by Violence, to free themselves, or, Revenge provoke them to become the Instruments of Power, and bring us under the same Dependence. And the History of late Times sufficiently convince us, that in those Reigns when arbitrary Power was designed and attempted in this Kingdom, desperate and adventurous Agents were first sent to try the Experiment in Scotland.

3. Because there was a Provision in the Bill, to prevent an Abuse of sending Persons on Pretence of Debt, and detaining them till the Elections were over, where they had a Right to vote; the Protection granted by the Bill was no more than what every common Court of Justice actually allows to any Evidence whose Presence may be necessary in Matters of much less Consequence: And, we cannot help testifying our Surprise, that this Regulation has not already been made over the whole united Kingdom: We hope however, another Session will not pass without taking effectual Care to prevent such a dangerous Abuse of Law.

4. Because Experience has shewn us the Benefits which arose from delivering the Subjects of that Part of the Kingdom from their Vassalage, and freeing them from a servile Dependence on their Superiors; and, as we conceive the Purport of this Bill was no more than a natural Extension of the same Measure,

it would have been the most probable, if not the only Method to eradicate any remaining Disaffection; tho' we have no Ground to suppose, from any late Transactions, that there is any such. On the contrary, those who were thought the most disaffected, have lately appeared sufficiently tractable. But what Disaffection the rejecting such a Bill may create, even amongst the best Subjects, and those who have always been most attached to the present Establishment, we cannot respect upon without Concern. For, as the Union was made in Support of the present Establishment, which is founded upon the Revolution, and the Revolution upon Principles of Liberty, they who have always asserted those Principles, may (as we apprehend) justly complain, that the Liberty of the Subject is not equally secured in every Part of the united Kingdom.

5. Because, we are apprehensive it will appear very extraordinary to the World, that a Bill for the Security of the Liberty of the Subject should have been thrown out of this House without a Commitment, when so many Bills have passed for laying on or continuing severe and heavy Duties upon them. Remote Apprehensions, Dangers barely possible, and suspicious of Disaffection, have been Arguments formerly made Use of on the Side of the Crown, for enacting the severest penal Laws upon the Subject; and we conceive it still more incumbent on the Legislature to be watchful over the Liberties of the People, committed to their Care, since it is much easier to restrain Liberty from running into Licentiousness, than Power from swelling into Tyranny and Oppression.

6. Because Liberty being the common Birth-right of all Mankind, and still preserved to this Nation by the Wisdom and Courage of our Ancestors, we think an Infringement of that Right, tho' but for an Hour, by wrongful Imprisonment, is not only an Injury to the Person immediately concerned, but a notorious Invasion of the Constitution. We should not deserve those Liberties ourselves, if we did not take the most effectual Methods to transmit them in their full Extent to latest Posterity, and to restrain, by proper Laws, any Flagitious Attempts of Ministers prompted by Ambition, or drove by Despair, who may at any time hereafter endeavour to undermine or attack them: Humanity and Generosity particularly call upon us, who are distinguished by many Privileges and Advantages peculiar to ourselves, to secure to the People that Liberty which they have an equal Right to with us; a Blessing! the Meanest Subject of this Kingdom ought ever to enjoy in common with the Greatest.

Chesterfield	Foley	Boyle	Winchelsea
Oxford and Mort.	Cobham	Berkshire	Northampton
Montjoy	Strafford	County	
Haverham	Bathurst	Thames	
Sussex	Litchfield	Gower	

236 GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for MAY, 1735:

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood Dec. 31, 1733, and Dec. 31, 1734. With an Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund within that Year, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before the 25th of December 1716, the said Fund has been apply'd.

		Amount on Dec. 31. 1733		and Dec. 31. 1734		Amount on Dec. 31. 1734	
		L. s. d.		Increase	Paid off	L. s. d.	
EXCHEQUER.							
ANnuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the Original Sum contributed and unfubscribed to the S. Sea Company.		1837033	0 9			1837033	9
Ditto for Lives, with Benefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contributed.		108100				108100	
Ditto on two or three Lives being the Sum remaining after deducting what is fallen in by Deaths.		131499	8 1/2		900	129599	8 1/2
Ditto at 9l. per Cent.		161108	6 8			161108	6 8
Ditto on Lottery 1710.		109190				109190	
Ditto on the Plate Act 6 Georgij I.		312000				312000	
Ditto on the Navy and St Christopher's Debentures, at 3l. per Cent.		37821	5 1/2			37821	5 1/2
Exchequers Bills on the Victuallers Act Anno 1726.		481400				481400	
Ditto made out for Interest on old Bills exchanged.		2200				2200	
Annuities at 3l. 10s. per Cent per Ann. for the Year 1731.		400000				400000	
Duties on Salt revived 1732.		315000			177606	147393	19 1/2
Ditto continued 1734.				1000000		1000000	
EAST-INDIA Company,							
By two Acts of Parliament 9 W. Regis. and by two others 6 & 10 Anne Bank of ENGLAND.		3200000				3200000	
On their original Fund, at 6l. per Cent.		1600000				1600000	
For cancelling Exchequer Bills 3 Georgij primi Regis.		1500000				1500000	
Purchased of the S. Sea Company.		4000000				4000000	
Annuities at 4l. per Cent. charged on the Duty on Coals since March 25, 1719.		1750000				1750000	
Annuities charged on the Surplus of the Funds for Lottery 1714.		1250000				1250000	
Annuities for Lottery 1731.		800000				800000	
SOUTH-SEA Company.							
On their Capital Stock and Annuities per 9 Georgij primi Regis.		29389087	10 2 1/2		86884 4 8 1/2	29302203	5 6 1/2
		47493539	10 9 1/2	1000000	165390 4 8 1/2	48128149	6 9
EXCHEQUER Dr		L. s. d.		Per Centra.	Cr.	L. s. d.	
TO Cash of the Sinking Fund, on Dec. 31. 1733.		143191	10 11	BY paid in part of 1200000l. granted by Parliament towards paying off the Navy Debt		1142918	5 1/2
To the produce of the Sinking Fund, [between Dec. 31. 1730, and Dec. 31. 1731.] viz.				To make good the Deficiencies of the Lond Tax in 1732, in further Part of the said 1200000 l.		29229	4 4
On the Aggregate Fund 578635		10 7		To compl. the 1000000 l. to the S. S. Company		86884	4 8
On the General Fund 434985		5 4		To Interest thereof		651	12
On the S. S. Comp. Fund 120319		7 2		For the Deficiencies of the Annuities on the Plate-Act to Lady-Day 1734.		977410	10 10
		1133940	3 1	Balance in Cash 31 Dec. 1734		1269547	17 6
		1277131	14 0			7583	16 7
						1277131	14 1/2

The Prompter, Numb. 49

On the Knowledge of Painting.



HERE is nothing more pleasing to the Sight, or that gives a higher Taste of Pleasure to the Mind, than a well-chosen Collection of valuable Paintings.

There is a Sort of Magick in the Art, which (distinct from the Satisfaction, we receive in contemplating the Beauties of a fine Picture) charms by the *Deception* it puts upon us. To have Nature, as it were, forc'd from itself, and transplanted upon a Canvas, under the Representation of some delightful Landſchape, enrich'd with the grateful Variety of *Sunſhine, Water, Greens, diſtant Views*, and interſperſed with Figures, that ſeem *animated*, and in *Motion*.—Or elſe, to have ſome celebrated Action, expreſſed with ſo much Force, that we ſee *Dignity, or Grief, Terror or Love*, according to the Circumſtances of the Story, and are moved as ſtrongly, as if the Perſons repreſented were actually in Being, and before our Eyes:—To ſee a ſtabb'd *Lucretia*, or a dying *Cleopatra*, an expoſed *Andromeda*, or a forſaken *Ariadne*:—To ſee an irritated Sea, and a Veſſel ſtruggling with the over-pouring Wave, or ſplitting on a Rock, while Horror and Deſpair ſtrikes from the ghastly Looks of the drowning Mariners:—It is no longer a dumb Entertainment to the Eye, but a *ſpeaking Image* to the Mind, that awakens ev'ry Sentiment and Power in it, and hurries the Beholder, by an imperceptible Violence, thro' every Paſſion repreſented on the *now living Canvas*.

I was in Company the other Day, where a pretty warm Diſpute aroſe, whether the Taſte and Knowledge of Painting, was confined only to *Painters and Connoiſſeurs*, as they are termed; or whether a Man of Senſe may not be as good a Judge as either. When I came home, I recollected I had ſeen a Dialogue, wrote in *French*, on this very Subject, by Mr *Coyell*, which ſtates the Difference between the *Painter, Connoiſſeur*, and indifferent Spectator of a Picture, with due Regard to the Merit of each. Part of this Dialogue, being tranſlated, is as follows.

Speakers, DAMON, ALCIPPUS.

Da. My Dear Alcippus, I can't help expreſſing my Obligation to you for thew-

ing me your fine Collection of Paintings, in a very ſtrong Manner, as I am ſenſible Complaiſſance had a great Share in the Pleaſure done me, ſince it muſt have coſt you a good deal, to have ſhewn ſo fine a Sight to one ſo ignorant as I am, and that underſtands their Value ſo little.

Al. Undeceive yourſelf, my dear Friend, I am ſure you underſtand them much better than you think you do.

Da. How! after what you have ſeen, can you talk ſo? Was not you oblig'd to name the *Hand*, ev'ry Picture you ſhew'd me, and—

Al. What then? Are you one of thoſe that think it impoſſible to taſte the Beauties of a fine Piece, unleſs you know the *Hand*?—Ridiculous Notion!

Da. But you muſt confeſs, that to ſee a Picture, with Pleaſure, you muſt underſtand the Principles of the Art, without which—

Al. I agree with you, that he who has ſtudy'd them, will feel *more* Pleaſure than another; but I am far from thinking that Study abſolutely neceſſary. According to your Reaſoning, Poets only ſhould read Verſes with Pleaſure, and Concerts be frequented by none but thoſe who underſtand Muſick. No; the *polite Arts* are to be taſted by every body that has good Senſe, and eſpecially *Painting*, which is nothing but an Imitation of *Truth*. Believe me, my dear Friend, a Man of good Senſe, often feels the Beauties of a fine Picture, much ſtronger than many of thoſe pretended *Connoiſſeurs*, that impoſe upon you by a Language peculiar to themſelves,—that have paſſed their whole Lives in ſtudying the Difference of *Hands*, without ever once enquiring what *particular Thing*, has render'd one Painter more famous than another—If they can but find the Touch of *Titian* or *Carrache* in a Picture, that's enough for them, to be in Admiration at it. But don't you even ſo much as fancy, that they draw their Proofs of a Picture's being an *Original*, from the grand Parts of it.—No, they'll trace it in ſome little Corner, the Touch of a Plant, the Tip of a Cloud, or (what oftner determines them) the *Backſide of the Cloſt*.—Then they know all the Terms of the Art, have the Lives of the Painters, and the Hiſtory of each Piece at their Tongue's End, which Knowledge they only make uſe of to render their Arguments the more myſterious, and to give thoſe that hear them ſo *chſtrufe an Idea* of the Art, that they dare not truſt their own Eyes afterwards, and are afraid

to praise the *Light* in a Picture, because they do not know the Term of *Chiaro Oscuro*, or the Beauty of the Colouring, because that fine Expression of *Harmony* of Colours is not as familiar to their Tongues. If they happen to see a beautiful old Head, where the Wrinkles are strongly represented, they are afraid to commend it for want of the proper Term. What! Shall Men of true Sense be ever the Dupes of these *high-flown Talkers*? But what is still worse, they take upon them to make Disciples.—A Man who has a mind to form a Taste in Painting, will apply himself to one of these, rather than to a Painter, for it is their Interest to cry down Painters, and speak of them as of the worst Judges.—This Foundation well established, and the Disciple thoroughly persuaded of it, nothing stops his Progress: In a very short time he boldly ventures to despise every Picture that he sees upon a *fresh Cloth*, and only admires *those that are ready to drop to Pieces*. What an Air of Capacity he gives himself, when he has got his Circle about him, and is pointing out the Beauties of an *old dark Picture*, where others can see nothing, nor he himself (if he'd own the Truth?) He is follow'd by every body, and listen'd to with Admiration. "That Man must surely (say his ridiculous Admirers) have a very deep Penetration, that can see so many Beauties in a Picture where we see nothing but an *undistinguished Dark!*" From thence our new Disciple passes by some *modern Piece* that had just been extolled; he scarce looks at it. His foolish Followers, surpris'd at their own Ignorance in admiring that Picture, mistrust their own Senses. The Picture no longer strikes them; the Composition is no longer good, nor the Expression strong; the Colouring that pleas'd them grows faint.—They apply to their Judge—*Pray, Sir, tell us*—Go on to some other, says he, don't you see the Picture is modern?—How can you look at it? As ridiculous a Decision as this is—it is followed; he passes for a very great *Connoisseur*, and that's all he wants; for it is but too true, we often buy Books and Pictures, and go to Concerts, not that we love *Reading, Painting, or Music*; but to give us an Air of understanding them.

Da. But may it not as well be said, when we really praise what is praise-worthy, that we do it with the same View?

Al. Perhaps not? For if we speak well of any Thing, we must give our Reasons

for it, if ask'd—And here the *True Connoisseur* is discoverable.—As to the Pictures of the Ancients, no Man can expose himself by commending what *Ages* have made *safer*.—I don't say this, that I think they want Merit in themselves, to justify the Approbation Time has given them. What I am angry at, is, that they are admired more for their *Antiquity* than *real Excellence*, by a Set of ignorant Wretches, that, (if I may be allowed the Expression) know only the *Hand-writing* of *Raphael, Correggio, or Titian*, without being able to taste the Beauties of their *Style*.

Da. I begin to feel the Truth of Part of what you say. But to come to the Point: Why are Painters so strongly accused of Ignorance, as to ancient Pictures? for I must confess, I have seen some of them very much puzzled.

Al. I understand you, and will answer, That in the first Place, a skillful Painter is as *slow* in giving his Judgment, as others are *quick*. Secondly, Perhaps he has not seen Variety of *Originals* enough, to form a true Knowledge of different Manners.—A Painter chiefly studies the *principal Masters*, and may, without a Crime, have neglected the *lesser Ones*. It is not so with the pretended *Connoisseurs*.

—Vanity, or Interest, makes their Study more general. What a Shame; what a Confusion for one of these not to be able to give a Name to his Picture? If an Angel painted it, no Admittance for it till he knows the Name; and if he has a Mind to part with it, what Price set upon a Picture that has no Name? The Painter, on the contrary, who only studies ancient Pictures, to learn his Art, minds the Merit of a Piece, more than the *Hand*. A pretended *Connoisseur* found before an old Picture, and questioned about the Praises he bestows, will answer you with a Sneer, and bid you first be initiated in the Mysteries of the Art, before you offer to question. If you push him, and tell him, that the Painter, who intended a *Venus* in the Piece before you, has given her a disagreeable Look, which is inconsistent with the Character of that Goddess.—How! says he, Why? The Head is divine! there's a *Cast!* There's *Melancholy!* There's a Turn quite *Picturesque*; A *Touch quite bold!* How that Part is *work'd up!* What a *Fashioning* of the Hair! But, Sir, with your Leave, the Character! — The Character! — What's all this to the Character! — See how the *Brags are spent!* The Forehead

best front off, as it were, and painted full and rich! Then delicately softened! Ha! How those Fellows made their Pencils fly about! With what Fire they lapped away! What can one answer to such an unintelligible Jargon! You are struck dumb, confounded, but not convinc'd.

(See 247)

The Prompter, No. 50.

THE Author, as an Illustration of a Remark on the Mal-Administration of the Stage, (See p. 146 G) promises his Readers a gradual Course of *Prologues, Epilogues, and Parts of Entertainments*, which the Actors have refus'd to *speak*, out of Fear to disoblige the *Town*, and begins with the following Epilogue.

WISDOM and LOVE.

PALLAS ascending, with Helmet, and Spear, to an Overture of WARLIKE MUSIC.

Pall.] PALLAS, the guardian of the slighted Page.

Brings a complaint, that *sees* her, into *rage*: Strung to the *soul*, she cannot, will not, *bear* it, But, for the *sex's* honour, must declare it.

Of *stiff* powder'd *beaux*, here *wedg'd*, behind, Not *one* fast *friend* can fading *woman* find! They *vail*—they *joke*—nor their distasteful *conceal*, Unconscious of your *power*, from *head*, to *heel*!— Whence *spring* this *change* I know not—but, I'll *swear*,

Neglect's a pain, no *woman's* heart can *bear*. *Cupid!* Thou airy, god of empty *dreams*! How *fall's* thy *empire*! and how *falls* thy *schemes*!

Why weighs the *sex* too *light*, in *love's* own *scale*? And why, thus *faintly*, does thy *power* prevail?

CURIO descends, with his Bow, and his Quiver, to a Change, of Soft Music.

Cap.]—Goddeſs! *heard* thee—thy *reproach*, *ſid* *pride*

I, *time*, *deſt*—and *ſhade* thy *row'ry* *ſide*!— I, too, *dare* *ſwear*!

Pall.]—Proud *ſay*!—his *wings* he *ſpreads*: [They *croſs* diſdainfully.

But his blunt *arrows*, all, have *loſt* their *heads*! Go, helpſeſs, taſtleſs, thoughtleſs, powerleſs, *chit*:

Thou *ghost* of *paſſion*! and thou *jeſt* of *wit*! Where are thy *boſſes* of *touching* *men* with *pain*? And what is *Woman*, now?

Cap.]—Vain—(ſweetly vain)!

Pall.]—'Tis thence *love* *languiſhes*—

Cap.]—Unjuſt Complaint!

Love *languiſhes*, becauſe *deſire* grows *faint*. And, *that*,—proud *ſcorner*! I muſt charge on *thee*:

Thine are their *minds*—their *beauties* *buſy* *me*. Of late, even *there*, my *power* has been un- known:

All their *new* *modes* of *charming* are *their* *own*. I, taught the *ſex* their art of *wounding* *ſure*, But they themſelves have taught the *agnome*

Each amorous ſcene, that fills this active ſpace, Sees a *light* *laugh* *diſarm* ſome angel *face*: No *ſerious* ſounds can their gay hearts engage; Sweet *ſep'rate* actors: they *deſpiſe* the *ſtage*! Attention is beneath a *beauty's* care, Her whirlwind ſpirit ſcatters *ſenſe* in *air*! *Aſtute*, in *preſence*, they, unliſt'ning, fit, Too *gay*, for *meaning*! and too *fine*, for *wit*! Or, when they *grieve*, they bring their *own* *chagrin*:

Nor ſeal the *foreign* ſorrows of the *ſcene*. Impatient, *ſure*, *long*, *aſt*, they, *loſt*, *reclin'd*: And ſigh, for *play*, of a more *winning* kind. All of *one* *mind*, of late, *agreed*, they *fall*:

B Victims, to *one* *gallant*.

Pall.]—But *one*, for *all*! *Sore*! he muſt be ſome *rarity*!

Cap.]—No *doubt*—

I'll draw his *picture*, and you'll *point* him *out*.— A painted, thin, ſmooth, pale-ſe'd, tott'ring *bean*!

C Deaf, dumb, blind, lame,—too weak to *ſtand*, From hand to hand, kind hearts! they *troop* to *ſhift* him:

For he can't *ſtir* a *limb*, but, as they *lift* him! Yea, more than *love*, or *wit*, their hearts he *moves*:

And *changes*, oft'ner than they *change* their *loueſt* Pall.]—And, do they *like* this monſter?

D Cap.]—Aye: and *will*—

Pall.]—What! *all*?

Cap.]—All. All.

Pall.]—What is his *name*?

Cap.]—*Quadrille*.

Pall.]—It has been *ſaid*, that *love*, and *ſilly* *ſer*. But you're a *joker*, *Cupid*! and a *wit*!

E Let us, each, ſingly, our *perſuaſion* try: Take you *one* *half* the *houſe*—the *other*, I.

Cap.]—Alas! 'twill never do: 'tis *fruitleſs* and.

Pall.]—To move that *ſex*, muſt make them *ſee*: All you can *ſay*, they'll *laugh* at.—

Pall.]—Boy, be *ſtill*.

Town, let the *ladies*, hear, the *men* my *will*, [Advances to the front of the ſtage.

F If, *Gentlemen*! you *diſregard* the *player*, Or hear him, coldly, and *with-hold* your *care*: For your *own* *sakes*, ſupport his *powerful* art, That lets in *love*, and *pity*, to the *heart*. Here, *ſeſt*, imprinted *ſights* an entrance *find* And the ſoul, *opening*, leaves *diſguiſe* behind. Taught, by the *ſcene*, with gen'rous warmth to *glow*,

G To feel another's *joy*, and *ſhare* his *woe*, Your *ſair* adopts each *ſuffering* *lover's* *view*: And, by the worth of *heroes*, meaſures *you*.

But, if, regardleſs of your *cauſe*, and *ours*, You join the *enemy's* triumphant *powers*, Sly *maradores* will each man's *hope* *betray*:

H And melt his *miſtreſs* down, the quite *wrong* way. —Now, *Cupid*, to the *ladies*. [Stepping back.

Cap.]—E're I go,

I'm ſure my labour's *loſt*.

Pall.]—Dſpair not ſo. [Cupid comes forward.

Cap.]—Ladies!—your *rivals* in gay *dinces*, complain,

That *winds* and *ſuſts*, aſſail your *charms*, *would* *two*

'Twere glorious envy! could they, also, say,
That, while their taste quits love, and wit, for
play,
You, noblier minded, and of sense, more true,
Scorn to be levellest, and not wisest, too.
That, form'd, like them, to be the themes of wit,
You not, like them, forsake—but cherish it.
Think of your glory, ladies!—

[Pallas comes forward.]

Pall.] Gentlemen!
Think of your *in'rest*—and forsake the scene,
At your own peril!—wives, who, from quadrille,
Return, with ruffled face, and fighting will!
Would, at the scene's loss: first, *new-point* their
charms:

And bring redoubled transport to your arms.

Cup.]—Enough,—the prudent urge no wish
too high. [Makes signs of caution, and
pulls Pallas by the Sleeve.

Tall.]—Ev'n love can counsel well, when wis-
dom's by!

Cup.]—You, goddess, boast your pow'r, in
man's strong breast:

But I know woman's weaker bosoms, best.

Still,—what they will, they will —

Pall.]—Then, be it ours,

Persuasion failing, to exert new Powers:

Let both, henceforth, our different influence
join:

And see reluctant beauty forc'd to shine:

Cup.]—Great Pallas! I embrace thee:—be it
so.— [Embracing.

Goddess of arts, and arms:—receive my bow—
[Giving the bow.

Take, and *new-point*, love's every blunted dart:—
[Giving the arrow.

And, sip't with reason, wound and heal the heart.

Pall.]—Cupid!—associate god, of smiles, and
joy!

Take, in exchange, this spear: no feast's regret!—
[Giving her spear.

And, now, where-e'er thou seest a fair one's
breast

Flutter, too lightly—touch and give it rest.

But, where some solid virtue sighs, in vain,
Wound, with my lance: and dignify the pain.

Cup.]—Now, woman's empire's fix'd!

Pall.]—Confirm it, Jove!

Cup.]—Love softens wisdom:

Pall.]—Wisdom strengthens love:

[Exit, at opposite Openings.]

Griffith's Journal, May 1. No. 279.
Of punishing Empirics. Contin. from p. 238.

I N 1602 *Jenkins* and *Read* (who had
been lately imprison'd by the College
of Physicians) procur'd the Writ *Corpus
cum Causa*, from Ld Ch. Justice *Popham*
to have the Cause heard before him; the
College deputed their Censors to acquaint
his Lordship of the Truth and Justice of
their Proceedings,

Both Parties being met, the Justice read
over the Statutes relating to Physick, and
then demand'd of *Jenkins* how he durst

practise without a Licence from the Col-
lege. *Jenkins* reply'd, he practis'd as a
Surgeon, and in that Art the Use of in-
ward Remedies is often necessary. The
Justice answer'd, That in such Cases a
Physician was to be call'd, it being up-
on no such Account lawful for the Surgeon
to invade the Physician's Province. The
Council for these Empirics objected, that
the President and Censors had no Autho-
rity to commit to Prison, but only to
leave their Causes to other Judges. The
Justice declared that the Authority of
the College to imprison was legal and
valid. *Jenkins* then complain'd *quod ob-
viam praxin*, and that by the Prescrip-
tion of others he should have so severe a
Fine inflict'd; but by the College Re-
gister it appear'd, he had been several

Times accus'd and fined in small Mulcts,
and therefore the Justice declared he
thought it reasonable he should have a
severe Fine inflict'd upon him. And
as Physicians Bills were often pleaded to
justify illegal Practice, he thought it most
adviseable, that all Physicians for the fu-
ture should write on their Patients Bills the
Names and Day of the Month and Year,
by which Means the Cheats of Empirics
and Impositors, might more easily be de-
tected. Thus the Chief Justice having
heard the Cause, and approved the Cen-
sure of the College, order'd *Jenkins* to
be return'd to Prison, till he had given
Satisfaction to the President and Censors.

Read complain'd, that the College had
fin'd him more than the Statute would
allow; upon which the Justice declared
the College might inflict what Penalty
they pleas'd, but the Keeper of the Pri-
son was not oblig'd to detain his Prison-
er, if they exceeded the Fine of 20 l.

Upon the Whole, the Chief Justice, a-
mong others, determin'd the following
Points, which have never since been
doubted.—That there is no sufficient
Licence without the College Seal.—That
the Authority of the College is strong and
sufficient to commit to Prison.—That
the Censure of the College rising from
lesser Mulcts to greater, was equal and
reasonable.—That the Lord Chief Ju-
stice cannot bail or deliver the College
Prisoner; but is oblig'd by Law to de-
liver him up to the College Censure.—
That a Free-man of London may Lawful-
ly be imprison'd by the College.—That no
Man, tho' never so Learned a Physician
or Doctor, may practise in London, or
within seven Miles without the College
License.—I may perhaps hereafter de-

Thus the History of Empires to our own Times, if what has been advanced in this Letter has no Effect; as probably it will not. For, we see they were at all times an impudent audacious sort of Men, and almost incorrigible; and that they have not been afraid or ashamed to expect the Protection of the highest Court of Judicature, when they have acted in defiance of the most salutary Laws of the Land.

Tours, MACHAON.

The Free Briton, May 1. No. 286.

The British Ministry further vindicated, in Answer to the Craftsman, see p. 198.

WHEN I read that reproachful Question in the *Craftsman*, To whom is it owing, that the Succession of Parma and Tuscany are now left open? I took down the *Recueil Historique D'Actes, Negotiations, Mémoires, et Traitez, &c. Par M. Roussel*, from whence it appears, that Succession was primarily owing to the Defects and Iniquities of the Treaty of Utrecht, whereby the Grand Alliance was broke, and an ignominious separate Peace concluded with France, whereby they left both the Branches of the House of Bourbon at full Liberty to continue the War with the Emperor.

The Spaniards still persisting in their Enmity against the House of Austria, the Powers of Great Britain, France, and Holland, in Conjunction with the Emperor, concluded the Treaty of London, called the *Quadruple Alliance*, July 22, 1718. This Treaty not only stipulated that Don Carlos should succeed to the Dominions of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia; but it was offered to the K. of Spain as the Consideration, for which he was to accept the Alliance, and enter into Friendship with the Emperor. And the Emperor, the Kings of Great Britain and France, by another Convention, at the Hague, in November 1719, granted the Catholic King another Term of 3 Months, for putting an End to the War, and taking the Benefit of the *Quadruple Alliance*, in default of which Don Carlos was to be forever excluded the Succession. Thus this Succession was the Act, the Voice and Judgment of all the great Powers of Europe, and the K. of Spain accepted it as the best Bargain he could make, when so great an Alliance had form'd itself against him. Thus if the Execution of the Treaty of London, in the Affair of this Succession, was the necessary Means (as indeed it was) of establishing Harmony be-

tween the two Nations, and of establishing our Trade to our infinite Advantage, the present Ministry have this considerable Merit to plead, they made this Succession, the Means of putting an End to the Misunderstanding between Britain and Spain, and to the Difficulties which obstructed our Trade: So that we did not expose the Neutrality of Italy, nor the Emperor's Hereditary Countries, or the Peace of Europe: And the Variation from Swiss to Spanish Soldiers in the Garrisons of Parma and Placentia, was the Act of the Imperial Court, as well as of Britain, and of the States-General likewise. And when this universal Concurrence was obtained, the Rage and Disappointment of the whole Faction was not only expressed in their Libels, but was visible in their Faces. For when an honourable Gentleman (the Brother of a noble Duke in the Administration) opened the last Treaty of Vienna in the House of Commons, never was seen a more mortified, dejected, dispirited Minority; the Spirit of the Cause seemed expiring with their Hopes of a War.

Another Question in this *wife Craftsman* exceeds all the rest, viz. "To whom are we obliged for having kept France so long in a State of Peace as to give her breathing Time, and enable her to execute her Projects against the Emperor?" This seems to suggest, that the British Nation ought to have engaged itself in a War with France, to prevent her from having a breathing Time. For this we must have done, unless we had engaged them in a War with the Emperor. And then the Ministers would have been thought worthy of any Punishment, as they are now reproached with not having involved us in a War.

It may be amply retorted on the *Craftsman*, To whom was it owing, that the Power of France was not reduced, when the victorious Arms of the Grand Alliance conducted by the invincible D. of Marlborough, had brought them to the lowest Distress? Who suffer'd the French to prescribe the Terms of Peace, since they had submissively implored it for several Years? Who gave up the Interest of all the Allies, and our Trade to the French, when we had them at our Mercy? Who doubts, that had the D. of Marlborough been continued at the Head of the Confederate Forces, the House of Bourbon must have given up the Crown of Spain? or that France must have given the Emperor such Terms as would have made it difficult for her to have hurt him by the

Advantage

Advantage of any *breathing Time* she could have enjoy'd.

Again, it is ask'd, "Who encouraged *France* to impose a native *King* upon the *Republick of Poland*, whenever the Contingency should happen"? Did we concert, or could we hinder the Marriage between the *Most Christian King* and the Daughter of *Stanislaus*? Were not all the Patriots, who dread the Greatness of the *House of Bourbon*, pleas'd to see the *Infanta of Spain* sent back to *Madrid*? Does History shew any Instance, where *France* neglected any Efforts in her Power to influence the *Polish Election*? Had we lived in greater or lesser Degrees of Friendship with *France*, would they have been less zealous to have espous'd the *Father-in-law* of their King? From Arguments and Insinuations of such a ridiculous Kind, the World are to believe that the Flame kindled in *Europe* was owing to the Measures of this Ministry.

Whoever reviews the Transactions of the present Administration, will see, that, for many Years past, their Weight in the Councils of *France*, delay'd that Blow which the *Emperor* now feels, and which had been much heavier, had the Ministry in *Britain* been of a different Complexion.

Craftsman, May 3. N° 461.

Fort en Loyalté. Motto to the D'anverian Arms.

I Formerly gave my Readers some Account of the *D'Anverian Family*; but having since found it erroneous, in several Particulars, I think it my Duty to correct it, and hope the Publick will excuse some farther Memoirs upon that Subject.

I dated our Arrival in *England* from the * *Reformation* only, but in a *Book*, since published, our Pedigree is traced up to one *Roland de Anverso*, who came over hither with *William the Conqueror*. It is generally agreed that we took our Name from the Town of *Anvers*; tho' I'm told a ministerial Critick is hard at work, to prove the true reading of it is *De Adverso*, so denominat'd from having always been a turbulent and seditious Race of Men. But the contrary of this appears from the Family Motto, prefix'd to this Paper, as well as from the Honours, several of our Ancestors have received from the *Crown*, and the great Posts they have enjoyed.

I shall go no farther back, at present, than to the Reign of *Henry IV.* when the honourable *Wm D'Anvers, Esq;* was Un-

* *Craftsman*. Vol. I. p. 166.

† *The English Baronets*, &c. Vol. I. p. 577.

den-Treasurer of England; and I do not find that he was ever charged with having abused his Trust, either towards his King, or his Country.

In the Reign of *Henry VII.* Sir *William D'Anvers, Knt.* was constituted one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of *Common-Pleas*; and several others of our Family (without including *Myself*) have since distinguished themselves in the Profession of the Law. One of them in particular, hath publish'd some Reports, allow'd to be of Authority in *Westminster-Hall*.

But the Person, who carried the Honour of our Name to the greatest Height, was Sir *Henry D'Anvers, Knt.* created Baron *D'Anvers of Danby*, in the Reign of *K. James I.* and in the following Reign *E. of Danby*. He was afterwards made one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, and enjoy'd several Employments under the Government, both civil and military. This noble Person was likewise a great Encourager of Learning, and founded the famous *Physick Garden* at *Oxford*. But dying without Issue, just after the Troubles broke out, the Title became extinct, and the Estate falling to his Brother, Sir *John D'Anvers*, was afterwards forfeited to the Crown; for I must not conceal from the Reader that this Sir *John D'Anvers* not only took the *Parliament-Side* in the War, but was one of those wicked and blood-thirsty Men, who sat in Judgment upon the King, and sign'd the Warrant for his Execution. This involved him, after the *Restoration*, in the Forfeitures beforemention'd, and the Family-Estate of *Cornbury in Oxfordshire*, where his Brother the *E. of Danby* dy'd, was given to the *Ld Chancellor Clarendon*, in whose Family it still is.

—*puat hac Opprobria nobis*

Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse resisti.

This unhappy Circumstance hath entail'd a Reproach upon us, which will be difficult for us to wipe off. For I look upon the Aspersions, which hath been so often cast upon me, of harbouring *Republican Principles*, to be entirely founded on this *sauz Pas* of our Family; and I know of no Way to get rid of it but by running headlong into the contrary Principles of *arbitrary Power*.

However, to make some Amends for this great Miscalriage and Blamish in our Family, I must in Justice be allow'd to observe that One of them signaliz'd himself, at the same Time, on the *Royal Side*; and "† being high Sheriff for the County

†† *Id.* p. 580.

of Northampton the same Year that King was murder'd by his rebellious Subjects, death'd his Men in Black, upon that mournful Occasion."

I shall not enumerate all the great Families, in which the House of D'auvers hath been intermarried; such as those of *Auvers, Furney, Digby, Courtney, Nevil*, and others. Yet I hope the ancient Family of the *Osbornes* will give me leave to take Notice that they have done us the Honour to ally themselves to us; and I am told that one of our Family hath done the same with the *Walsinghams*. These, perhaps, may be thought pretty odd Conjunctions; but neither *one*, nor the *other* bore any Relation to the *Walsinghams*, and *Osbornes*, who now plague the World with their servile Lucubrations.

I acknowledg'd myself, in the first Paper I wrote, to be only the *second Son of a private Country Gentleman*; and tho' my *elder Brother* happened to die in good Time, I never had the Vanity to call myself a *Gentleman of 17 Generations*, nor pretended to be the immediate Descendent of the *first Founder of our Name*. It is sufficient Honour for *me* to be sprung from a collateral, and even remote Branch of a *Family*, which hath produced so many *great Men*; and accordingly, tho' I bear the *same Arms*, I am not at all inclin'd to charge them with the proper Mark of *Heraldry*, denoting in what Degree I stand related to them. If every Body would be as modest, in this Particular, it might save the *Court of Honour* a great deal of Trouble.

I thought myself obliged to offer something in Vindication of the *D'auversian Family* in general, which hath undergone so much unjust Calumny on my Score. I shall now beg leave to trouble the Reader with a short Account of that *particular Branch* of it, to which I belong, and a *Scheme* I have now on Foot.

My *elder Brother* dying a *Bachelor*, and having chosen to continue in that *State* myself, I have adopted my *younger Brother's* Children, being *two Sons* and a *Daughter*, whose Father is likewise dead, and hath left them to my Care.

I thought it proper, in the first Place, to provide for the *Girl*, who is now turn'd of *Twenty*, and am just upon the Point of marrying her to a *worthy Tradesman*, of the same Name, and a distant Relation to us.

My *eldest Nephew Theophilus* is now almost thirty, and having gain'd a compe-

tent Knowledge of the *World*, as well as *Books*, I design to make him my Coadjutor in *these Papers*. He is particularly desirous to have Mr *Walsingham* left to his Care. I have granted the *young Man's* Request so far as to promise that, whenever I find the Publick in a Humour to excuse any Animadversions upon such a *tedious Trifler*, he shall have that Province intirely to himself.

I have likewise mentioned my little Nephew *Jeoffery*, upon a former Occasion, as a proper Match for *some of the Writers against me*. Whenever therefore I have any room to spare, I shall give him leave to play with the *Couranteens* and *such-like Writers*; particularly with that low, groveling Blockhead, Mr *R. Freeman*, and that soaring Hero *Sle A. B. C.*

I have likewise a Maiden Sister, named *Dorothy*, whose Age I am not allow'd to mention, who will make an excellent Antagonist for Mrs *Osborne*; for I find my Readers think it a little indecent in an *old Man*, to be so often squabbling with one of the *fair Sex*, (if I may call Mrs *Osborne* so) but when they see *two female Combatants* mount the Stage together, it will afford them a new Kind of Diversi- on, and I leave them to judge impartially on *both Sides*.

Having thus freed myself from the Drudgery of paying any Regard to *these Writers*, unless upon extraordinary Occasions, I shall have more Leisure to pursue the principal Design of *this Undertaking*, and leave the humorous Part of it to those, whom it better becomes. By these Means, and the occasional Assistance of my *former Correspondents*, I am in hopes of furnishing out an agreeable Mixture of Instruction and Entertainment, for the ensuing Vacation.

But I have still a farther Design in this Regulation of *my Paper*; for by these Means I shall likewise provide, in some Measure, for the Continuance of it, whenever I happen to drop off myself; and as I am now very far advanced in Years, I think it incumbent upon me to make such a Provision.

London Journal, May 3. N^o 826.

Of the Bank Contract; from the Author of the Considerations on the publick Funds.

THIS Event happened in September 1723, Sir R. — was then no Minister, was in no Confidence with the Ministry,

wiftry, but was looked on by them as no Promoter of their Scheme, and indeed had no Credit or Power at Court: He was Paymaster of the Army, and lived the greatest Part of the Summer in the Country, to avoid giving any Offence or Umbrage to those who had, with the *South-Sea* Directors, the Direction and Management of this great Engine of imaginary Credit and Riches.

When the first Appearance of the general Distress was seen, he was sent for, and his Advice and Assistance was demanded to assist in saving a sinking Nation; and, as he was then thought to have some Credit and Influence with the Bank, whose Assistance the *South-Sea* Projectors flattered themselves might save their desperate Game, Sir R. — W. — was importun'd to use his Credit with the Bank, to induce them to agree to a Proposal made by the *South-Sea* Company, for circulating a Number of their Bonds.

It must here be remembered, that nothing of this Kind arose from the Bank, or was at their Motion; and, I have been told, that nothing but an Apprehension of the *Resentment of the People*, which they were loudly threaten'd with, could have prevail'd upon the Bank to have created at all with the *South-Sea* Company, and to involve themselves in their Calamities.

The first Expedient was, for the Bank to circulate Bonds of the *South-Sea* Company to a certain Value, for a Time to be agreed upon; and, a Proposal to this Effect was, on the 16th of Sept. 1720, sent to the Bank by the Sub and Deputy-Governors of the *South-Sea* Company.

This not being relish'd immediately, it was propos'd that there should be a Meeting of a Committee, consisting of five of each Company at the Post-Master General's House, where were present, Lord President, Mr Secretary Craggs, Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robert Walpole, Esq; Mr Craggs Post-Master General, and Sir John Fellows Sub. Gov. of the *South-Sea* Company, Charles Foy Dep. Gov. Sir Theodore Fansen, Mr Gore, Mr Chester, Mr Hanger Governor of the Bank, Sir John Ward, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir Peter Delme, Sir Nathaniel Gould. This Meeting was on the 19th of Sept. 1720.

I have been told, that this Conference lasted for many Hours, with great Reluctance on the Part of the Bank, but press'd with so much Eagerness and Authority on the other Side, that the Bank was prevail'd upon to yield.

It was then thought proper to reduce into writing, the Substance of what had been under Consideration, to serve as a Foundation of a future Agreement, or Contract, to be made between the two Companies.

I have been told there was some little Dispute who should write down or draw the Minute; but it being the general Desire of the Company that Mr W. — should do it in the Presence of the whole Meeting, he put down in writing what has ever since been call'd the Bank Contract, little dreaming that he was then drawing an Article of Impeachment against himself, or that he was to be made responsible for any *South-Sea* Transaction of the Year 1720.

The Minute, commonly call'd *The Bank Contract*, which was in Mr W. —'s Hand-writing was in the Words following: "That the Bank of England shall undertake to circulate Three Millions of *South-Sea* Bonds for one Year, at a Premium to be agreed upon by the two Companies; a Subscription to be taken for enabling the Bank to carry on the Circulation; — per Cent. to be paid down by every Subscriber; and — per Cent. upon every Call, at a Fortnight's Notice: The Contract with the Subscribers, to be made in the Nature and Form with former Contracts for circulating Exchequer Bills, and the Charges of Circulation to be born by the *South-Sea* Company.

That in Consideration of this Undertaking, the *South-Sea* Company shall pay the 3,700,000 Pounds to be paid to the Bank by Notice of Parliament, in the *South Sea* Stock, at a Price to be agreed on betwixt the two Companies."

There were two other Paragraphs wrote down at the same Time; but both cross'd out and crazed before the Meeting broke up, but not at all relating to this Question.

This is all that was wrote by Sir R. — W. —, at this or any other Time, relating to this Affair; and I have been assured, in the future Meetings upon this Business, he was never once present.

This Paper, which is call'd, *The Bank Contract*, has no Title, or Preamble to it, signifying what it imports: It is neither an Agreement or Contract, or Articles of Agreement: The essential Part, viz. the Premium for circulating, and what was to be paid down for the Circulation, is left Blank: and the most material Part of the whole, which is, at what Price the Bank was to take the *South-Sea* Stock

Bank for 3,700,000 *l.* was referred to a subsequent Agreement, to be made between the two Companies. I beg then, that any Man will tell me, in what Sense this is to be call'd, a Contract, or any thing more than the first rough Draft or Sketch of a future Agreement, that was to be made, void of all Form, or any manner of Obligation:—It was only thus:

On the 23d of September 1725, at a Meeting of a Committee of the Directors of the two Companies, "A Proposal was made by one of the Directors of the South-Sea Company, that the 3,700,000 *l.* should be subscribed by the Bank, into the Stock of the South-Sea Company; for which the Bank was to have such Shares as the Funds would produce, the Stock being valued at 400 *l.* per Cent. &c.

On the 24th of September, at a Court of Directors of the Bank, upon a Report made of the last Proposal made by the South-Sea Company, it was agreed to by the Court of Directors of the Bank.

This Agreement was, the same Day, communicated by a Director of the Bank to the Court of Directors of the South-Sea Company.

But, on the 10th of Nov. following, the Governor of the Bank reported from the Committee appointed to treat with the South-Sea Company, that the Transactions between the Bank and the said Company had been laid before Council, on Behalf of the Bank; and that the said Company pressing for an Answer of what had been done therein, the Governor of the Bank had acquainted the Deputy-Governor of the South-Sea Company, that the said Committee did not think fit, for the present, to proceed further in that Affair, and had delivered to him in writing the following Answer:

"When the Proposition was offered by the Lords, at a Meeting of the Committees of both Companies, as a suitable Expedient, for the Support of publick Credit; the Court of Directors of the Bank shew'd their Readiness to join in any Measures that might tend to the public Service. But some Difficulties appearing to the Committee of the Bank, they have consulted with Council, and are advised, that, considering the Nature of this Transaction, it will not be safe to proceed on the said Proposition without Consent of Parliament.

However, they think it reasonable, that in the mean time, the Committee of the South-Sea should give the Committee of the Bank some Account of their Affairs,

for the Satisfaction of their Principals."

On Nov. 18. a Paper was sent to the Bank, from the Lords of the Treasury, about these Difficulties; and the Bank gave an Answer, that they could not better explain themselves than they had done.

Here the Treasury takes the Affair into their Hands; but remember, Mr W— was not of that Treasury, nor any Adviser, or Confident in their Measures; and this is all that appears of the Transactions between the two Companies, as far as they have come to my Knowledge.

In a few Words, the Bank was prevail'd upon to consent to what they prov'd not able to perform, to what they were under no Obligation to perform; and to what, if they had perform'd, Thousands of innocent Persons who had trusted them with their Properties, would have been involv'd in the Ruin: The South-Sea Company had no Power to compel them, and so the Matter finally dropp'd.

This is the History of the famous Bank Contract, by which may be clearly seen what share a certain Honourable Person had in conducting of it. I will, therefore, conclude in the Words of the Author of the Considerations, "Let them write, speak, and protest, and treasure up this grand Accusation to the long-looked for Day of Vengeance; it would be ill-nature to grudge them the Pleasure of amusing themselves with a Prospect that seems to me very remote." F. Osborne.

Universal Spectator, May 3. No. 343.

Of False Wit.

I Happen'd to her Evening to visit a Young Lady, a Relation, who has the Character of a Woman of Fine Breeding and a Great Wit; she is intimate with the Beau Monde, and has form'd a little Witty Assembly at her House, which have particular Customs and Jest, one is to laugh at every Body not of their Cabal, and to allow nothing to be well said or done but by themselves; they enjoy a secret Sort of Wit which none but themselves can understand. It was one of their Assembly Nights, and I did what I could, not to seem either particularly Ignorant or Impolite, I join'd in the Praises of Farinelli, coldly applauded Carestini, rail'd at the English Theatres, and extoll'd the Fire, the Humour and Je ne sçai quoy of the French; I had a Passion equal to any of them for an Oratorio, and was ravish'd at the Opera of Alcina; but all this did not avail me, I

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was

was sensible I appear'd awkward among a Set of People who sometimes talk'd Grave, sometimes Airy, this Moment of Divinity, the next of Play houses, now Dancing, then Singing, sometimes Noisy, sometimes Whisper, Laugh Aloud, and immediately fall into a Profound Silence. Amid this Jargon, I knew not what to speak, and if I did, I knew not how to be heard. A pert noisy Coxcomb told me I was extremely dull, and wonder'd I did not Laugh; and some of the Ladies were no less witty on my Silence and Behaviour. Upon which I left the merry Mortals to enjoy a Kind of Wit which I had no Taste for. *Prudence Little-wit.*

Mr *Stonewall* adds, a Club of these Sort of Wits is held in several Parts of the Town, each having Laws, Customs, and Wit peculiar to themselves; each likewise has some forward impertinent Top, who by noisy unmeaning Jest makes himself the Heroe of the Company. As the Ridiculous Mirth of these Parties of Wit cannot make Men of Sense uneasy, but only raise their Contempt, I thought once to indulge them in their Merriment; but as their Impertinent Affectation of Wit may put a Woman of the best Sense to the Blush, I must acquaint them, that a whisper'd Joke and affected Laugh are the sure Characteristicks of an ill-manner'd Fool.

To the Universal Spectator.

SIR,

Cornhill, April 24,

I Am a Tradesman, and have an Only Son, whom I intend to bring up a Scholar: For this Purpose, I plac'd him at *Cambridge* where he has remain'd till I sent for him up this Week, and I flatter'd myself by this time he was much improv'd; but I don't know what to make of him, he talks a Language that neither I nor his Mother, nor a Soul in the House can understand, and what (by the Way) I think is very impertinent; laughs at us for our Ignorance. The other Evening, over a Bottle, "How *Jack*, says I, do you spend your Time at College?"—He answer'd in this *Greek*, *Hebrew* or *Wit*, for I did not understand a Syllable of it: I desir'd him however to write it down, so see if I cou'd pick any thing out of it then; he laugh'd at my Request and readily obey'd me; I transcrib'd it and it is as follows— "You ask me, Sir, what I do at College?—Not long has *Nisan* left *Tithona's* Bed, the *Athorial* Courses breathing out the Day, when an aged Matron advances our *Cubicle* and exerts

facos us from a *luculent-Somnate*; while ferating that the *Tintinnabell* of the *Capet*, now sonates. We assurge, induce our *Togues* and *Capules*, (quadrate or round) evacuate our *Cubicle* and propinquate to our material *Opizons*: After our *Precales* are finit'd we redite to our *Codices*, and perlege our *Gracifims*, *Hebraifims* and *Latinifims*; but at the *Vesper*s over our sacred *Calices* we arride the *Proffor* and *Nosinet* inter *Rosmattering*.
—Now, Mr *Spec*, I don't pretend to Learning, and have to be talk'd to in an Unknown Language; therefore must desire of you to tell me if all great Scholars speak after this Way, if they do, I must rest myself contented, provided *Jack* will not laugh at me, if I don't understand him:
Yours *J. Meanless*.

To Henry *Stonewall*, Esq.

SIR,

THE other Day I *Rosmatter'd* my Father, and the Old Gentleman was not a little surpris'd; he could not conceive a Word I utter'd; and, in a sort of a Pet, said he'd send to you about it—
If the Queer Fellow shou'd, I suppose, Old *Hal*, you understand what Wit and Humour is, better than to spoil a good Jest, by acquainting him, that my *Rosmattering* him was only playing the Fool with him.
Yours, (without any Joke)
Cornhill *J. Meanless, Jun.*

The old Gentleman may now see the Meaning of his Son's Jargon, and I must acquaint my Smart Collegian, that whatever Wit or Humour there may be thought in *Rosmattering* a Bedmaker or Tavern Drawer, it ceases to be a Joke when the Wit is turn'd upon a Father.

The Prompter, No. 58.

On PAINTING, continued from p. 239,
DAMON and ALCEFFUS.

Da. WELL, but suppose I find a skilful Painter, or a real Connoisseur before this Picture, and I propose the same Objections to him, what Answer will he make?
Al. He may perhaps agree with you, that the Character of the Head might have been more noble, or more delicate; but at the same time, conforming himself to your way of knowing the Terms of Art, he might say: "Let us forget, for once, that the Painter design'd to draw a *Venus*. Let us even suppose he intended to paint a disagreeable Woman, has he not carried the Art of Imitation in this Picture as far as ever it would go? Don't you see, in that Head, the true Colour of Flesh? Can any thing be lighter than the *Thatch* of the *Head*? See with what Art they are paint-

1784

ted! and then judge what a Depth of Thought is requisite to carry the Execution of the *Pencil* to such a Degree of Perfection! See how skillfully he has varied his *Touches*, according to the different Objects he had to represent—and so of the rest.—Till having insensibly led you on, in less than a Quarter of an Hour he'll make you confess, that it was not without good Reason that he admir'd the Picture, notwithstanding your Criticism all the While was very Just.—It is therefore my Opinion, that every Man of Sense and Discernment is capable of discoursing on Pictures, tho' he is neither *Painter*, nor *Connoisseur*, and very often hits happily in his Judgment of a Piece.

Da. But you would not advise me, sure, to pretend to talk of the *Composition* of a Picture?

Al. Why not?—What, in your Opinion, is the first Thing in the *Composition*? Is it not to express, with *Truth* and *Evidence*, the *Subject* it is to represent? For Example, if the *Painter* had a mind to represent the Death of *Cæsar*, do you think you wou'd not be able to judge, if he has given you the true Image of that Scene? Would not you be able to see, if *Cæsar* and *Brutus* are the principal Objects that strike you? If the other Figures have their proper *Action*? And if, in the whole, the Picture inspires you with that Terror it ought? Believe me, if these Things are wanting, the *Composition* is not good, and you may safely say so.—But don't go too far, and say, the Picture is good for nothing, for these may, nevertheless, be most excellent Things in it. Painting is compos'd of so many Parts, that, unless a Picture is painted by a very ignorant Wretch indeed, it cannot be totally bad. Examine then, before you condemn quite, if (setting aside the *Composition*) you are not struck with the *Truth* of the *Colouring*, the Effect of the *Lights* and *Shadows*, the *Projection* of the *Figures*, and many other Particularities, that shew the Power of Imitation.

Da. You may say what you please, my dear *Alcippus*, I agree with you, I may be able to judge, if any particular *Action* is faithfully represented.—But, how shall I judge, if the *Groups* are well disposed, the *Contrasts* happy, or the *Light* well understood? Are not these Parts of the *Composition*?

Al. Certainly: But know, at the same time, no *Action* can be truly represented, where these are wanting. The Use of *Contrasts* is to give Life and Motion to the Picture, that of *Groups*, to connect the *Action*; and as to *Lights* and *Shadows*, they are employ'd to carry the Sight, and fix it on the principal Figures.—But to put these Rules well in Practice, it must not appear that the *Painter* has taken any Pains to do it.—The Picture should rather seem to have given itself the first Idea of these Rules, than that it was form'd upon these Rules.—After all, if one were to paint Twelve Persons struck with the same Event, a *Painter*, thro' Master of his Subject, wou'd not have Recourse to the *Laws* of *Contrast*, to avoid giving his Figures the same Features.—

If he had any Fire in his Fancy, he would not tamely place all his Figures on one Line, and equally distant from each other, — and if he has Common Sense, he'll hardly let his Shadows fall on the principal Figures of his Piece.

Da. But may not these Rules be all observ'd in a Picture, where the Warmth of Invention, where Spirit, is wanting?

Al. Yes; but then the Pains the *Painter* took to observe them, wou'd be too visible, as the regular, but cold *Composition* of some Poets, is easily traced, by the Choice of lofty Words, and rich Names, made use of to cover regular and harmonious Insipidities. The Difference between the Picture and the Verse, is, that the last are only fit to be thrown in the Fire, but the first may, nevertheless, please, as I observ'd before, tho' the Warmth of Invention is wanting, by its other Beauties.

Da. Well, you have almost persuaded me I may venture to give my Sentiment as to the Merits of *Composition*. But as to *Drawing*?

Al. As to *Drawing*, you may likewise speak freely, for, tell me truly, can't you distinguish, in real Nature, between a strait and a crooked Man? If a *Painter*, for Example, who intends an *Apollo*, should draw a Figure like *Hercules*, can't you tell him, it does not answer your Idea of that Deity? Do you think he wou'd understand you as well if you was to tell him, The *Muscles* are too strong, as if you said, The Out-lines are not tender enough? — Who has not some Idea of a beautiful Proportion? Does not even the Peasant admire a Majestick Shape?

Da. But perhaps I may think an Arm lame, for want of understanding *Fore-shortening*.

Al. Oh! As to that, Whenever you find any thing that appears lame, don't be afraid to tell the *Painter* so. If he is judicious, he'll consider within himself, and if he finds his *Fore-shortening* not just, he will easily discover if the Fault lies in the Disposition of the *Light* and *Shadow*, or the *Drawing*, for when these Things are justly express'd, they strike only with *Admiration*. And this is one of the finest Effects of the Magick of Painting.

Da. But is it not possible for the *Fore-shortening* to be well designed, and the *Light* properly disposed, and yet the *Attitude* be disagreeable, tho' just, to the Sight?

Al. What is true in Nature, may sometimes appear doubtful: However, a perfect Piece of Painting can never displease a Man of Sense, and he may safely tell a *Painter*, if any thing strikes him; but he may tell it him without deciding arbitrarily, and the *Painter* shou'd listen to him: For Example, are not the Beauties of *Raphael's* Works felt by all the World? Do not they equally strike the *Painter* and him that never touch'd the Pencil? His *Fore-shortenings* shock no body, and the *Drawing* alone, without the Help of *Shadow*, has its Effect by its extreme *Justness*.—As to *Colouring*, you are more capable still to be a judge betw. *Good* and *ill* composing *Truth* with

With its *Imitation*. When you see *Flesh* painted that looks like *Flesh*, you may venture to say, 'tis finely colour'd; but when you see a Mixture of *Green*, *Red*, *Grey*, or *Yellow*, never mind the ridiculous Expressions of, What a *Strength*! What a *Fullness*! What a *Glare of Colours*! What a *Richness* in the Mixture! Ask for *Flesh Colours*, and stick to that: As to the Harmony of the *whole* together, why should not your *Eye* have the same Faculty as your *Ear*? We are never pleas'd with the Sound of different Instruments, unless they are all in *Time*: The Colours of a Picture ought to have the same Effect on your *Eye*. It may stick, where all its Powers are properly exerted. *Strikes* us more than the dull *Scraps* of *Common Fiddlers*, why should not a Picture, that has both *Sofeness* of *Pencilling*, and *Truth* of *Nature*, please more than one that is *hard* and *inconsistent*? I think I have said enough, my dear *Damon*, to let you see, how far Good Sense, and a Knowledge of Nature, may carry any one that has no Skill in Painting.—It is certain, that the Knowledge of the Principles of the *Art* *helps* a great deal, but our Study of them must be *fair* and *ingenious*: we must not cheat ourselves with the *High Cant* of *Connoisseurs*, and never make use of their Terms, unless we understand their Force. —As to the Difference of *Habits*, and *Manners*, that is, I think, where every body should end. The first and principal Business is, to *know* and *taste* the Beauties of Painting; and I have frequently found, that those who have hardly dared to open their Mouths before a fine *Piece*, are the very Persons that can best discourse about them. For, being free from all Prejudice, 'tis *Truth* alone that *strikes* them. I could therefore wish some body would treat this Matter thoroughly, in order to encourage those who really can talk *knowingly*, to give us their Reasons, and stop the Mouths of those who say nothing but *Words*.

Free Briton, May 8. No. 287.

The British Ministry further vindicated.

HAVING acquitted the *British Ministry* from having brought the War upon *Europe*; (see p. 198.) we shall now consider the Part which we ought to act, as Lovers of our Country, and as Friends of Mankind.

We see the Powers of *France*, &c. engaged in a War with the *House of Austria*, and already Masters of the greatest Part of the Hereditary Countries in *Italy*.

And if in the Course of this War the Success of it shall endanger the Peace, and Security of *Europe* in general, or the Trade and Prosperity of this Nation in particular, we cannot hesitate a Moment to arm in Vindication of our Rights, and to assert our Interest, whoever shall be the Enemies of either.

The Part which we have hitherto acted, hath been justified not only by the concurring Approbation of both Houses of Parliament, but by the Acknowledgments of the constant Opposers of this Administration: They allow that it was not practicable for us to interpose otherwise than as Mediators, whilst the *Dutch* had engaged themselves to be *Neutral*; and they do not pretend to alledge that it was in our Power to hinder that Treaty of Neutrality. We have therefore had no other Measures in our Option, than by all good Offices to endeavour the Reconciliation of the Princes at War, and, by timely Provisions of Force, as well by Sea as Land, to give Weight to his Majesty's Councils, and Terror to his Enemies.

In order then to confirm and increase this National Weight, the Union of our own People is most absolutely necessary; and if the common Sense of the Nation shall loudly declare itself for the common Interest of *Europe*; if the Spirit of the People of *England* shall be raised in the Cause of Liberty and Mankind; the Influence of such a Sense, and of such a Spirit will be confessed, even by conquering Princes, and we shall thence have it much in our Power to restore the Peace, without participating of the War; we shall be accepted, not as Mediators only; but as the Umpire of contending Nations, and make 'em Friends to each other, without creating Enemies to ourselves.

We are not at present to say, that *France*, or any other Power, can have Views to become too formidable or to endanger the Liberty of *Europe*, or the Security of *Britain*: But it is true, that whenever there shall be a Nation in *Europe*, meditating Conquests incompatible with the Peace of the World, there cannot be a stronger Circumstance in favour of such Designs, than Divisions and Animosities amongst the People who, were they sufficiently agreed, would be too powerful to be provoked with Safety, and who could not see the Growth of immoderate Ambition without being alarmed.

It must be supposed that our Neighbours the *Dutch* have, for just and wise Reasons, engaged themselves to their Neutrality. But if ever it happens that *Englishmen*, from a Spirit of Party, shall grow indifferent to the Safety of their Country; or, what is worse, shall be resolved to distress a Ministry in Measures the most absolutely necessary for the publick Security; if they shall render it infinitely hazardous for those Ministers to undertake

measure, lest it involve them in Ruin, equally hazardous for other Nations to enter into such Measures, lest they be involved in the Fate of such Wars, it will not be wondered at if *we*, be *Neutral* against their Will. We look back to the Beginnings of the War with *France*, there was no Event uttered in that War more inveighed at, than the Defection of the *Elector of Bavaria*, who laid the Empire open to the *French*, and received their Armies in the Heart of *Germany*: Yet there is a Point more generally agreed on at this Time, than that it was fatal Necessity which forced the *Elector* into that War; for he was a brave and wise Man. And as he had faithfully discharged all his Engagements with the late *King of Spain*, he wanted no Inducements to enter into that War against *France*, in concert with the *British* Nation: Nay, I heard it affirmed, that he applied to *Spain*, to know how far he could depend upon his Support, in case he should be engaged against *France*? But the King's Orders were in too much Distress at that Time, to give him the Opportunity of entering proper Alliances abroad, and the King had the Benefit of that important Whom the King was in no Condition to secure.

Now afraid we have been too busy in making the same Divisions and Factions, dividing the Government with the same mutual Discouragements; and I wish I could say, we have been too busy in making the same Damage to the common Interests of *Europe*; that we have had a Fierceness, and savage Disposition in pursuing the Ministers with Diffidence, that we have shewn a *Deadness* of Spirit, where we could not, with common Sense, refuse Assent to their Measures; Moderation only to our Enemies.

Our Misfortune is much more heavy on us in general, than on any particular Persons against whom it is design'd: We ought to confess, with just Satisfaction, that this unreasonable Animosity so violent as it hath been; the *British* Parliament hath been transacted with less Heat this Session than hath been for many Years past; and we hope, from the good Temper and Debates of our greatest Assemblies, the publick Councils will neither Dignity nor Reputation.

withstanding this, I except the Privilege of a *learned* old *Woman*, to be peevish on Cause, and passionate without

Provocation; it having been observed that her *Humours* allay the Heats of other People, by contributing to the *Disorder* of both Parties.

The Craftsman. May 10. N^o. 462.

Mr D'amoers,

THE great End of *History* is to make the present and future Ages wiser and happier by the Example of former ones. For this Reason, I think those Parts of *History* more useful and instructive, which treat of the Fall of States, and the Means, by which they were destroyed. *M. Rollin*, in his ancient History of the *Greeks* and *Persians*, hath so curious a Passage upon this Subject, concerning the *Messenians*, that I have herewith sent you a Translation of it.

"There is an old Error in Politicks, with which *Polybius* reproaches the *Messenians*, in their Conduct towards *Sparta*, and which was the Cause of all their Misfortunes, that is, being too solicitous in obtaining present *Tranquillity*, and from an excessive Love of *Peace* neglecting the Means of securing it for ever. They had for their Neighbours two of the most powerful People of *Greece*; the *Arcadians* and the *Lacedemonians*. The latter, upon their first Establishment in that Country, declar'd open War against them. The former, on the contrary, attach'd themselves constantly to them, and supported all their Interests. But the *Messenians* had neither the Courage to make a vigorous and steady Opposition to their exasperated and irreconcilable Enemies, nor Prudence enough to keep upon good Terms with their faithful and affectionate Friends. When these two People made War upon each other, of carried their Arms to any other Part of the World, the *Messenians*, taking but little Care of *Fortunity*, and minding nothing but present *Repose*, made it a Merit in them not to espouse the Quarrels of one, or the other, and to observe an exact *Neutrality*. They congratulated themselves, at the same Time, on their Wisdom and Happiness in continuing so quiet amidst the Troubles, which disturb'd all their Neighbours. But it did not last. The *Lacedemonians*, being deliver'd from their Enemies, fell upon them with their whole Force; and finding them standing single, without any Succour or Defence, oblig'd them either to submit to the Yoke of a galling Servitude, or to banish themselves from their Country. They were often reduced to this miserable Situation.

But they ought to have reflected, says *Polibus*, that as nothing is more desirable, nor more salutary, than a Peace founded upon Justice and Honour, so nothing is more shameful and pernicious, than a Peace procured by vile Methods, and purchased at the Expence of Liberty.

I shall leave these Reflections, without any Comment, to the sage Judgment of our present Negotiators, *Tours, &c.*

Mr D'auvers,

YOUR Papers upon foreign Affairs, especially concerning the two famous Treaties of *Hanover* and *Sevilla*, are so fully justify'd by the *Course of Events* and the *present State of Europe*, that it would be impertinent to enter into a particular Explanation of them. The *Writers on the other Side* have done it sufficiently for you; and all their late Papers are, in Effect, nothing but so many Recantations of their former ones, on the same Subject. I am sorry to say that your Opinion upon several Points of a domestic Nature hath proved equally prophetick; particularly with respect to the present Condition of the *South Sea Company*, in relation to their Trade. This was one of the first Subjects you undertook, and had a very warm Contest upon it with some Gentlemen of the City, who insisted on the great Advantages of this Trade to the Kingdom in general, as well as to the Proprietors; but they now seem to be of another Opinion, and we have lately seen the *New's-Papers* fill'd with Reasons for disposing of it; which agree entirely with what you have said, to the same Purpose, in many Places of your Writings; viz. that it is liable to great Frauds and Abuses, as they have already too severely experienc'd, from their Captains, Super-Cargoes, Factors, and other Servants, both abroad and at home; that it exposes the Company to great Losses by Seizures, in Times of a Rupture, or Misunderstanding with the Crown of Spain, and even tends to create Disputes between us; in short, the only Question seems to be, how they can secure the punctual Payment of that Equivalent, which his Catholick Majesty hath offer'd them for it.

I shall only add that the fatal Effects of this Trade on several other Branches of our national Commerce, particularly that of our sugar Colonies, are too visible; and I heartily wish that the Evil may not be found too strong for any Remedy—I am,
Sir, Your old Friend,
Cicero.

The London Journal May 10. No. 287.
On Votes of Credit; from Considerations on the publick Funds. See p. 245.

WHAT hath been lately called *Votes of Credit* was very wrongfully so called: In the first War of *King William*, *Votes of Credit* were frequent; and when, at the Beginning of a Session, Money was wanting the H. of Commons came to *Votes and Resolutions*, that gave the Crown a Power to borrow any Money to a certain Sum, and at a certain Rate, to be repaid out of the first Supplies to be granted that Session.

But what is now in Question is not a Power given to borrow or raise Money by a *Vote or Resolution* of the House of Commons, but a Power given by *Authority of the Legislature*, and by *Act of Parliament*, to apply or dispose of some Part of the Supplies raised by Law to particular Uses or Services, not specified in the *Estimates or Resolutions of Supplies*, at the Discretion of the Crown, upon future Emergencies, or such Services as by the Nature of them cannot properly, or without the Danger of rendering them ineffectual, be explain'd or laid before a House of Commons: In a word, these are not *Votes of the House of Commons*, but *Acts of the Legislature*; not *Votes of Credit*, but *Laws of Confidence*.

It comes then to be considered how far this Method of granting a Power by *Act of Parliament* to the Crown to make use of any Part of the publick Supplies for Services not specified, and not accounted for, is to be justified.

I agree, it is one of those Things, that is never to be practis'd, but in Cases of Necessity, and such a Necessity as the Circumstances of Time, Publick Appearances, and the Notoriety of the Posture of publick Affairs plainly indicate. But nothing of this Kind has been lately done, but was formerly and frequently practis'd; and the Power given by the late Clauses of Appropriation, was taken out of former Clauses, and may be seen in the *Statute Books*.

I will give one Instance, which was afterwards continued for several Years successively. In the Year 1706, a Latitude is given in the Clause of Appropriation of the Supplies of that Year to pay Sums due upon Treaties made, or to be made, and other Charges of the War, for any Time before, or untill the 25th of Decr 1706.

Upon what Foundation of Reasoning could

be supposed to be done; but that it be, or even were, *Treaties* me made, attended with ~~an~~ which *Treaties* it might have prejudicial then to divulge.

For of the Considerations pro-
fiance of Money issued out of
s of the Year 1703, by Virtue
s or *Agreements*, of which no
s taken in Parliament in 1704,
plied in 1705. What Reason
en for this Delay, but that the
the *Services* made it unadvisable
them be known sooner?
ne Objections being made in
it to issuing these Sums *without*
of *Parliament*, introduced the
it giving *Authority* by Parlia-
d gives *several* Instances.

la, I could carry down these
Accounts to the End of the War
e's Time; and likewise add,
same Latitude is given in the
Appropriation to the End of the
s. But what I have said is suf-
prove, that in all Times, *con-*
s of Money have been both
i granted upon very general
ithout any particular *Services*
cised or mentioned; and that
was given of these Services to
at have been conceived in most
nd *uncertain* Terms, which dif-
ficult, or not at all from having
its reader'd. Nor did this pro-
a any Remissness or Neglect in
ments of those Days, but they
fible that there were *Publick*
which were absolutely necessary
vided for; and yet, by the *Na-*
tem, would not admit any *pub-*
nts or *Explanations* to be given
; and therefore such Accounts
er *expected* or *demand*ed, altho'
able to such Cavils or Objections
w made upon the same Subject.
remains to be considered, *the*
w that is made between *Times*
and *Times of Peace*.

Gentlemen talk upon this Sub-
y confine themselves to a State
Peace in Great-Britain, as if
ion, being not *actually engaged*
ar, had no Concern with the rest
e involved in a ruinous War.
ort of Persons, when they are
is *Side* of the Question, exclaim
: the Court of Great-Britain for
Part in Defence of the common
d suffering the Success of the
this or that Power to be carried

so far as to overturn the true Balance of
Power, which must unavoidably, at last,
bring the War home to us; and, if not
timely prevented, end in the Ruin of all
that is dear and valuable to us.

If they are call'd upon to *concur in* *Mea-*
sures that may prevent this imminent and
impending Danger; their Answer is, *What*
in *Times of Peace*? As it is to prevent a
War, and to take the proper Steps that
may not only keep us out of the War,
but enable us to contribute towards resto-
ring the Publick Tranquillity, was less
desirable, and a Conduct less justifiable,
than to carry on and support a War we
are unhappily engaged in.

To determine this Point, it must be
considered, what are the *Grounds* and
Foundation upon which such a Confidence
may, at any Time be allow'd?

It must be upon a Supposition, that
Services may arise that are *unforeseen*,
and therefore could not be provided for;
that Opportunities may offer which may
be sudden and unexpected, but very ef-
fential and decisive; that there are *Ser-*
vices which by the Nature of them, must
be kept secret, because by being divulg'd,
they would be disappointed; and that
there are Services which equally require
the greatest Secrecy from the *Circumstan-*
ces and Situation of the Persons with
whom you transact.

There are *Princes*, whose *Circumstan-*
ces will not permit them to enter, at once,
into *offensive Engagements*, who will, in
the mean time, be induced to accept *pri-*
vate Subsidies and Supplies, to put them-
selves in a Condition to declare, when
called upon; yet these Princes, thus se-
cretly retained, being put into the opposite
Scale, may turn the Balance of Power.

There are infinite Number of Cases
which may be supposed, where the Dis-
advantage would be too great, if, in *no*
Case preceding a War, the Crown of
England was to be empowered to lay out
any Sum of Money, not specifically *granted*,
and to be specifically accounted for;
and these Cases will occur to every think-
ing Man, to be more probable, and of
greater Consequence in a doubtful and un-
determined Poiture of Affairs; and in a
Time of Negotiation, to prevent and di-
vert an impending War, than they can
be in an open and declar'd War.

I desire not to be understood to be con-
tending here, to establish the common and
ordinary Exercise of this Power. But to call
it an additional Grant to the Civil List, and
so insinuate, that it might be half rock-
ed.

acted by the Ministers, or by the King, if it was not too gross to make an Impression upon the Mind of any reasonable and honest Man, I would say, it was the most wicked and dangerous Attempt that I have ever met with, before I saw the *Libel*. intitled, *An Enquiry into our Domestic Affairs*. F. Osborne.

Universal Spectator, May 10. No 344.

Enquiry whether Philosophy is not capable of receiving the Ornaments of Poetry,

IT is not a Set of Words, ranged in a certain Order that distinguishes Poetry from History, or other Prose-Writings, but such lively Representations as set the Things themselves before our Eyes, and make us imagine them acting before us rather than describ'd. Add to this a Nobleness of Sentiments, a bold Metaphorical Turn of Words, and a Choice of such Circumstances only as serve to enliven the Description, without regard to the Order of plain Narration. A Concurrence of all these make up that majestic Air, which Horace somewhere files the Poetical Divinity. It's justly observed of several Passages in the ancient Poets, that when stripp'd of the Harmony of Numbers they still retain their Poetical Dignity and Grandeur; nay, that the Spirit and Beauties of those Passages, into whatever Language they are converted, are so far from being lost, that they shine out amidst the coarsest Dress. Now what can inspire more exalted Sentiments or livelier Descriptions than a Contemplation of the Works of Nature, a View of the moral or natural System of Things?—Such is the Order and Regularity of the Heavenly Bodies, that some have imagined I know not what innate Music and Harmony in the Proportions of their Situations; which, perhaps, amounts to nothing more than the different Modes of universal Gravity in different Distances. However there is nothing more proper to furnish us with sublime Sentiments and Poetical Images than a View of the magnificent Structure of Things, than that vast Idea which made the Morning Stars sing together, and the Sons of God shout for Joy.

And tho' the common Forms of our Language may here be too scanty for our Ideas, yet since nothing adds more to the Majesty of Poetry than a Deviation from the common Modes of Speaking, that Defect may be abundantly supply'd by a Revival of antiquated Words, which are confest'd to give a venerable Air to Poetical Descriptions.

The Ancients certainly thought Philosophy no small Ornament to Poetry, when they inculcate their Notions in those Works where they should seem most unlikely to be introduced; and such a Tincture of every Science runs thro' their Poems, that it has been observ'd of one of them, that were all the Books in the World destroy'd besides, Learning

would still be preserv'd in him. Virgil never seems more happy than when he moralizes his Song with the Platonic Definitions, when he sings the Origin of human Passions, the End of the World and the Formation of Things. When any Philosophical Notion starts up in his Way he immediately takes Fire, and with a kind of Rapture pronounces that Man happy who can trace out the Causes and Reasons of Things, and thereby free himself from those idle Fears which haunt superstitious Mortals. We discover several Traces of Homer's Philosophy under the Disguise of Allegory and Fable; and 'tis probable he might affect this conceal'd Way of delivering his Notions, both to strike the Imaginations of the Vulgar with sensible Representations, and afford the Learned a Satisfaction of discovering the hidden Truths; a Custom at first borrowed from the Egyptians, and improv'd by most of the Sages of Antiquity, whose first setting out after Philosophy, was to pay a Visit to the Egyptian Priests. In Homer's Theology 'tis easy to observe the ancient Philosophy of Elements, and the suppos'd Principles of all natural Appearances; the Philosophers of old pretended to draw from him a Solution of the most puzzling Phenomenon, they imagin'd every Branch of Science shadow'd out in his Mythology. The great Longinus, if we may believe Suidas, compos'd a Treatise on the same Subject: And if we may make a Conjecture from the Opinion that great Critic, as well as Philosopher, entertain'd of Homer's Works, (Works teeming with innumerable Absurdities without the Supposal of Allegory and Fable) 'tis probable he saw thro' the Veil, and discover'd the latent Connection of natural Causes.

The ingenious Author of a late Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer places the Infancy of Poetry in Mythology, and suppos'd the ancient Sages to have disguis'd their Doctrines with strange Stories of Gods, the better to work upon the Senses of the Multitude, and restrain those with an Awe of superior Powers whom abstract Reason could take no hold of. Several Hints, give room to suspect this Author's Friendship to Religion: That he looks upon it as a mere Contrivance to awe Mankind into social Duty; and condemns the late Adversaries of Christianity for no other Reason than he would condemn a Diogenes. I shall not now set down the Reasons that incline me to be of a contrary Opinion, but pursue the Remainder of our present Enquiry.—Lucretius, less reliev'd than his Predecessors, has confined himself to naked Philosophy, and embellish'd it with all the Charms of Poetry: 'tis true, if one consider only the Coarseness of his Materials, and the Barrenness of Language in his Time, one would be apt to suspect his Success; but how happily has he join'd those two Arts without Disguise, which had heretofore been wedded only in private?—I confess, Philalethes, I cannot come into their Opinion who think

Fictitious

Wildness and * *Miracles* the only proper Subjects for Poetry. These, 'tis true, are fitted to raise *Admiration*, and give Life to *Descriptions*, and are themselves the extraordinary Effects of *Nature* apply'd to *Divine* or *Human Powers*; and indeed every Action or Occurrence appears with *Importance* and *Grandeur*, in which the *Powers* of *Nature* seem concern'd; for this Reason we cannot but admire the Returns of the *Seasons* describ'd by the Revolution of the Heavenly *Bodies*, the *Hellacal* Risings of the *Stars* and the constant Respects they bear to the Motion of the *Sea* round the *Ecliptick*—If Poetry therefore, graceful in itself, owes its best Ornaments to *Philosophy*, surely a more intimate *Acquaintance* would make farther Additions to its Dignity; it would then be in its *natural Province*, assume its *ancient Habit*, and have the *justest Claim* to be esteem'd, (what it has long pretended to) a *divine Employment*.

* *Speciosa Miracula.*

HOR.

The Weekly Intelligencer, May 10. N^o 126.

Of Fondness for Novelty.

Mr Hooker,

HORACE, in his Epistle to *Augustus*, expresses his Indignation, that a Performance is exploded

—*Non quia crassa*

Compositum, illepidum patet, sed quia nuper.

Opposite is the Taste of the present Age, in which *Novelty* sets a Value upon every thing, however unnatural and improper. But Reason judges of Things, not from their Date, but their real Excellencies or Defects; not from their Power to surprize or amaze, but their Tendency to serve and please us. *Lucian* tells the following Story of *Ptolemy* the first. This Prince, being of the modern Taste, had ransacked the World for two Curiosities; one was a Camel from *Babylonia* all over black; the other, a *Man* half black, half white. These he presented to the People in a publick Theatre, thinking they would give them as much Satisfaction as they did him: But the *Black Monster*, instead of delighting, affrighted them; and the Parry-coloured *Man* raised the Contempt of some, and the Abhorrence of others. *Ptolemy*, finding the *Egyptians* preferred Symmetry and Beauty to the most astonishing Productions, of Art or Nature without them, wisely removed his two enormous Trifles out of Sight; the neglected Camel died in a little Time, and the *Man* he gave for a Song to the *Musician Thestis*.

How different a Fate would this Spectacle have met with on a *British Theatre*? Impatience for the Show would have appeared in every Countenance, and the first Question in Conversation,—Have you seen the dear Creatures? View the Age in its Dress, Diversions, and even in Opinions and Creeds, and Novelty is the Charm. What can be said for the preposterous Changes in Habits,

but that they are unexpected and singularly new? In a Climate like ours, what means the *Lady*, shivering in *January* with her Sleeve tucked up to her Shoulder, and no Covering for her Arms, beside a transparent Linnen? Is it useful, or becoming? No: But it is new, and therefore irresistible.

If an *Englishman*, dead a few Years ago, was to behold (in *Cowley's* Language) the great *Vulgar* and the small hurrying to a certain Theatre, he would be apt to think *Betterton*, or *Powel*, or *Booth*, or *Wilks*, was animating some noble Sentiment, with all the Beauty of Pronunciation, and Energy of Gesture: But how killing would be his Disappointment, to see the Flower of the *British Nation* intent on an *Italian* or *French lequin*?

The same Taste prevails in Matters of a higher Nature, and threatens our Civil and Ecclesiastical Confinement. We are weary of our Government, for the Reason an old *Roman* would give for being fond of it, because it was the Work of our Forefathers. New Faith, new Morals, new Kings, new Gods, or none at all, might equally gratify the present reigning Inclinations.

Of all Things, Religion seems the least liable to Objection on account of its Antiquity; yet it has fared the worse among us for that very Reason. The same ridiculous Cast of Mind, which has made People run mad after *Harlequins* and *Monsters*, has led 'em to admit Innovations in Religion, and to favour the most absurd and destructive Opinions, because they were singular, bold and surprizing. The *Papists* have endeavoured to prove the Novelty of our Religion, little imagining the Service they might have done us with the present Generation, if they had made good their Point! We, indeed, answered their Question,—Where was your Religion before *Lucifer*? with an Assertion, that it was where theirs was before Poperly began.

Levity, then, and a violent Attachment to Novelty, is one Reason of modern Infidelity. Many other Causes, indeed, have conspired to its Success; and Laziness, Ignorance, Ambition, Debauchery, Envy, Talkativeness, have all found their Accounts by falling in with it. At present, it requires no great Pains or Talents to be Masters of the modern talking Performances. Much Reading and Thinking is necessary to distinguish a Man in the Way of Truth and Learning: But now a Man, who is fond of shining, need only strike out of his own Head something too absurd or wicked, to have ever been said before.

For's Journal, May 3, and 10. N^o 339, 40.

A Scheme for improving our Trade, by enabling us to undersell other Nations.

THE Want of Currency, whereby Credit is too much stretch'd, is the Cause of the great Progress of the Law, Street Robberies, Bankrupts, &c. with the great Burden

Burden of the Poor in Time of War. Credit which occasions Risque, greatly affects our Woollen and Cotton Trade; passing thro' many Hands, it advances like a Snow Ball and is more sensibly felt in the Country, than by the Merchants in *London*, but might be taken away only by coining our Brass and Silver lighter, which would then stay with us as well as their baifé Currency does in *Holland*.

Supposing a sufficient Currency, the Wool-flapler would sell for 5 *l.* per Cent. ready Currency, which is 10 *l.* per Cent. abated. The Maker would for ready Cash sell for 5 *l.* less; the Country Merchant would as readily buy with one Hand and deliver with the other at 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per Cent. for being free from Risque; the *London* Merchant to the Exporter, on the same Terms, if Currency was tender'd; by which would be saved, in 100 *l.* worth of Goods, 25 *l.* or 50 *l.* Thus our Wool, Coals, Tallow, Lead, &c. would be more valuable to us, than the Mines of *Peru* to *Spain*.

The *Hollanders*, by the Policy of their Bank, sell our Goods in *Spain* and *Portugal* as cheap as we; for they buy none of us, but for immediate Currency, that is, ready Credit in their Bank; for this we can have no Silver thence, but must either take their Goods in Exchange, or agree with some of them that have Money in *England* for a Premium perhaps of 4, 5, or 6 *l.* per Cent. which is before our Money gets home, so much less than the Price agreed on.

Thus, with their Paper imaginary Credit or Currency they buy and sell as securely with Foreigners as their own Country, without Loss, or Treasure, Diminution of Currency, or having their Trade torn in Pieces with Law and Bankrupts.

To supply a ready Currency, suppose a Bank erected in every trading County, *London* chief, where in a few Years such Bank might have drawn in by Circulation every several County's respective Cash; which Cash, there deposited, might be the Country's Security; and the Bankers to be Men of Substance, elected by the County Voters; suppose them Knights of each Shire; and these Bankers empowered, on the publick Faith, to sign Notes for any Sum not under 20 Shillings, transferable by Indorsement to any Person as Credit in that Bank, either for Trade, or to pay Debts, at 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per Cent. Borrower giving Security for Repayment with Interest; these Notes to stand good during all the Sessions of Parliament, then renewable. This being a moderate Interest, and the Notes authorized by Law, would pass as well as Money, and at last circulate by the Revenues into the Exchequer, and then be as applicable as Money.

In order to make those Banks full and valuable to their Currency, a considerable Premium might be offered to any Merchant that imported Silver or Gold, and would bring it into the Bank, on which he should be entitled to 50 Shillings over and above Bank

Notes for the Principal, to trade with, or else to have a Bank Bond at Interest, but no Bond transferable with Interest Notes only; thus all the Bullion imported into this Nation would be brought into the Banks, unless what the Companies picked up, which would not then be done so readily as now, when perhaps one of their Sales amounts to a fourth Part of the Nation's Cash, which then would be only Paper.

Thus there would need no Law against carrying our Cash abroad, because our Currency would be only Bank Notes, which could only terminate in buying our Goods. By this, in a few Years, *England* would be the richest Bank in *Europe*, and we should have three Times the Cash we now have; and by the Interest from the Currency a good sinking Fund provided, and that would still increase Interest for sinking the publick Debt.

C Hill Bullworth, H. ATKINSON.
Lancashire.

The free Briton, May 15. No. 288.

THE *Author of the Craftsman* (See p. 249.) sets forth a Charge against the Government of a Nation, "who, from an excessive Love of Peace, neglecting Means of securing it for ever, had neither the Courage to make a vigorous and steady Opposition to their exasperated and irreconcilable Enemies, nor Prudence enough to keep upon good Terms with their faithful and affectionate Friends"; and this he leaves to the sage Judgment of our present Negotiators.—

Whether *Britain* or *Holland* comes within the Meaning of this Charge is not easy to be determin'd: But if it be designed against the *British Administration* it may receive this fair Answer, That if there is one Power in *Europe* engaged in War with another, the Former our natural Friend, the Latter our ancient, tho' I dare not say our exasperated or our irreconcilable Enemy, we have neither failed in Courage with relation to one, nor in Prudence with regard to the other. Considering our present Situation, we could not with Wisdom have shewn our Courage; and the Neutrality we have observ'd was more necessary than eligible. We have made no Treaty of Neutrality, we have signed no *Aff to tie up our Hands*, and we are at liberty to enter into any Measures the Circumstances of Affairs, H and the Events of the War may require.

Such a Charge therefore must be unjust and groundless: For supposing the Case, cited from the *Grecian History*, true, yet it's widely different from the present Circumstances of Things; since there a Nation was Neutral in a War between

tween its Friends and Enemies, when we may suppose they were at full liberty to declare for their Friends: But here, in the War between the Houses of Bourbon and Austria, how shall Britain declare itself, when the Dutch have bound themselves to be Neutral? Shall we stand single in the War against France, and suffer every Branch of our Trade to be cut off, whilst the Dutch shall stock every Market in the World with their Commodities? Shall we engage in a War with France and Spain without an Ally to assist us at Sea, and make the whole World our Enemies, without securing the Support even of one Friend? Will this be Courage or Madness?

Yet we have one Advantage from this Craftsman. The Patriots now speak out and give us their Advice. A Censure is more than Counsel; so that if this Writer speaks the Sense of his Patrons, and they that of their Party, the Faction against the Ministry have determin'd that a War with France is necessary, just, wise, and honourable in the present Situation of our Affairs.

For the Reasons already mentioned, and others, I can't be of this Opinion. And if what the greatest Patriots have said in Parliament be true, that we cannot engage in a War with France without the Concurrence of the Dutch, such a War can neither be wise or safe, even tho' it should be necessary. If the Emperor's Hereditary Countries in Italy are already lost, are we to fight for Italy over again? If the French act chiefly a defensive Part on the Side of Germany, what must we fight for there? If the Russian Army hath already over-run Poland, and the Elector of Saxony cannot want any other Assistance there, what can we fight for in relation to that Affair? If we enter into War, are we to engage as Principals, or as Accessaries? If as Accessaries only, will this be sufficient to procure a Peace with Safety to the Liberties of Europe? And if as Principals, will not the old Reproach be brought to our Doors, that we fight for the Profit of other Nations, without making them share the Cost?

The CRAFTSMAN 17. Has a Political Discourse from Dr Davenant, which Fog had publish'd some time ago in the same Words (See Vol. iii. p. 235.) we therefore omit it here.

The LONDON JOURNAL, 17, and 24, are also on an old Argument, (See Vol. iv. p. 539, 547, 595.)

Weekly Messenger, May, 17, 24.

Remarks on the Dissenters Lectures against Popery.

MR Hooker says, the Church of England seems the peculiar Mark of these Gentlemen's Spleen, so that it's hard to guess, whether they think the Establishment or Popery the greater Tyranny, and which of them is furthest remov'd from the Purity and Simplicity of the Gospel. All these Lecturers indeed are not thus chargeable. Those that are, may be divided into 2 Classes.

I. The first shall contain such Passages as concern the Church, consider'd as a Spiritual Society. In which View the Church of England has and does claim Authority over her Members in certain Points; but in Subordination to the Authority of Christ. Yet Mr Chandler asserts, Authority is the very Essence of Popery, and that whoever plead for this Authority over the Consciences of others, and inculcate a blind Submission to the Priest, they are, whatever Disguises they wear, Enemies to the Protestant Religion and Liberties, and avow the most dangerous and pernicious Principle of all Popery.—Let him say, who these disguised Enemies are? They are declared not to be Dissenters, who are all consistent Protestants and know better. Professed Papists they cannot be; for they wear no Disguise.—The Case is clear, and the Scandal too, others can see, if he can't, a Distinction between Authority and blind Authority; and as they leave the Scriptures open to all, and tolerate all that differ from them, shall they be charged with inculcating blind Submission?

Another Complaint against the Church of England is, that she derives her Orders from the corrupted Church of Rome. But there is a wide Distinction, between saying that the Priesthood cannot be regularly convey'd, but thro' the Succession, and that all Administrations are null, not administered by those who claim from this Succession. The Church of England allows none to administer in holy Things, but those who are lawfully called; but that she condemns all Administrations otherwise done, as null and void, is more than they have Authority to say. But this is not all; they mean, that because the Church of Rome is a corrupted Church, therefore she cannot convey the ministerial Authority. But these Gentlemen, it seems have valid Orders in their Communion! For, says Mr Chandler, if Men are qua-

lified

lified by sufficient Knowledge, by strong Inclination, by undissembled Piety, to preach the Gospel, they have one of the best Commissions from God they can desire. Let these Divines consider the following Questions. 1. Is there any *Virtue* or *Spiritual Effect* attendant upon the Administration of Gospel Ordinances? If they say *Yes*: 2. Will *Corruption of Faith* or *Manners* in the Administration hinder the Effect of those Ordinances on the Receiver? If *not*; 3. If the Effect of the Gospel Ordinances may be convey'd thro' an *impure Channel*, why not the *Pastoral Authority*? 4. Is not their Doctrine, That every one who is *qualified, strongly inclined, and solemnly separated*, without Regard to Succession, may exercise the Office of a Christian Minister, a flat Contradiction to the Practice of the whole Christian Church, and to the Sentiments of great Numbers among Dissenters themselves? But if we have no Succession, nor ought to claim any, yet still we have *Qualifications, Inclinations, solemn Preparation*, as well as they; and therefore they might allow us to have a *valid Ministry*, and to be a *safe Communion*. But according to their Principles, there can be no *safe Communion*. Even *their own* will have nothing to recommend it besides their own *Confidence*; and they are neither *infallible* nor *impeccable*; and if nothing good can come thro' *bad Hands*, what has a Christian to trust to?

The next Objection against the Church of England is, that she hath too much Charity for Papists, *i. e.* She allows Men may be saved within the Pale of the *Romish Church*, according to the Terms of the Gospel Covenant, or, as Mr Chandler expresses it, *in* and by *that Communion*. I hope if this be an Error it is on the right Side. It has been said, that by the Terms of the Gospel a Man might be saved in any Communion. Mr Chandler knows who were not offended at this Doctrine, and let him tell us why it is not as good now as it was 15 or 25 Years ago. What *reasonable Men* say, is, that by the Mercies of God accepting their *sincere Intentions*, Papists may be saved; and does not Mr Chandler say the same Thing? Mr Wright, indeed, says, *When you are speaking with Tenderness and Charity of the Multitude of poor Souls under the Roman Toke*, and hoping many of them may be saved, let that very Compassion excite your Detestation of Popery, that hath so sadly abused and enslaved *humble and honest Minds*. By Popery

he must mean the *Papish Clergy*, whom he represents as *wilfully corrupt*, and therefore in a *dammable State*; and as to the *poor Souls*, whom he supposes *humble and honest*, he tells us, it's *Plattery* to allow there is any Salvation for them, *any farther, than as they believe and obey the Scriptures*. 'Tis suppos'd he will say, no *Papist* believes and obeys the Scriptures; therefore we must not allow any of them can be saved; how then can we hope for it?

But Mr Chandler says, *as to those who have the Liberty of consulting the Scriptures*, no Excuse can be made for their *Madness*. The Consequence of which is, that it would be a most wicked thing to put a Bible into a *Papist's Hands*; for if it should not convert him he is thereby put into a *dammable State*; if he is let alone he is within the Reach of God's Mercies. I would desire Mr Chandler to consider how many *poor Souls* he has decreed to *Condemnation*: All *Papists* in *Protestant Countries*, and All in *Papish Countries* too, who may have the *Misfortune* to have the Use of the Bible.

II. The second Class contains such *Papists*, as concern the Church of England considered as a *Civil Establishment*. Mr Chandler says, no Time can be *supposed* to rescue the Ordinances of *Christ* from an abandoned Prostitution, and that every Time is improper to lay Hardships upon *faithful Subjects*, or continue them when laid. And Mr Neal, *Far be it from Protestant Dissenters to plead even for negative Discouragements for religious Principles, not subversive of Society and Civil Government*. These are the common Topicks of Declamation among Dissenters, who are grown *uneasy* under our *disqualifying Laws*, demand a *Repeal* of them as their *natural Right*, and censure the *Imposing and Continuance* of them as *Papish, Tyrannical, and Antichristian*.—But what if the Spirit of the Nation at present will not bear such a Change in our Constitution? What if they have been told, that it's not for his Majesty's Interest at this Time to comply with their Demands? Will it be decent to insist, that it is a proper Time, and that no Time can be improper? These Gentlemen are apt to boast of their Zeal for his Majesty's Government, and of their Importance to secure the Protestant Succession. But is true Zeal *petulant and untractable*? Have their Forefathers born these intolerable Grievances for above 50 Years, without *reviling*

rejoicing, and will no Consideration of publick Conveniency or Safety keep them quiet? One would be tempted to believe the Zeal they talk of, is for themselves, and their Complaints against the Application of Power, in Behalf of Religion, proceed not from any Dislike to the Thing, but of the Hands in which it is entrusted.

The true Reason of our *disqualifying* Laws, is, 'tis allow'd, that by entrusting those only with Power, who are well affected to the established Religion, we may keep the whole Weight of the publick Encouragements on its Side. But this, say the Patrons of the other Scheme, helps to make Men Hypocrites, but cannot secure one virtuous Principle. This is a material Point; and upon this Mr Chandler observes, That the Friends of the Protestant Religion ought to make use of the self same Methods to prevent the Growth of Popery, which Jesuits use to propagate it; that is, by applying to the Necessities of the Poor by Liberality on one Hand, and by Books of Instruction and Devotion on the other.

Here it's to be observ'd, Mr Chandler allows, 1. True Religion may be supported by applying to the Poverty of Men. 2. He thinks it not only allowable, but the Duty of Men of Fortunes, to endeavour in this Way to support the Protestant Religion against Popery. Mr Neal, it's true, calls this *Bribery*; yet seems to approve it, when he adds, *Shall the Protestants be asleep, while the Enemy is cutting away the Ground from under their Feet?* But be it *Bribery* or *Charity*, it's certainly the Application of Temporal Encouragements to the Support of Religion; and if it's the Duty of Gentlemen to employ their private Fortunes to this Purpose, Mr Chandler would do well to explain why it is not lawful at least for the Magistrate to make the same Application of the publick Revenues? or how the laying in a Chaldron of Coals to a poor Man in Winter, or sending him a good Caudle when he is sick, will operate more powerfully towards creating a virtuous Principle, than a Stipend given to a School-master, or a Parish Minister? Hence it appears, that the Ground of Complaint is, not that we have an Establishment, but that some Persons are not the Establishment. Had Mr Chandler the Disposal of the publick Revenues, it concerns us to consider, what would become of the Church of England. Would Persons of his Spirit suffer *disguised* Papists to share in those Favours, which they now call the *natural Rights* of Mankind? Dr *Grafenhor* expressly limits the

Right of Toleration to those, who shall renounce persecuting Principles in such a Manner, as a Protestant State may depend upon. Now, his Opinion is, the hurting a Man in any of his civil Rights without any civil Forfeiture, is Persecution; and that every Man is hurt in his civil Rights, who is made subject to any Disqualification merely on account of Religion; consequently none can demand a Toleration, but those who will renounce *disqualifying* Principles, so, as those, in whose Power it is to grant it, may depend thereon. It's the avowed Principle of the Church of England, that the Dissenters may be, and by our Laws are excluded from certain civil Privileges, which they call their *natural Rights*; consequently, if they had the Power, they would look upon us as having forfeited our Claim to a full, and equal Liberty, unless we give such Security of our having renounced this Principle as a Protestant State may depend upon. If these Gentlemen were as wise, as they are zealous, they would have been very secure of their Point before the making such Discoveries! The Old Whig declares the Dissenters are under such Oppression, in Consequence of our *disqualifying* Laws, as makes it even a Crime to submit to, and which dissolves all Allegiance due to his Majesty; (See p. 149.) they consequently are declared Enemies to his Government, if they avow these Principles.

Mr Chandler advises his Flock to take heed particularly not to favour the Principles of Infidelity. But can there be greater Encouragement given to Infidelity, than to build the very Defence of the Protestant Religion upon the Principles of Infidelity? Yet his Notions about Authority, Succession, and the Priesthood, are exactly what we find in Infidel Writers. One Thing particularly shews how far he is gone in the Principles of Infidelity. *Bel-larmine* has objected to the Reformation the unhappy Exit of some of those, who opposed the Church of Rome. Upon which Mr Chandler remarks, 'tis mere Superstition to imagine, that God goes out of the common Method of his Providence to punish the Sins of particular Persons. If this is Superstition, then Revelation is so; and he is defy'd, if he believe this Principle, to believe his Bible.

Grubstreet Journal. May 22. No. 285.

A true Picture of a Pretty Fellow.

A Pretty Fellow is known by his Dress and behaviour; and may as easily

be distinguished from the common Herd of Mortals as a Beau from a Clown. You may judge of his Intellects by the Powder in his Wig, and his Capacity **A** by the buckling his Shoe. His Wit appears by his Vivacity, and his good Sense in the choice of his Waist-coat. His Valour may be known by the length of his Sword, and his Modesty by the cock of his Hat. He learns to dance when he can go alone; and to spell as soon as he comes of Age. He never reads, because it takes up too much of his Time; nor thinks, because it makes his Head ach. His Orthodoxy may be collected from his Contempt of the Clergy; and his political Notions from the Coffee-house he frequents. In the Company of Men of Sense, he shows his Wisdom by his Silence; and amongst the Ladies, his Learning by his Garrulity. His Morality he carries to the highest pitch; for the Spring, from whence all moral Actions flow, is his greatest Delight.

He justly esteems it pedantic for a Man of Taste to understand Books; and therefore applies himself with the utmost Assiduity to the Study of these five great Branches of useful Learning, wherein all *Pretty Fellows* are known to excell, viz. *Wine, Women, Fashions, Plays, and Horses*. Upon these general Topics of modern Conversation, no Man can make a better **B** or a longer Discourse: for it is the great Business of his Life to render himself Master of 'em; as well knowing, that every thing else, which Men of narrow Capacities and weak Minds call Learning, is but vain, empty and superficial, unworthy a Person of Quality to trouble himself with, or take any Pains about.

Yours, *Powder-Paste Plaster-crown.*

Printed in Briton, May 22, N^o 289

Observations on the Protests concerning the Scotch wrongous Imprisonment Bill. See p. 234.

THE House of Lords having refus'd to commit this Bill when sent up from the House of Commons, several Lords protest'd against such Proceeding, and gave their Reasons for so doing.

The first of these Reasons imports that the Bill ought to have been committed, because it was sent up from the House of Commons: But, *W.* says, this seems the most *unparliamentary* Argument, since every Bill ought to stand entirely upon the Footing of its own Merits; and the Determination of *one*

House ought not to influence the Liberty of judging in the *other*: Nor was this Argument ever enforced but in Times of Violence and Confusion, when it became a leading Measure in the Grand Iniquity of bringing all Authority into one House, and shutting up the Doors of the other. But 'tis hoped we shall never see such Arguments revived; and 'tis the more surprizing in this Piece, because *none* of these *Protesters* sign'd a Paper of the same sort in April 1734, wherein they objected against concurring with the House of Commons in a Business which, they alleged, was "sent up at the End of a Session, by a *thin House*, after many Gentlemen were gone into the Country." (See V. iv. p. 180 E.)

As to the Merits of the Bill, which they say, would have been consider'd in a Committee, no Doubt the Majority thought otherwise.

The great Point in Debate is, Whether Persons may be committed by the Magistrates of *Scotland* upon Suspicion only, or by Information upon Oath? And in this Point the Kingdom hath been govern'd by the *Act* of 1701, without any Complaint till this last Session.

The Grievance complain'd of, is, that by the *Law of Scotland* any Judge may, by a Summary Warrant, commit Persons upon Information signed, without Oath made, and send them to a remote Prison; and this Grievance, if it be one, is the same thro' the whole united Kingdom; nor is there any Remedy for it in *England* other than there is by the *standing Law of Scotland*, the Provisions of which are as strong for the Subject, as are provided by the *Habeas Corpus Act* or any other Laws of Liberty; and, to give them greater Exemptions from the Power of the Civil Magistrates, would endanger the Being of the Government of *Scotland*, as it would change the ancient Laws of the Country, and make its Peace precarious.

Here *Walsingham* inserts a long Extract from the wrongous Imprisonment Act of 1701 now in force; which he does to shew, that it would be the very Crime of *Leasing making* in their Country, to represent them as less Free by their Laws than the most free People in the World.

Having thus answer'd the *Protest*, he takes Notice of the strange Proposition it advances, and the strange Clauses *the Bill* reject'd contained, i. e. That none should be imprisoned for Debt in Time

time of Elections, which must, during such a Season, amount to an almost total Suspension of Civil Rights: And the Parity of Reason, that Persons summoned to attend Courts of Justice have this Protection, will not bear Examination; for there they have the Process of the Court, but here nothing but bare Pretence for Protection; add, that the Numbers protected from their Creditors in one Case must have an infinite Disparity with those protected in the other.

But there is another Reason that Persons ought not to be privileged from process at Law in Time Elections, *i. e.* that we should never again have the Pleasure to see a Candidate *let down in a Basket*, and hung in the Air while the Poll was taking.

Craftsman, May 24. N^o 464.

The Danger of a general Corruption.

IT's a common Observation, that long Habits, virtuous or vicious, are apt to grow natural, and are hard to be overcome. This will hold equally true, with relation to Government. What is habitual, in private Life, may be called constitutional, as to the Publick, *i. e.* it will become as natural to the Body of the People, by Time and Encouragement, as if it was really a Part of the Constitution, tho' contrary to its original Principles, and immediately tending to its Destruction. Legislators and Governors therefore, should check the first Appearance of national Vices.

Of all Vices, the most pernicious, and odious, is Corruption, or being influenced, by pecuniary Motives, to act against our Judgments and Consciences.

In private Life, he who corrupts another, or suffers himself to be corrupted, is a dangerous Criminal; because Self-Defence will prompt him to screen one Iniquity by another.

In publick Life, such a Person is still more dangerous, as he lies under a stronger Necessity to proceed in the same Course he hath once begun, and hath infinitely more Power to screen himself, as well as those he corrupts. If a private Man bribes, or is brib'd, he hath no other Chance of escaping with Impunity, but by keeping himself undiscovered. But a Man, who is entrusted with the Riches of a whole Nation, can bribe Multitudes, and even stop the Hue and Cry, when it begins to pursue him. By these Means the corrupt Party will be too strong for the uncorrupt; the Consequence of which will

be, that Virtue and common Honesty will be laughed out of Countenance. The Generality of Mankind will chuse to be rich and wicked with the Majority. Thus will Corruption become epidemical, and spread itself like a Leprosy, over the whole Nation. But the worst Circumstance of such a general Depravation is, that it will hardly admit of any Remedy; for Diseases in the Blood are most difficult to be cured in the natural Body, much more in the Body Politick; especially when the whole Mass is corrupted.

There are Instances of People, eminently distinguished for their Love of Liberty, who, being long and grievously oppress'd by an infamous Cabal, refused to fight for their Country. They thought, perhaps, even a foreign Yoke would sit easier, at least be more honourable, than one impos'd by their Fellow-Subjects.—Pray God this may never be again the Case of any free Nation.

What a Monster then must that Man be who, not content with prostituting himself, becomes a sort of political Pandar, to debauch the Minds of a whole People? This is infinitely a greater Crime than Murder, Treason, or Rebellion, which are only temporary Evils; and will entail a much heavier Curse on Posterity, than even Plague, Pestilence, and Famine. Tho' this may prop a tottering Minister for some Time, he will fall with the greater Weight at last.

The Avaricious and Extravagant will be continual Drains upon a Minister, who supports himself by this infamous Expedient. But as his chief Reliance must be upon the latter, being more numerous than the former, he will encourage them in it, by introducing a general Vogue of Luxury, and ridiculing Frugality. This will not only make them extravagant and necessitous, but effeminate and indifferent to the publick Good, at the same Time.

Great Pains have, indeed, been taken to prove, that the People themselves are the original Authors of our present Luxury and Corruption, by living beyond their Fortunes; that all the Examples and even Incitements of their Superiors have no Influence upon them, in this Case; nor will the contrary Examples remove the Evil, without reforming their own Conduct.—But this hath been so often confuted, that I am ashamed of giving it any farther Answer.

Nay, let us suppose that neither the Prince, nor the Minister set personal Examples of Profusion themselves, or are

ever

ever tainted with the *opposite Vice*; yet if they manifestly encourage *such a Spirit* this would be so far from being any Security to the People, that it would add to their Danger; for what can be more ominous to Liberty than a rich Court, and a *luxurious impoverish'd People*?

If any Thing can add to the Enormity of any Man's attempting to raise such a general Spirit of *Luxury* and *Venality* at home, it is involving his Country in all the Squabbles of *Europe*, where it had no original Concern, and working it out of a State of perfect Tranquillity into the most perplex'd Situation, and even the Danger of a destructive War. This would be still farther aggravated, if he should have first exhausted all the Riches of the People, in *busy, fruitless, contemptible Negotiations*, and thereby rendered them unable to support a War, which his blundering Head had brought upon them.

What Atonement can *one guilty Wretch* make to a whole Nation, which he hath thus undone? That shocking Reflection of *Adam* upon the Curse, which he had enail'd upon his miserable Posterity, is applicable, in some Degree, to *such a Man*.

first and last
On me, me only, as the source and spring
Of all corruption, all the blame lights due.

So might the Wrath—send wif! —
could'st thou support

That burthen, heavier than the earth to bear,

Than all the world much heavier?—

There are *some Men*, indeed, whom this generous Sentiment of our *first Parent* will never touch; and, even whilst they see themselves falling, take a diabolical Pleasure in reflecting on the Mischiefs, which they have occasioned. There hath been a *Minister* of so shameless a Complexion, as to confess himself *desperate*, and publicly declare that he would make those repent, who have made him so. How can such a profligate Declaration be put in Practice, but by corrupting the Principles, enervating the Minds, and draining the Pockets of the People at home; whilst he is negotiating them into such Difficulties abroad as cannot be overcome, without great Resources of Wealth, and an honest Vigour of Spirit? He may flatter himself that he hath, at least, secur'd this Point; and, whatever may become of himself, hath put it out of the Power of his *Successors*, even with the purest Hearts and the cleanest Hands, to carry on the Administration with any to-

lerable Ease to the People, or Honour to themselves. He may think that the *same hungry Bloodhounds*, whom he hath nursed up in Rapine, will turn upon them, when they cease to be fed; and that they will be never able to eradicate that Principle of Corruption, which he hath engrafted in the Hearts of the People.

When a Man hath reduced his Country to this deplorable Condition, what can be more insolent, or more ridiculous, than to see his *Advocates* begging for a *Cessation of Hostilities* against him, and pleading for a *Coalition of Parties* in his Favour, which they lately endeavoured to explode, when recommended in Behalf of their Country?

I shall conclude with observing, that whenever the *Friends of Liberty* see a concerted Design, or even a strong Tendency of *this Nature*, they ought to exert themselves before the *Corrupter* hath put the last finishing Hand to his execrable Scheme.

Grubstreet Journal May 29. N^o 238.

A Learned Gentleman, who signs C. 7. having observed in an Advertisement published by Mr Ward (See Vol. IV. p. 670. F) an Assertion that "the Bills of Mortality for the Year 1734, decreased 3171, which as the Learned have pronounced that a very unhealthy Year, might have been increased perhaps as many Thousands, had not his Remedies been used," remarks, that this Diminution is only consider'd in relation to the great Bill of the Year 1733, in which was an unusual Increase upon that of 1732. viz. of 5875, occasioned by the universal Cold in that Year: whereas the Bill for 1732 had near 3000 less than that of 1734. The Total Number for 1732, was 23,358; that for 1734, 26,062. Besides, there was no visible Danger of an increased Mortality last Year, unless from certain Quack Medicines.

The learned Writer observes, that if we compare the Bills for 1732, 33, and 34, we shall find that the Articles in which have been the most considerable decrease, his Remedies were scarce ever administered in, viz. *Old Age, Infancy, Fevers, and Measles*, so that he can reap no Praise from them; and of the Article of *Consumption* 420 more died last Year than in 1732, which may be owing to the Violence of a *certain* Remedy used mostly in such Cases.

It might have been expected that those Articles of Diseases were lessened, in which

which his Medicines are said to be peculiarly efficacious, such as *Cancers, Rheumatism, Gout, Jaundice, and Dropsy*, many of which rise higher than, one Year with another, they used to do: As also of the *Palsy, or Scurvy*.

Lastly, he gives us a short History of the Year 1734. from whence it appears that it was not an *unhealthy* Year as asserted by Mr *Ward's* learned Friends.

EXTRACT of the Conferences between two B
Papish Priests, a Divine of the Church of England, Mr Chandler and Dr Hunt, with remarks thereon from the Conferences &c. truly Stated by one of the Priests.

A Romish Priest objecting at the Pope's head Tavern *Cornhill*, against some Passages in Mr *Barker's* Sermon, viz. That wherein he charges the Papists with having sometimes called the Pope, *Our Lord God the Pope*, and that wherein he asserted, that the Roman Catholics paid the same Worship to Angels, that was due to God alone, said he was sure, that Mr *Barker* could not produce Vouchers to justify what he had asserted: Upon which a Protestant Gentleman offer'd to lay a Wager @ him, that he could and would justify them.

Hereupon a Meeting was appointed for the next Night, Feb. 7. at the Bell in *Nicholas lane*. Mr *Barker* not having Notice of it, was not at this Meeting, to which the Priest and Protestant Gentleman came with some Friends on each Side, and Dr *Hunt* came instead of Mr *Barker*, and a Protestant Gentleman had brought (1) a Divine of the Church of England.

The Priest produced his Exceptions, to @ Dr *Hunt* said, He thought it not proper for him to vindicate what another Gentleman had deliver'd, without some Instructions from him: Upon this the Priest began to triumph, and told him, That he ought to vindicate them, if they were to be vindicated, but he believed that could not be done.

Dr *Hunt* reply'd, he believed they could be vindicated, and therefore would not have him triumph too soon, but appointed another Meeting to be Feb. 13. before which Time he promised to see Mr *Barker*, and come prepared with his Vouchers, or undertake himself to prove what had been asserted:

Then the Priest said, He would willingly enter into Conversation with them about the Worship of Angels, to which Dr *Hunt* and the Church Divine agreed, and that Dr *Hunt* should begin, and charge it upon the Papists as an unlawful Practice. He began with this in *Timothy*: *There is one Mediator between God and Man, the Man Christ Jesus.*

Priest.] To this I agree: there is but one Mediator for Redemption, but there are many for Intercession, When You or I are desired to pray for others, we are their Mediators or Intercessors.

Dr *Hunt*.] I deny we are so in that Sense,

We are commanded to pray one for and with another, and, if a Command to pray to Angels, can be shew'd I will give up the Cause: [This the Priest did not (2) offer to do.] The Doctor proceeded to shew the Reason of those Words of the Apostle, which was this, That it was the Custom of the Heathens before the Time of Christianity, to address to *Jupiter* as the supreme God, by (3) inferior Deities, or Angels, for they had been taught by their Priests, that it was best to address to middle Beings between *Jupiter* and them, poor Mortals, that they might have Access to him, thro' their Mediation. This being the Practice of the Heathens at that Time, the Apostle directs the Christians how they should address themselves to the Supreme Being, and that was, but by one Mediator, exclusive of all others that the Heathens did so highly respect, and therefore, this was a plain Proof that Christians were to use no other Mediator than *Christ* alone for Intercession, as well as Redemption.

Priest.] How doth it appear to be unlawful to pray to Angels? this you are to prove.

Church Divine.] It appears so by many Texts of Scripture, as *Col. ii. 18.* which saith; *Let no Man beguile you with a voluntary Humility and Worshipping of Angels, intruding into these Things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up in their fleshly Mind.* (4)

Priest.] You should go farther, you stop too soon.

Ch. D.] Not holding the Head *Christ*, &c. To what End did you desire this? What Use can you make of it?

Priest.] We do hold the Head *Christ*, and therefore this Charge doth not affect us.

Ch. D.] You do, by your Practice of praying to Angels, (5) virtually renounce or deny the Headship of *Christ*, and so the Charge remains good: For he is willing, he is sufficient to be a Mediator, there is no (6) Need of Application to any other. We have other Scriptures will prove this, *Rev. 22. V. 8, 9.*

When *John* fell down before the Angel to worship, the Angel said, *See thou do it not, for I am of thy Brethren the Prophets, worship thou God.*

Pr.] Do you infer hence that all Religious Worship is forbid, being paid to Angels? It proves too much, for by this, you are not to bow to any Man, nor if you have to do with the King, to bend your Knee to him.

Ch. D.] It is Religious Worship that is forbid, not Civil Worship, or Respect to Fellow-Creatures: The Worship that the Apostle was going to pay, was such as is only due to God.

No other Part of Scripture was cited, only, *Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve*, no (7) reply being made they slip off into another Branch of Controversy, which was concerning the Authority of the Scriptures, or the Reasons Protestants had to receive them as the Word of God.

Dr *Hunt*.] The Reasons are of two Sorts N n
(8) Internal

(8) Internal and External Revelation.

Pr.] The *internal Pagans* have pretended to. *Dr H.]* I will not depart from This? but this, with External Evidence, I will abide by.

Priest.] I desire you would go upon External Evidence.

Dr H.] The Scripture did foretel many Things to be fulfilled in After-Times, which we have an Account of the Accomplishment of The Scriptures that contain these Things were dispersed abroad into many Hands, and deliver'd down to us from Age to Age as certain Verities.

Priest.] You come to Tradition.

Dr H.] So I must, according to the Necessity (9) of the Case, but not barely to the Tradition of any Church, but these Scriptures were scatter'd up and down in many Countries, and so handed down to latter Ages, which when we examine, and find them agree with what appears reasonable for us to suppose the Mind and Will of this good and holy Being that we conceive God to be, that gives us sufficient Grounds to believe that they are his Word: And there is as much moral Evidence of the Scriptures being wrote by those Persons whose Names they bear, as that *Horace*, *Virgil*, or *Livy*, were the Authors of the Works under their Names; and so we must come to the Tradition of Ages, for the Certainty of any thing before our own Times.

Priest.] The Scriptures were wrote at first in the learned Languages, therefore seem designed to be kept from the (10) common People.

Ch. D.] What at this Time we call the learned Languages, were then the Common Languages of the People, to whom the Scriptures were written: As for Instance, The *Old Testament* was wrote in *Hebrew*, which was the vulgar Tongue of the *Jews*; and the Scriptures of the *Old Testament* were committed to them: And the Writings of the *New Testament* were in the *Greek Tongue*, which was the prevailing Language at that Time and Place where the *New Testament* was wrote:

Priest.] The Language of *Rome*, and all *Italy*, was *Latin* at that Time, and yet the Epistles to the *Romans* was wrote in the *Greek*, therefore not in the *Vulgar Tongue*.

Ch. D.] At *Rome* there were more, it may be, who understood *Greek* than there are at *London*. Men who understand *French*, and yet if any Thing was wrote to *London*, and published in *French*, it could not be kept a Secret.

Priest.] It was said by *St Peter*, No Scripture is of any private Interpretation: Now, in what Sense do you understand this?

Dr H.] As in the ancient Games there was a Bar let down and taken up, when the Persons who ran the Race were to start at a certain Signal given, so those Prophets who set out in their own private Spirit, contrary to the Rule of God, went out in an unlawful Way, and were not to be regarded, as those were, who set out with the Evidence of Divine Inspiration:

Priest.] What do you say to that Scripture,

2 Pet. iii. 15, 16. where it is said, *Our beloved Brother Paul*, according to the Wisdom given unto him, hath written unto you, in all his Epistles, wherein there are some Things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned, and unstable, wrest as they do other Scriptures, to their own Destruction. It is dangerous therefore for ignorant and unstable Persons to be entrusted with the Sacred Scriptures, because they would get Hurt rather than Good thereby.

Dr H.] By unlearned, we understand the Ignorant; of these there are two Sorts, one through Want of proper Capacities, and the other that are wilfully so, such as wink hard and will not see the Truth, therefore such will wrest and force the Scriptures from what are really the Meaning, and such as are unstable are those that were Judaising Christians, who would make their Practices truckle to their Interest, and so wrest the Scripture to give Way to their Practices, that they might not come under Persecution, or to promote their worldly Interest thereby.

Ch. D.] The People in general were exhorted by Christ to search the Scriptures.

Priest.] What Scriptures must they search? there were none but the *Old Testament* extant.

Ch. D.] They could search no more than they had, but by the same Parity of Reason they were commanded to search the *Old*, we are commanded to search *All*, we are persuaded is the Word of God, and the *Bereans* are commended for (11) searching the Scriptures, to see if the Things preached by the Apostle were so or not.

Then they desired their Discourse, and went into a free Conversation.

Notes from the Conference truly stated, supposed by one of the Romish Priests.

(1) The Conferences truly stated, intimate, This Church Divine was *Dr. Crow*, Rector of *Bishopsgate*, that he was habited like a dissenting Teacher, and was called *Johnson*; on which the *Stator* observes, that not *Romish Priests* alone go in Disguise, and adds, "I must own I am very much edified at that Spirit of Christian Charity which prevailed with this Church Divine to assist on such an Occasion, after two of the Dissenting Preachers (*Chandler* and *Neal*) had handled the Succession of Bishops, and the Necessity of Episcopal Ordination in a Manner which could not be very agreeable to one of his Communion.

(2) The Priest's Business was only to defend, and therefore he did not offer it here; but afterwards quoted the Protestant Profession of *Wittenberg*, and *St. Mountague*, as allowing the Mediation of *Prayer* and *Intercession* by good Men and Saints.

(3) This Parallel is a Calumny grounded on a wilful Mistake; for the Heathens did not address themselves by inferior Deities to Jupiter: Their Deities were invoked absolutely on particular Occasions, which is not the Practice of the Catholics.

(4) This

(4) This Text being so inaccurately quoted shews that neither of the learned Disputants had a hand in penning these Conferences.

(5) With what Honesty or Sense can Papists be virtually said to renounce the Headship of Christ, when all their Prayers (to Saints) end with *thro' Jesus Christ our Lord*, who is by the Council of Trent " *stiled our only Redeemer and Saviour* ?

(6) The Catholics don't say, *there is need*, &c--- they only hold it to be *good and useful*, and deny such Invocation to be Idolatry.

(7) No Reply was necessary, since the Catholics detect the Thought of *striking any Creature as God*.

(8) The Dr. did not, till reminded by his *Second*, mention *external Evidence*.

(9) According to the *Cafe*, and if it *appear reasonable for us to suppose*. What a Medley is here ? What a Door to Deism does this open ? leaving every one to reject any part or the whole Scripture, if his Reason do not suppose it the Will of God, notwithstanding the strongest moral and external Evidence for its Divine Authority.

(10) A pretty consistent Protestant Foe to make a Man talk imperitantly, only that he may the more easily be answered. The Gentleman, called the Priest, would be glad to see *good Translations* of the holy Scriptures put into the Hands of the common People, and would only have the *Laity* forbear interpreting 'em according to their own *private Whims and Fancies*. I affirm, the Question turn'd only on *private* Interpretation.

(11) *Searching and explaining* are not Synonymous Terms, and it should be observed that the Enquiry of the *Bereans* was directed only to the Prophecies of the Messiah.

The other Conference in our next.

Craftsman, May 31. No. 405.

Extract of a Letter to Caleb D'ancers, Esq; by way of answer to the Pamphlet, Intitl'd, The Cafe of the Sinking Fund, &c. See p. 244.

IN the Introduction to this *Libel* (for so I must take the Liberty to call it.) The Author falls foul on a certain *Hon. Gentleman* for justifying his Conduct, by the Sanction and Authority of Parliament. Why ? Because he happen'd to impeach a Minister above twenty Years ago for a *Peace*, which a former Parliament had voted *safe, honourable and advantageous*. Sure this is a very unfair way of reasoning to trump up ever Action of a Man's Life, for so many Years past, and insist on a rigid Conformity of Conduct ever since. Besides, every Body knows by what change of Conduct that Impeachment fell to the Ground.

Another Passage in this Introduction is very surprizing. Because, instead of being a Reflection, as it seems to be de-

sign'd, it is really one of the finest Compliments, that can be paid to any Minister, I mean where the *hon. Gentleman* is charg'd with having said *that he hath swept the Exchequer clean*. For God's Sake, where is the Crime of this, or what can be understood by it, but that He found the *Exchequer* over-run with Filth, like the *Augean Stable*, and undertook the *Herculean Labour* of cleansing it, which He hath at last accomplish'd, to his own immortal Honour, and the inestimable Benefit of this Nation ? It is probable, indeed, that He may have dirty'd his own Hands a little, in the Operation, but That is what a Person of his publick Spirit will never be ashamed of doing, in the Service of his Country.

He begins with the *Sinking Fund*, and spends a Multitude of Pages in proving that the *publick Creditors* have a Right to it for the Payment of their *Principal*, as well as their *Interest* ; it having been appropriated to *that Purpose*, in the most solemn Manner, by divers Acts of Parliament, and therefore ought not to be apply'd to any *other*. But how hath He done This ? Why, only by producing a Parcel of old Pamphlets, *Acts of Parliaments, Royal Speeches, and Representations to the Throne*, which prove no more than that there formerly was such a Design of paying off our *Debts*, and reducing our *Taxes*. This is confess'd by the *hon. Gentleman* Himself. But the natural Instability and Fluctuation of human Affairs having render'd it necessary to lay aside *that Design*, at least for the present, and to make use of the *Sinking Fund* for other Purposes, the *Parliament* thought fit to concur with Him in it, as they had certainly a Power to do. Nay, should even a *Sponge* become equally necessary to wipe out the *Interest*, as well as the *Principal*, either for a Time or for ever, who will presume to say that the *Parliament* could not do it, or that it would be any Violation of *publick Faith* ?

In answer to the *Considerer's Excuse*, that the Paper Sir R. W. drew was left *Blank*, had no *Preamble*, &c. (See p. 244. H.) and that Sir R. was but at one Meeting, the Libeller produces another Paper, in which the *Bank* agrees to subscribe 3,775,000 l. of their Capital Stock into the *S. Sea Company* at 40 per cent. This he calls the *Bank Contract*, which is dated 4 Days after the other, and boldly asserts that the Original was then actually before him in Sir Rob. W--le's own Hand Writing. Then charges the *Considerer* with a shameless disregard to

Truth

Truth. I must own, I'm not yet authoriz'd to deny the Genuineness of this Paper; but can hardly believe the hon. Gent. would assert a Falshood himself, or employ any one else to do it, when there was so litteness for such Procedure. For if the Case was true, 'twas only *biting the Biter*.

I shall not enter on the Sums taken from the *Civil List*, nor the 36,000 l. *per Ann.* laid thence on the *Sinking Fund*; which is a laudable Justice done to the *Crown*, and shews the Negligence of the former *Ministers*, who let this Expence of *Pensions* lie on his *Majesty's* *Predessors*.

As to the Remission of the *Two Millions*, it amounts to no more than this, a Treaty of Marriage having been proposed between Mr *Bank* and Miss *Southsea*, then in a declining Way, and Mr *W*—le being known to have some Influence in the *Bank Family*, He was sent for out of the Country, as the properest Person to make up the *Match*. Accordingly, the *good-natur'd Gentleman* came readily up to Town; had a formal Meeting with the *Friends on both Sides*, in Presence of several *great Persons*; and with some Difficulty brought the Thing to bear. Hethendrew up the *Articles of Marriage* between Them, with his own Hand, & were afterwards approved of by the *Guardians and Trustees of both Parties*. But Mr *Bank*, upon farther Enquiry into the *Lady's* Fortune, repented of what He had done, and was resolv'd if possible to get off from it. Upon this, He apply'd to his old Friend, the *Match-maker*, who found out a Flaw in the *Articles* drawn by himself; and perhaps that might have been concerted beforehand between them. However the *young Lady's* *Friends*, who were deeply interested in the Affair, resented this Procedure very highly, and threaten'd to commence a Lawsuit against Mr *Bank*, to oblige Him to perform his *Contrast*. After divers Bickerings; it was propos'd to accommodate the Matter, by giving the *Lady* a valuable Consideration. But Mr *Bank* continued obstinate, and swore He would not give *Acr* a Farthing; nay, began to call hard Names. This made such a Noise over the whole Kingdom, that the *hon. Gent.* thought it incumbent upon Himself to interpose; and being then in great Credit with the *Commons*, which every Body knows is a *Privogative-Court*, He gave *Miss's* *Friends* a private Assurance that if he would give up her

Contrast, He would put Her in a Way of getting *two Millions*. They were a little suspicious of trusting Him at first; but considering the Circumstances of Affairs, at last comply'd, and mutual Releases were executed; The *two Millions* were soon after paid, in Pursuance of this Agreement.—Now what is there in this Case, even as it is here stated, that can give the *hon. Gent.* any Apprehensions? I think it appears that he acted a truly glorious Part thro' the whole, by discharging his *Friend* from a *Match* He did not like, and making the *poor Girl* such handsome Amends for her Disappointment. *Tears, Courty Grub, &c.*

Weekly Miscellany May 31.

A Writer in this Paper attacks Mr *Foster's* Sermon upon Heresy, as he formerly did his Sermons upon Mysteries, to which we could wish to see an Answer from Mr *Foster*, to enable us to lay both Sides of the Question before our Readers. We do not pretend to assign a Reason for his Silence, unless that may pass for one which is given in the *Old Whig*, or *Consistent Protestant*, No. 10. in Behalf of Dr *Rundle*, viz. "The Reason why the Doctor has not answered his Accusers himself, is, that 'tis the Effect of that just Pride which every Man owes to his own Innocence, not to wrangle with every little Informer that barks after him."

FOG, May 31. has several witty Remarks, but of no great Importance, on a Pamphlet, entitled, *A Series of Wisdom and Policy manifested in a View of our foreign Negotiations*, &c. and concludes with this Observation on the Pamphleteer's declaring the Ministry had defeated their *Enemies*; namely, That, in his Opinion, if they had the Conquest, they would have the World too on their Side, so bids 'em not to hollow before they are out of the Wood.

We assure M. A. that the Proprietor of this Book is no way concerned in any other of the like Kind.

N. B. The *London Journal*, &c. must be defer'd till next Month.

N. B. We desire T. R. and J. C. to excuse our not inferring the Stanzas on *Carl* and Mr *Pope*, our Veneration for that great Poet will not suffer us to publish any thing of that Kind.

Poetical ESSAYS for MAY, 1735.

A BRIEF for COVENTRY ASSEMBLY.

NASH, by the grace of G-d, or else by a contrivance of the D—h,
Over all England and Wales lord director and controller of the revels;
To all and singular subscribers to every ball, hop, assembly, and card-meeting,
And to all beaux, belles, captains, squirts, prigs, dancers, whiskers and quadrillers, French greeting,
WHEREAS it hath been represented unto us upon the humble petition
Of divers very pretty fellows and well disposed damsels of gentle condition,
That the assembly room of the antient and loyal city of Coventry being spacious and large
Is so edily contrived, that it cannot be warmed and lighted without fire and candle, to the petitioner's great charge
Who for several years last past have laid out 5 shillings a piece in coals, candles, and fiddles,
But have found the money all spent before the winters were got beyond their middles;
Whereby the said females, who have hitherto liv'd in good reputation, and been helpfull to others,
Are now forced to sit at home, with their own husbands, or else with their fathers and mothers,
From which sad calamity, if not timely-prevented, spleen and vapours proceeding,
Will much endanger the peace of the said city, and prevent their good breeding.
And whereas the said petition farther sheweth, which we greatly deplore,
That upon Tuesday the 26th of November 1734.
A sudden and terrible fire the said Assembly-room chanced to light on,
Kindled, as 'tis said, by the eyes of F. Craven, J. Berby, Kitty Alsop and Bell Dighton,
Which raged with such violence, as in a short time to burn up, and consume
Most of the hearts, and a fifth part of the brains, of all the beaux in the room,
And utterly spoiled all their fine speeches, six compliments, two puns, nine conceits, one quail saying,
To the entire ruin of the said poor sufferers, and their great grief and dismay.
That the truth of the premises have been made appear upon the oaths of divers workmen experienced and able
Who have carefully weigh'd and made an estimate of this loss so lamentable;
And the same together with the charge of lighting and adorning the assembly-room thro'out,
Upon a moderate computation amounts, unto the sum of 1 l. 19 s. 9 d. 3 f. or there—about.
Which sum the poor sufferers not being able to raise, to the end that dancing and quadrill may remain in due honour,
And that each of the said cruel incendiaries may be taken, and have justice speedily done upon her
They for avoiding the trouble and charge of a separate collection,
Have most humbly besought us, to grant our letters licence and protection,
That by the charitable contributions of all tender heart'd people they may be befriended,
Unto which their humble request we have graciously condescended.

Given &c.

See an answer p. 380.

AN EPISTLE to a FELLOW TRAVELLER.

London, May 20.

DEAR friend, bereft of you, we pensive sat,
Beguiling tedious time with harmless chat,
Contemplate every object left behind,
And call each pleasing incident to mind. (ploy,
First Eyford's late view'd scenes our thoughts em-
Present you wish us, and create new joy. 5
There chrystal streams and murm'ring springs
delight,
Green steeps and row'ring firs confine the sight.
Close circling hills its privacy express,
And art and nature form the sweet recess. 10
Thro' the next rooms the light but feebly plays,
From the faint glim'rings of Sol's broken rays,

This loss, two brilliant nymphs within repair,
Who shine, with graceful lustre, all the year.
Great Naffin charm'd to this sequest' red spot,
The world awhile, and regal cares forgot.
Here Milton, "smir with love of sacred song,
Trill'd his high warbl'd notes the summer long,
Near sunny hill, clear stream, and shady grove,
The muses * hav'n, tho' blind, was men's reg'z."
Stow's naked eminence we next review, 25
Where bounteous heav'n gives a 3d spouse to you.
Such virtue, with such blooming beauty join'd,
To silent admiration is confin'd,
Her rare perfections social nymphs confest, 35
Sure omen of thy future happiness.
Let prudes repine, or list'ning damsels sneer,
The happy husband you, need never fear t-

p

May

* The gardens of Eyford are thus described by Milton in his paradise lost, lib. 3. *whn (we are inform'd) wrote part and dictated the rest of that divine Poem at this ancient seat: itan belonging to the D. of Buckinghamshire, now to the worthy William Wankley, Esq. It has a situation most particularly venerable between two very high green hills, which have a five po. l at their bottom about the length of 5 furlongs, and therewith wind off like a Half moon. So that the sight is check'd on all sides, and cannot stray from the delightful spot you are upon, but up to the heavens. I have no where seen (except at Cave's inn on the Watling street road between Warwickshire and Leicestershire) so strong a Spring as in these gardens, it is almost at the bottom of a hill adorn'd with a fine grove of fir trees; there is a stone table over it, which Milton is said to have made use of as above. King William on his progress being invited to this seat was pleas'd to dine there, and to say it seem'd to be a place out of the world.*

+ Never fear husband—is a pleasant saying here, first used, and spoke aloud, by a witty farmer's daughter, upon hearing some young ladies listening in the next room, on her wedding night.

May long a happy comfort live !
 She ne'er complain, you no occasion give. 30
 Nor be unsung the Courteous mother's praise,
 Fair as the daughter in her blooming days;
 In converse free, in management discreet,
 In whom th' agreeable and prudent meet :
 Which in *Elixa* shall we most commend, 35
 The tender parent or th' obliging friend ?
 Twice 7 years widow'd for her children's sake,
 Widow'd indeed, when you shall *Molly* take !
 Then, if *gay jests* should sober earnest prove,
 And pitying hymen plight our future love--- 40
 But ah ! what chance you e'er shou'd call me fire !
 --- *Urbana's* in no hurry to expire ---

By birth a *Milton*, the that shining name
 Exchang'd for *Newton*, dear alike to fame,
 And, made by second choice *Urbana* now, 45
 May reckon still to pledge another vow.
 Then to your lot hope I to be prefer'd ?
 I may resign to--- but scarce be--- a third ;
 Or wait the hap till worn with gout, or old,
 Then, tho' the dame be warm, yet *Snow* is cold,
 Cold---when in *May* the mild *Favonius* blows, 51
 How bleak, when whiten'd with *December* snows !
 Mean time, the fates may snatch *Elixa* hence,
 And if to youth (like you) I make pretence,
 Would *Fidy*, *Lacy*, or *Alicia* fair, 55
 E'er make a dull philosopher their care ?
 Grave looks advance my years (I'm seldom gay)
 Your smiles facetious, wipe a score away ;
 But yet remember, while you joke and quaff,
 A youthful bride expects---more than a laugh.

To *Woodstock* we arrive, stupendous pile ! 61
Woodstock, the great reward for *Marlbro's* toil.
 Within, the solitary Lares groan,
 The burghers cry---their glorious master's gone.
 Implore his heir to quit * *Antona's* field, 65
 That *Altrop* might to *Blenheim's* grandeur yield.
 Let *Spencer* that, but this a *Marlbro's* grace,
 Here fix, and propagate the heroic race.

Old *Clanor's* house we mark'd with due regard,
Albion's first rival to the *Mantuan* bard. 70

A pause ensues---*Bacchus* the bowstring drew,
 And, unperceiv'd, at † *Will*, an arrow threw,
 He gap'd, and star'd, with inward rage replac'd,
 Intenlate foam'd, then tumbled from the seat. 74
 Bless me, cry'd I ! was't thus the gods of old,
 With mortals fought ? is this what *Homer* told ?
 It so---some such mischance, 'tis ren to one,
 From pregnant brain, produc'd a *Phaeton*.

---Expofulating thus---*Apollo* hears, 79
 He, god of health and verse, cries " Cease your
 My zealous votary ! --lo ! sense returns, [fears,
 Your danger and his folly *William* mourns.
 You here from mischief late preserv'd the § fair,
 And here we'll make you, our peculiar care."

Now *Oxford* lifts her spires---but we'll not dare
 To paint the *flant* wonders center'd there,
 We went incurious, unregarded came,
 Unworthy notice, or too mean for fame ; 88

* Northamptonshire, where the D. of Marlborough has a noble seat call'd *Altrop*.

† The driver was sadly cut, and fell down dead drunk from his seat.

§ Three ladies whose vehicle was run into a ditch between *Oxford* and *Woodstock*.

With some regret our slighted offer mourn'd,
 Alike by both the * *Alma Mater* scorn'd,
 And here with justice slight for slight return'd.
 From *Cabbage-Hall* we took a backward view,
 Then onward driving bade along adieu.

Guestover-Hill ascending slow, we met
 A Member hasting to his calm retreat, 95
 But ah ! how chang'd from him who lately sat,
 In speaker's chamber strenuous in debate !
 How awful then ! how courteous now his mien !
 Gracful without---but who knows what within ?
 We pass---for roads no deference afford, 100
 Alike the carter, burgess, and the lord.

As length'n'd shadows shew the ev'ning night,
 The pleasing view of *Tetworth* meets our eye,
 Here, where the *Swan* with snowy plumes is fed
 To grace the sign, we stop, commodious inn !
 Less soft the feathers on the swan's white breast,
 Than was the downy bed which here we prefer'd,
 A pleasing entertainment too we boast. 105

From a well-natur'd and obliging host.
 In cases various his good sense is seen,
 Extolls his wife deccas'd, with mournful mien,
 And, I must tell you, reads the *Magazine*.
Hobday his name---a name yet worthier praise,
 And, rare as † *Hobden's*, claims recording lays :
 Four sister *Hobdays*, easy, without strife, 115
 Obey'd, for years, this *Hobday* and his wife.
 Now clad in crape each damsel does her best,
 To serve this brother, and attend his guest.
 Such filial concord, as a joyful thing, 121
 See with applause the royal psalmist sing.

A union, so extoll'd by bard divine,
 To future ages will a pattern shine. 124

Soon as *Sol* glitters o'er the dewy meads,
 Up *Stoken-hill* we looth the willing flocks ;
 White as the chalky way they foam along,
 Pant as they upward strain, but most the young.
 A case revers'd in the small hut above, 127
 Where cr'ist ‡ age must yield to youthful love.

Slow en'ring *Bucks*, our steeds their heat alay,
 For the two *Wiccombs* then direct our way,
 A smooth delightful road---the river night,
 With paper-mills which trade and wit supply,
 And woods and rising hills contiguous lie. 131

Below a stately fabrick charms the sight, 134
 The sweet retirement of a learned (1) knight.
 High on the left a (2) church exalted stands,
 And all the verdant hills around commands.

At *Cheping Wiccomb*, while our coffee's brew'd,
 We tombs of may'rs and pious burghers view'd,
 With *psalm* inscrib'd on monumental wood ;
 Observ'd the dwellings elegant---which teach
 What rank a good economy can reach ; 143
 Their prudent owners keep the golden mean ;
 Frugal, not stingy ; wealthy, but not vain.

To *Baconfield*, my music, we gently go,
 Soft be thy lines, thy moving numbers slow ;
 Sprinkle some friendly tears o'er *Waller's* urn,
 With inward sighs lost *Saunders's* mourn,
 Up to the pointing § spire with reverence gaze,
 But leave to abler pens the poet's praise. 146

Well-

* This may be explain'd hereafter. † See p. 214.

‡ The old *drum man*, married to a young girl.

(1) St Francis Dashwood. (2) West-Wiccomb.

§ The monument ending with a marble pyramid.

Wellcome to *Bulstrode* the illustrious pair,
The genial torch, and saffron robes are there,
Portland, and *Oxford*'s heirs, now unite
In nuptial bonds, and uncontroll'd delight.

At *Uxbridge*, noon and hunger tempts to dine;
Another *Swan* appears, auspicious sign! 156
Whilst the plump cook, with culinary skill,
Is busied to prepare the welcome meal,
The smiling widow'd hostess we accost,
And joking match her with our *Tesworth* host;
Or make enquiries of the seats we pass, 161
Two chiefly, near the *Coln*'s swift current plac'd,
One late a *Tanner*'s, who with wealth repleat,
Transform'd it to this pleasant rural seat;
Where once from tan-pits nauseous streams arose,
A clear canal the verdant turf o'erflows. 166
The *gher*, for the famous *treary* known,
Where rebels to hard measures prest the crown.
After a choice repast we cheerful rise,
And from the neighb'ring common feast our eyes.
Advancing, soon approach *Leithliet*'s seat, 171
Amplly commodious, and genteelly neat;
Near which a lesser edifice we find,
Contriv'd with art, to suit an humble mind.

Sublime its head, see! pleasant *Harrow* rears,
And *Swakeley*'s turret o'er the trees appears, 176
Where *Polly* (happy courtizan) retires,
Forgets *Macbeth*, and burns with nobler fires.
As tow'rd *Augusta* still we nearer drew,
Numerous contending *Villa*'s come in view. 180
Child's, *Cherwind*'s, *Bolingbroke*'s — a hundred more,
With wonder, curious travellers explore:
Courtiers, with citizens, promiscuous vie,
Here trade commands, and there nobility.
The spoils of conquest, and the pride of art,
What wealth can purchase, distant climes impart,
Are all around in different contrasts plac'd, 187
To strike the eye, and shew the owner's taste,
Where the great master of each gilded bow'r,
Suspense from business feels, or rest from pow'r.
But, lest the muse, too tedious, should offend,
To *Gloucester* safely whilst we with our friend, }
London our journey and our verse shall end.

IALOGUE between LOVE and FRIENDSHIP.

WHERE genial airs their breezy wings
display'd,
And fann'd the rising harvest of the glade;
Love wand'ring, *Friendship* in a valley, found
Asleep, and nodding o'er the fragrant ground.
Pleas'd at th' advantage, love his quiver took,
And drew the fatal arrow — *Friendship* 'waky.

Love. What art thou? Speak.

Fr. *Friendship* I am: Thy name?

Lo. Men call me *Love*, and I am great in fame.

Fr. Great art indeed; but oh! to me how
Can what their ruin is men *greyness* call! (small!)

Lo. Who ruin'd most — let history relate,
There may thy vor'ries read their gloomy fate, —
Thus the *triumvirate* men *friendship* name,
More than a nation's funeral became;
Had *Egypt*'s king prov'd to his friendship true;
Pompey had liv'd, nor ow'd his fate to you.

Fr. Call'st thou that friendship? Thou as well
may'st name,

Love; *lust*, *right*, *wrong*, and *lawcency*, *thame*.

Begone — thy pow'r is vain, thy name's a cheat.
Thou'rt born by *flath*, and nourish'd by *deceit*.
'Twas thou mad'st *Paris Menelaus* betray,
And *Clytemnestra Agamemnon* slay;
By thee *Lucretia*'s violated charms
Were made subservient to a *Tarquin*'s arms.
'Twas thou warm'd'st *Myrrha* with incestuous fire;
And mad'st her in a *weeping tree* expire.
Unlike the suppliant guilty *Sylla* prov'd,
When thee, oh *Minas*! and thy form the lov'd:
Now barking 'neath the waves the monster roars,
And with her cries affrights the neighb'ring shores.
Thee *Sappho*, *Canace*, *Ariadne* blame!
And thou *Jocasta*, *Oedipus* his *thame*!
Thee *Oenone* curs'd, when *Paris* rov'd;
And false to her, for fairer *Helén*, prov'd.
Thee the world hates, and thy pernicious arts,
Thou vile corrupter of *ingenious hearts*!

Lo. Me *Jove* obeys, *Hermes* rufles his rod,
I frame the *hero*, and inform the *god*.
Me *Pan* ador'd, when thro' the shady grove,
He importun'd the *flying nymph* with love,
Swift o'er *Lycea*'s mount the *virgin* flew,
'Till *Ladon*'s streams, her parent flood she knew.
She pray'd, nor pray'd in vain; the god decreed;
And the maid ended in a trembling reed.
Me wishing *girls*, that they may *happy* prove,
Intreat; they *pray*, and all their *pray*'s is *love*.
Me, cautious lovers that with silence tread,
Invoke, e'er they attempt the *genial* bed,
Me *earth*, *sea*, *air*, me *hell*, me *heav'n*, *obey*;
Thro' all *eternity* I stretch my *sway*.

Fr. Thro' all *eternity*, my pow'r extends,
And heav'n is happier by its god-like friends.
Th' *Elysian* fields, th' illustrious *shades* admire,
Virgil re-tunes his long-neglected lyre.
Again *Aeneas* in the *circus* stands,
And for the sports selects the choicest bands.
The games begin, swift as the eastern wind,
Nisus shoots out, and leaves the rest behind.
He falls, and on the plain extended lies,
And pulls thee, *Salinus*, as he strives to rise.
Made glorious by defeat, loud shouts attend
Euryalus, who conquers by his friend.
Here *Pyrrhus* with his *Orestes* roves,
No more *Hermione* disturbs their loves.
Thebes no more to *Tartarus* descends,
But in *Elysium* clasps his god-like friends.
Lock'd in *Mezentius* arms young *Lausus* stands,
And laughs at *Volsenus* and his airy bands.

Both.

Then let us end our strifes, and both agree;
Friendship and *Love* shou'd ne'er divided be.

A proper judge for the epigram PRIZE.

To SYLVANUS URBAN.

URBAN, hadst thou propos'd at first,
To give thy volumes to the world,
One wou'd not think thou cou'dst have had
A string of epigrams so bad.
Who therefore can a judge devise
Able to fix the present prize?
To find the best where none is good,
Mustn't this leave him in a *wood*?
Urban, no longer then detain us,
The judge we see will be *Sylvanus*.

Elysium.

Mast. Lib 7: Ep. 59. Ad Jovem.

T *Arpeia venerande restor aula,
Quam salvo duce credimus ionantem;
Cum vocis sibi quisque te fatigat;
Es pascat dare, qua dei potestas;
Nil pro me Juppiter petenti,
Ne succensueris, velut superbo.
Te pro Casare debco rogare;
Pro me debco Casarem rogare.*

On a LADY, who affects to be thought an exquisite judge of POETRY.

Delicatissa is so nice of taste,
That all wish her is festival, or fast,
No more a blooming east! she apes a wit;
As wise and vain as judges in the pit.
Ask her, how STREPHON's lines her fancy strike:
She looks a — critick, and she laughs — dislike.
Not rural dress, nor poetry will down;
Laugh! what a country must, and country clown!
Enquire, whence all this wondrous skill in books;
— From lords and ladies, dutchesses and dukes;
And hence by rote, as papists say their creed,
She likes, or censures, what she cannot read.

A Nimble Turn.

A Wit and captain strove, Sir;
To gain a lady's love, Sir;
And warm in competition;
Each pleaded his condition,
To please his mistress best.
The brave, like a warrior,
Thought he by storm shou'd carry her;
And swore he'd guard her person
From danger and aspersion,
And she shou'd be his toast.

The poet softly told her,
That tho' he was no soldier;
He'd make her fame eternal,
In Magazine or Journal,
And sing away her cares.
The lady then reflecting,
Whose parts were most affecting;
Thought spark of tuneful merit
Outweigh'd the blust'ring spirit;
And thus her mind declares.

My honour wants no halberd
To be its stern protector;
No Myrmidon to frighten,
But Phaon to delight in;
So, captain, march along:
'Tis gentle wit and breeding,
Is worth a lady's heeding;
No hopes our hearts of gaining,
Without first entertaining;
So let me have a song.
But just then in the nick Sir,
A squire of silver-quick Sir,
With gold-knot on his rapier,
Who well cou'd cut a caper,
Now play'd before her eyes.
His air and dress so raking,
Without the pains of speaking,
This most engaging youngster,
By far outshone the songster,
And dang'd off with the prize.

Applied to his sacred Majesty K. GEORGE

HAIL pow'r supreme, eternal Jove!
Whole thunders thy dread godhead prove;
Now more endear'd to mortals pray'r;
Since Caesar is so much thy care.
Deem not: my piety the less,
Tho' I no selfish vows address;
At gen'ral good my wishes aim,
Caesar's prosperity and fame,
Accomplish Caesar's just desire,
Caesar can give what I require.

A Wiltshire Correspondent, who professes himself a Stranger to Mr Savage, demands a place for the following Verses in answer to the insulting Lines wrote against that Gentleman.

To the reverend descendant of John Bunyan, author of some invective rhymes inserted (from the Weekly Miscellany) in the Magazine for April, against that ingenious gentleman R. Savage, Esq;
The following poem is humbly offered,

Transform'd by thoughtless rage, and mid-
night wine;
From malice free, and push'd without design,
In equal brawl, if Savage lunge'd a thrust;
And brought the youth a villain to the dust,
So strong the hand of accident appears,
The royal hand from guilt and vengeance clears.
Instead of wasting "all thy future years,"
Savage, in prayer and vain repentant tears,
Exert thy pen to mend a vicious age;
To curb the priest, and sink his high-church rage;
To shew what frauds the holy vestments hide;
The nests of av'rice, lust, and pedant pride:
Then change the scene, let merit brightly shine;
And round the patriot twist the wreath divine;
The heav'nly guide deliver down to fame;
In well-tun'd lays transmit a Foster's name;
Touch ev'ry passion with harmonious art;
Exalt the genius, and correct the heart;
Thus future times, shall royal grace extoll;
Thus polish'd lines thy present fame enroll.
No more society her left bemoans,
Thus Savage gloriously that loss atones,
And Sinclair's ghost looks smiling from his sphere
To see his life delight us, and inform us, here!

But grant —
Unaw'd by reason's, and religion's laws,
The deed inhuman, and unjust the cause,
Maliciously, that Savage plunge'd the steel,
And made the youth its shining vengeance feel;
My soul abhors the act, the man detests,
But more the bigotry, in priestly breast.
Not half so fierce, his midnight sword, or rage,
As Codex zeal, or Wilt-r's high church page.
The mitred Fury, and the cassock'd imp,
To tell an agent, and to Rome a pimp,
Bloated with priestly rage, and holy spite,
Consign to flames the wretch, that thinks not right;
In all the fury of hell's regents rise
Shake off humanity, and ical ties.

Savage! a homicide of pigmy size,
Cries and Wilt-r to Goliath rise,
Such priestly venom in their botoms roll,
They'd burn the body, and then damn the soul.

Poetical ESSAYS for MAY, 1735.

26

On the death of LAURA. By Mrs ROWE.

IF virtue an immortal honour give,
Thy worth, the muses boasted theme, shall
But mine's a private unambitious part: [live:
Where nature dictates negligent of art;
In shades retir'd I breathe my secret grief,
Indulge my sorrows hopeless of relief.

O sacred shade! the impious wish forgive
That fain would have thee yet a mortal live;
That fain would bring thee from celestial joys
To these wild seats of vanity and noise.
Could tears prevail, how many weeping eyes
Would joyn to me, to tempt thee from the skies?
A just compassion sure would touch that mind
Which here was gentle and sincerely kind—
That generous disposition reigns above,
Distinguish'd in the peaceful realms of love.

Would heav'n permit, I cou'd my sorrows paint
Invoking thee as some celestial saint;
Such warm devotion rises in my breast
So bright a form, thy virtues have impress'd.
I talk to woods—the happy spirit roves
Thro' lightsome plains and ever verdant groves;
Pleas'd to harmonious strains, nor lends an ear
To the ungovern'd language of despair.

Yet let my grief the rites of friendship pay,
And weep my sorrows o'er thy breathless clay;
Visit with just respect thy silent tomb,
And loath my passion in the mournful gloom.
Oh cou'd I hear thy gentle voice again;
Or one short moment's sight of thee obtain;
If but to take a last, and sad adieu!
What vain illusions my wild thoughts pursue?
The shades of death are drawn—perpetual night
For ever hides thee from my longing sight;
Fix'd destiny shall ne'er that bliss restore
Till earth, and sea, and heav'n shall be no more.

But, sacred friendship, thy superior flame,
Shall time out-live, and be unchanged the same,
When all the fond relations nature knows,
When all the ties that human laws impose,
Are cancell'd—when the mighty league expires
That holds the universe, when yon gay fires
Have wasted all their glory, thou shalt rise
In triumph o'er the ruin of the skies;
Thy pow'r immortal friendship, then confess
Shall fill with transports every heav'nly breast.

To Mrs ROWE, on the foregoing lines.

By the Earl of ORKNEY.

SO sweet you sing, so well your *Lament* paint,
Weep so pathetick a departed saint,
That with fresh rage my sorrows you renew
And call my *Henrietta* to my view,
Before my eyes the charmer stands confess,
Again I see her, and again am blest.
Oh no—the vision's gone—an airy dream,
Rais'd by the magick of your mournful theme:
But since by fate we are alike oppress'd,
Since ling'ring sorrows both our minds infest,
From hence let mutual consolation flow,
And let each breast to new born friendship glow,
Thus when the tedious race of life is run,
And all our fleeting earthly joys are gone,
Together to the realms of light we'll fly,
You, to meet *Laura, Henrietta, I.*

Moslen, Dec. 17, 1734.

VANESSA; or the PHANTOM. A SONG.

WHEN first *Vanessa's* blooming face,
Surpris'd my dazzled sight;
I with'd, I sigh'd, view'd ev'ry grace
With wonder and delight.

In such an heav'nly form, I cry'd,
Sure all perfections meet!
I thought her constant, free from pride,
Fair, virtuous, and discreet.

But soon my judgment false I find,
Pride swell'd her scornful breast,
Say was the constant?—as the wind:
But was she not the rest?

Can godlike virtue be her guide,
Who turns with every wind,
Or can discretion reign, where pride
Unbounded sways the mind?

Can she lay claim to beauty's pow'r
Whose face is all her boast?
Alas! *Vanessa* is no more:
As soon as found she's lost.

Is't thus his arms had cast
Around his fleeting fair;
His fancied *Jane* prov'd at last
Delusive empty air.

B. Oxenden'st.

ON TEMPERANCE.

ONTEMP'rance! darling of the good and wife,
Whom none but thoughtless debauchees de-
spise;

In thee, true sapience, safe content, we find,
Friend to the body, *influence* to the mind!
With thee, O source of health, long life remains,
While active spirits swell th' unrain'd veins.

When temp'rance match'd with affluent for-
tune shines,

Each joyous scene it gracefully refines;
Gives the best god to plenty, laws to power,
Nor leaves one sadness for a future hour.

The sage *Italian* of deserving name,
With just encomium has describ'd thy fame;
And lux'ry trac'd, with each delusive charm,
That sensual minds of manly peace disarm.
Tho' youth's gay scenes, his vig'rous health de-
stroy'd,

And pompous vice his noon of life employ'd,
When mild reflection calm'd his heated breast,
Bright virtue's lovelier beauties he confess'd:
Her awful pow'r with reverence he ador'd;
And blooming years by temp'rance arts restor'd.

Like him, ye libertines, tho' earlier, aim
Youth's vice, e'er strong by habits, to reclaim.
Taint not the vital springs, nor cloud the soul,
And all the solid joys of life controul:
Dissolv'd in wine, how dull the minutes pass,
Whole nights repeating o'er th' unrelish'd glass.
The senses, drown'd in vice, unling'ring the mind,
Nought, can the wretch, but palling pleasures
find.

Lewis Cornaro.

CASSIO.

Wrote by Mr P. in a Volume of *Evelyn on Coins*,
presented to a painter by a person.

THOM Wad of Ch—sw—, deep divine,
To painter K—t presents his coin;
'Tis the first time I dare to say,
That Churchman e'er gave coin to Lay.

EPICRAM.

M*y* dear, in merry mood, cries *Jack to Nan*,
We're cuckolds all in town, except one *Man*;
Can you guess who he is, my virtuous wife?
Sooth *Nan*, "I cannot think, upon my life."

EPICRAM.

Says *Sharper to Cornus*, "I'll set you a *main*;
Says *Cornus*, no, no, none but cuckolds' er win,
Then my dear says his spoule, pray venture a *stake*
I fancy this way you, your fortune might make,

EPICRAM.

Says *Hob* to his spoule, what talk you about?
What, she replies, you could never find out,
For believe me, tho' strange, it is certainly true,
We were talking of something an honour to you.

PINDARIC DACTYL.

Advice to a jealous HUSBAND.

Whist all external things combine
To make thy days unclouded shine,
And providence has kindly shed
Its choicest blessings on thy head,
Such as at least, we all confess,
Conduce to present happiness:
A modest dividend of wealth,
Attended with the sweets of health;
A fair, endearing, virtuous wife
To crown the pleasures of thy life,
Possess with all the charms that grace,
The brightest of the female race:
In such an affluence of good,
All all would certainly conclude
Thy days, my friend, serene & flow,
Nor any interruption know.
But ah! a poisonous weed annoys
The fertile harvest of thy joys.
A black ingredient still we find
Distractions by itself tormenting mind.
That spurious passion jealousy,
Source of domestic misery,
Imbitters all the sweets we know
From conjugal affection flow.
Sets man at variance with his wife,
Entailing enmity on life.
Unless by intervening care
Converted, he relieves the fair;
His alienated heart reclaim,
And kindle there a purer flame.
Since then, my friend, with grief I view
Such dangerous symptoms work in you,
To my sincerity attend,
Nor slight the counsels of a friend.
If e'er again you hope to prove
The happiness of mutual love;
If e'er that passion so controul,
Which cruelly distracts the soul;
Expell the monster from thy breast,
Nor let it more thy peace infect.
Let pure affection recompense
The wrongs of injur'd innocence.
That false perspective throws aside
Through which you view your injur'd bride.

For thy own quiet think the fair one just,
And wisely take thy happiness on trust.

Inst sua gratia parvis.

THO' small in stature, yet in courage great,
An huger foe a stripling may defeat;
In motion swift, and skill'd in warlike art,
He soon may pierce th' unweildy monster's heart;
Thus little *David* great *Goliath* slew,
When *Saul's* whole army trembl'd at his view.

TYRO.

To Mrs BARRINGTON,

On her ingenious invention for preserving and height-
ening the natural colours in plants and flowers.

Preservation is a continued creation.

(Axiom in Philosophy)

IF what philosophers have taught be true—
That to preserve is to create a new:
To *Barrington* what praises are not due?

She who first (nature's secret folds uncurl'd;
Where the green soul of botany lay furl'd)
Sav'd from decay the vegetable world:
Whose wife industry has revers'd the fate
Of vegetation's short existing state,
To give each herb and flower a lasting date:
Mortals till now the pleasant scene survey'd,
Mindless of half the beauties it display'd,
Its sweets half pall'd, by knowing they must fade;
But anxious now no more we see the spring
Its tantalizing hasty pleasures bring,
Scarcely arriv'd, when parting on the wing:
Swift tho' th' inconstant season hurries on;
No more we mourn its absence when it's gone;
Enough it is—we've now a *Barrington*.
Ingenious fair! the noble praise be thine,
(Enlighten'd by th' intelligent divine)
When seasons fail, on nature's works to shine:
Thine is the gift to save each blooming spray;
Make ev'ry Simple look, for ages, gay;
Nor let one flower without thy leave decay.

Each gratefull plant submissive to thy will,
Sucks in the balmy juices you instill,
Pleas'd to receive new beauties from thy skill!
If but thy healing touch salutes a tree,
Proud vegetation gayly smiles to see
Her date prolong'd, her charms improv'd by thee:
Sooth'd by thy gath'ring hand, with eager strife,
Each gawdy flower stoops ready to thy knife,
Earnestly fond to meet the lasting life.
Happier within thy hands than in its bed,
The drowsy poppy lifts its drooping head,
Secure from blights, of storms no more afraid;
Far gawdier stripes the various tulip shows,
New graces purpled violets disclose,
And livelier blushes dye th' incarnate rose:
A nobler yellow gilds the marygold,
The candid lillies softer chives unfold,
And ev'ry shrub looks gay with charms untold!
Like some fair nymph with own complexion grac'd
Each flower expands in native colours dress'd,
Balm'd by thy touch, and with no paint defac'd,
Sly, curious fair! say, nature's counterpart!
Whence this new light—this life-ensuring art;
That can such souls to dying plants impart?

Poetical ESSAYS for MAY, 1735.

Long time wife heav'n bestow'd on man no more
Than nature's causes and effects explore,
Still keeping to itself th' effective pow'r,
Not *Salomon* in all his glory clad,
Cou'd call forth one small leaf to form a shade;
Nor ev'n forbid the ev'ning rose to fade,
But now the bounteous deity, less spare,
To crown thy searches, and reward thy care,
Seems pleas'd his attributes with thee to share.

He first creates each verdure of the land:
But its persistence leaves to thy command
To Give—(that is)—create a second hand.
To heav'n then first our best loud poems are due,
(Whence your research this useful knowledge drew)
And next to heav'n, *Age Barrington*, to you.

F. BLYTHE.

An answer to three ENIGMA's yet unanswered,
viz. in Jun. 1734, Decem. 1734 and Mar. 1735.

Since *Urban*, the sphinxes obscure keep at distance,
And no witty *Oedipus* lends you assistance,
Left your credit (1) *Eclips'd*, for not finding solutions.

Should discourage the sending of more contributions
The enigmas propos'd, I'll try to explain,
And let these shrewd writers to riddling again.

That, sent in December my scrutiny baffles,
Unless they'll allow it a pair of cock's (2) gaffles.
As for that correspondent, whoever he be,
That finds you out (3) *cuckolds* of every degree,
If single—we fancy he'll ne'er tye the noose,
If married—we hope don't his consort abuse.

(1) See Vol. VI. p. 45. (2) *Id.* p. 697. (3) Vol. V. p. 155.

In answer to an epistle to FIDELIA, sign'd M—A.

FOR your epistle—smart, obliging dame,
(Unknown your real, or poetick name),
I, dear *Fidelia's* friend—her lover too,
Without her leave address these lines to you.
The injur'd fair one, living above ground,
Sends from no hollow CAVE an artful sound.
No goddess born of *Jove's* all teeming brain,
But flesh and blood—of true poetick strain.
Nor call'd like *Helen* on the stage in *Drury*:—
—For CAVE's no conjurer—I can assure ye.

Let *Mansieur*, or the *Dan*, or both advance,
From her no succours against *Spain*, or *France*.
Our ministers will make th' allies to shake,
And as they brew (themselves) so let them bake!
Most of her wheedling, servile, rhiming crew
For fire and spirit are oblig'd to you.

'Tis true *Fidelia* has the knack to write;
Not so, perhaps, her scribblers how to fight:
And since the dean's not only deaf, but—dumb,
I have some hopes of her myself—but mum!

Who traffick not in truth,—will soon believe
That others deal in falsehood, and deceive:
As all seems yellow to the jaundic'd eye,
As you may think 'tis CAVE that writes—not I:
Fair are his terms and open to the crowd,
You catch at *Juno*—not an empty cloud.

Safe—for *Fidelia*—safe! attempt the prize;
Wound with your pen (whatever with your eyes)

LIFE, JUDGMENT, HEAV'N, and HELL—
hear the call

Of fifty pound:—much louder than 'em all!
Each subject grand, as grand *Augusta's* street;
Yet trod as oft' by mean poetick feet.
And since DEATH favours neither high, nor low;
Let low, no more than high, forbear the foe:
Vindictive follow with avenging breath,
And never leave 'till they have murder'd DEATH!

FIDO.

To the unknown M—A; on her epistle to *Fidelia*

MADAM,

IF *Fidelia's* gay wit was the child of my brain;
As you seem to suspect in your smart courtly strain,
Tho' you honour me much by the wild importune,
Yet my heart were at stake for my head's reputation.
Tho' hollow—and sounding—are terms for a love,
I'm too empty for all this finesse of a knave;
And had rather (believe me) be thought a mere dunce,

Than forfeit my fame, and my interest at once:
Songs, odes, and epistles you've wrote,—and what not!

And venture'd amongst the male bards to the great,
Pray, how was the weather—cold—temperate
or hot?

Scarce ought, but the gout, my ease is a curb on
Save how with applause to acquit Mr *Urban*,
By judges as learn'd as the heads of the *Sorbonne*.
Then, tho' *Fido* thou'd write— you'll have justice
from me,

If they shall adjudge— you write better than she.

A. C.

FIDELIA to MELISSA:

TO you *MELISSA*, worthy friend,
Fidelia does this greeting send;
Whereas you've on *Parnassus* been,
And all the sons of fame have seen,
Ventur'd that lofty hill to climb,
Which cost, no doubt, much pains and time;
And kindly sent me news from thence
How they all feel my influence,
So far that not one single heart,
From high to low has escap'd my dart;
—Know—I'm a nymph of no mean spirit;
And will reward you for your merit;
So pray mount *Pegasus* again,
And meet once more the shining train;
In gentle numbers let 'em know
That I compassionate their woe;
But, since I must not have the deam;
I ne'er can think of love again;
So look on all as coldly now,
As *Dido*, in the shades below;
When she the Trojan hero saw.
Say then— I freely do resign
Them all to be intirely thine,
Yet don't be vain, tho' you have charms;
Nor think of sending them to arms;
For if you do, they must retreat;
Or be most scandalously beat;
Since, as to fighting for the king,
Without their hearts, there's no such thing.

*Be be advis'd, my dearest creature,
In all you do, to show good nature;
Nor let suspicions thee perplex,
I feign my name, but not my sex.*

FIDELIA.

Solution of the riddle, to the ladies, p. 155.

Cura'd be the favours, which the fair bestow,
If marks of shame, they print on guileless brow;

Present men arm'd to the ill judging throng,
Not to revenge, but to expose the wrong.

Anonymous Cornut.

Advice to ———

Doctor, as you with artful skill
Are won't to gild a bitter pill
So give your daughter gold enough.
Else she's a drug will ne'er go off.

PROLOGUE intended to have been *spoken at the*
PLAY for the entertainment of the ancient and
honourable order of FREE-MASONS.

HA!—what a noble show of aprons here!
Well!——who wou'd not such glorious
badges wear?

Lo! undistinctly blended under these
Pecus, commoners, and men of all degrees,
Who in strict bonds of amity conjoin
Of masonry to reach the grand design—
Wit, virtue, learning, harmony divine. }

This the great order where mankind is blest
With all the soul can know, or sense shou'd taste,
Whose science truly noble and sublime
Is known t' have bore the test of searching time.

Free-mason's art, which nothing can destroy,
Ancient as that creation we enjoy,
That down from Adam's to our present age
Stood proof 'gainst wars, floods, fire,—may—
pious rage.

Discord has never once presum'd t' intrude
Into one lodge throughout the brotherhood.
There no religions, parties, nations, men
Attempt each other's freedom to restrain:
But (all distinctive titles laid aside),
Peace is their aim, and virtue their chief pride.

Not that we are of peace so meanly fond
(When honour calls to war) that we'd despond.
No.—Each true mason here wou'd drain his blood
For king, or country, or his brethren's good.

For you, fair circle too, we'd do as much
Spire of whatever idlers may reproach.
For tho' some dames suspect: we hate their sex;
Those dames who've tried us, own:—they're
gross mistakes. [tell!]

Then—wou'd I might (methinks) our myt'ries
Our art wou'd o'er the universe prevail.
The world shou'd then admire our moral lessons,
And kings aspire to be accepted—*masons.*

But vain my wish! where is the earthly crown
That can new lustre add to our renown?
For tho' since Solomon grand master reign'd
From each grand master we've new splendour
gain'd, [date]

The craft from 113 month's days hence forth may
Its glorious, black, unalterable state:

*Whence masons' glory, grandeur, happiness
Shall ne'er diminish, as they can't encrease.*

F. BLYTHE

2. Pointing to the Aprons.

On the DEATH of CHRIST.

THAT sin and death he may destroy,
The world's great lord is pleas'd so die;
The human nature he assumes,
And, in that nature, both o'ercomes:
How sick we were, and how impure,
Let's learn from our amazing cure;
How miserable, and how low,
Let his great condescension show,
And teach us what a sin is sin,
When such a friend must intervene
On such great terms to make our peace,
And pay so dear for our release.

1. EPIGRAM

A Chandler's shop being rob'd, a neighbour
To make him easy thus did labour,
I'm confident for all this fright
Your candles Sir, must come to light.

2. EPIGRAM.

Susannah wedded to Spendthrifts,
Demanded cash to buy a shift:
How can you want? reply'd the rake,
When num'rous shifts we daily make.

3. EPIGRAM.

Jack eating rotten cheese, did say,
Like Sampson, I my thousands lay,
I vow, quoth Roger,—so you do,
And with the self same weapon too. *Cltia.*

RUSTICO's Answer for himself. See p. 157. Ep. 1.

HOW prove you these sad matters, Rustico?
Anl. I must capitulate before I do,
Suppose I can, and shou'd, What Reparation
Will you engage to make the rustick nation?
These matters sad, if I prove, will you right them?
And swear by blood and wounds, that you'll requite
them. **RUSTICO.**

Dear Cousin,

Please to list me in the number of your correspondents
by inserting the 3 following short pieces: I recommend
the second to your correspondents to try their wits on.
Your affect. Kintman, Urban Sylvanna.

In the church-yard of Walsbam of the Willows in
Suffolk.

*Anna milleno, sexcenteno, atq; secundo,
Post Christum natum, donec scriberet Eliza:
Batha regens quintum post denos quatuor annum,
Jani bis deno, atq; octavo, filia Thoma
Diardelo, qua fuerat nuper conjuxq; Roberti
Smalpece, loc tandem posita est Thomasia sepulchro.*

At Lavingham in Suffolk.

*Quod fuit esse quod est, quod non fuit esse quod est
Esse quod est non esse, quod est, non est, erit esse.*

Visa Venere in Solis Defectu, 1715.

*Martis in amplexu cum Cypria diva jaceres,
Solem quam velles occuluisse caput
Occulit ille caput; qua spes iam, diva, latendi,
Cum prodit faciem non minus umbra tuam?*

ERRATA. In the Verses by R. SAVAGE, Esq
p. 213. l. 11. read —

— Let your power decree.

Note, That the said Verses are not part of a
Poem entitled the Progress of a Divine, as inti-
mated in our last CONTENTS and REGISTER.

The Monthly Intelligencer.

M A Y, 1735.

Friday, 2.



The General Court, the S. S. Company received Proposals from Sir Thomas Geraldino, as an Equivalent for the Company's Trade, and resolv'd, "That the Court

of Directors do, without Loss of Time, lay the said Proposals before his Majesty, and renew their Application for Licence to part with their Trade, and to pray his Majesty to appoint such Persons as he shall judge proper to treat and agree in Behalf of the Proprietors of the said Company. And that the Directors do prepare an Address to his Majesty, pursuant to the said Resolution."

Wednesday 14.

His Majesty reprieved for 14 Years Transportation the 5 Malefactors condemned the last Sessions at the Old-Bailey (See p. 217.)

Thursday, 15.

Was held a general Court of the S. S. Company, when Sir Richard Hopkins, Sub-Governor, acquainted the Proprietors, that their Address had been presented to his Majesty, in Relation to the Disposal of their Trade, but that his Majesty had not been pleas'd as yet to signify any Answer thereto. The Contents of the said Address was then read, and Sir Thomas Geraldino desiring to have a Copy of it to send to the K. of Spain, his Request was refus'd.—The Proprietors next proceeded to take the State of their Trade into Consideration; and a Schedule granted by his Catholick Majesty to the Company, and a Part of the Assiento Contract being read, it was unanimously resolv'd, "That the Restraint insist'd upon by Sir Thomas, with respect to the Goods sent by the annual Ship, viz. to be only of English Produce, was contrary to the Practice for 25 Years past, and to the Letter of the Assiento Contract." Whereupon this Court order'd, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to represent to him

the said Affair. A Motion was then made for immediately stating the Accounts between the K. of Spain and the Company to the present Time; but Debates arising, a second Motion was made and carried, for referring it to the Court of Directors, to give their Opinion to the next General Court, whether it was either practicable or proper to do it at this juncture?

His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz. The Land-Tax Bill. That for applying one Million out of the Sinking Fund for the Service of the Year 1735. For continuing the Duty upon Salt and red and white Herrings, for the further Term of four Years; and for giving further Time for the Payment of Duties on Apprentices Indentures. For Application of the Profits of the Estates forfeited by the Attainders of the late E. of Derwentwater to the finishing Greenwich Hospital. To continue several Laws for the better Regulation of Seamen in Merchants Service; for regulating Pilots; for preventing Frauds in the Customs, and making Copper Ore of the British Plantations an enumerated Commodity. To extend the Rice Bill to Georgia. To continue some Laws relating to the Encouragement of making Sail-Cloth in Great-Britain, and for Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom. For regulating the quartering Soldiers, during the Time of Elections. To indemnify Protestant Purchasers of Estates of Papists, against the Penalties Papists are liable to, for not having enrolled their Estates. To explain and amend the Debtor's Act. To amend the Law relating to Actions on the Statute of Hue and Cry. For punishing Persons who destroy Turn-pikes. For the publick registering Deeds, &c. in the North-riding of Yorkshire. For lengthening the West Pier of Whitby Harbour. For encouraging the Arts of designing and engraving. For prolonging the Time for claiming the fortunate Tickets in the Charitable Corporation Lottery. For regulating the Nightly Watch and Brides of St James and St George, Hanover-Square. To enable Wm Macintyre, late E. of Somerset, to sue and maintain Actions notwithstanding

P P

has

his Attainder. For rebuilding *Shoreditch Church*. To enclose and adorn *Lincoln-In-Fields*. To 4 Road Bills, and to 16 private Bills. After which his Majesty made a Speech, (See p. 218) to both Houses; and then prorogued them to *June 12*.

Friday, 16.

Sir *Richard Hopkins*, Sub-Governor of the *S. S. Company*, waited on his Majesty with the Address agreed to by the last General Court, representing the Restraints imposed upon the Company by the *Spaniards*, and the several Hardships they have suffered, begging his Majesty's Interposition, in order to procure a Redress, &c. — his Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and to acquaint Sir *Richard*, that the Company may assure themselves of his Protection and best Endeavours to relieve them: But that being to leave the Kingdom the next Day, and their Alligations being of the utmost Importance, he was obliged to take Time to examine into their Complaints, and could give no Answer till his Return from his *German Dominions*.

Saturday 17.

His Majesty set out from *St James's* for *Gravesend*, to embark for *Holland*.

Tuesday 21.

A Cause was try'd in the Court of *King's Bench*, at *Guildhall*, between Mr *Edward Nurse*, Surgeon, and Plaintiff, and Dr *Schomberg*, Physician, Defendant, for assaulting and beating the former in Child's Coffee-house; and a Verdict was found for the Plaintiff.

Saturday, 24.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when six Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *Charles Peele*, for stealing a Bill of Exchange of 170 l. out of the House of the Hon. *Edw. Carteret*, Esq; *John Sutton* for robbing *Wm Powers* of a Silver Watch; *Thomas Lattimer*, a Quaker, for Horse-stealing; *William Hughes*, a Soldier, for the Murder of his Mother; *Samuel Gregory*, for robbing Farmer *Lawrence*, and ravishing his Maid, (see p. 106. G.) and *Elton Lewis* for murdering his Aunt. *Hughes* and *Lewis* pleaded guilty, the former indeed could not deny the horrid Crime, because he shot his Mother as she lay in Bed with a Woman Lodger who was Witness to the Fact; but *Elton's* being a secret Murder, when he was taken up and examin'd before Justice *Robt*, he continued 5 or 6 Hours obstinate in denying it, but was at length prevail'd on by the paterick Admonitions of the Justice, to make a full and free Confession of the whole Affair, and to sign the same.

Thursday, 25.

At the Court at *Kennington*,

A Present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The King's Commission, appointing her most Excellent Majesty the Queen, Regent over this Kingdom, by the Style and Title of the Guardian of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and his Majesty's Lieutenant within the same during his Majesty's Absence, by her Majesty's Command, opened and read; after which his Royal Highness the Pr. of *Wales*, and all the Lords and others of the Council had the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand. Present

His R. Highness the Prince of <i>Wales</i> .	E. of <i>Ilia</i> .
Ld Chancellor. (Talbot)	E. of <i>Uxbridge</i> .
Ld President. (Wilmington)	E. Fitzwalter.
Ld Privy-Seal. (Godolphin)	V. of <i>Torrington</i> .
Ld Steward. (Devonshire)	Ld Hervey.
Ld Chamberlain. (Grafton)	Ld Hardwicke.
D. of <i>Rutland</i> .	Mr Speaker.
D. of <i>Argyll</i> .	Mr Chanc. of the Excheq.
D. of <i>Athol</i> .	Mr Comptroller.
D. of <i>Kent</i> .	Master of the Rolls.
D. of <i>Ancaster</i> .	Ld Chief Justice <i>Eyre</i> .
D. of <i>Newcastle</i> .	Sir Paul Methuen.
D. of <i>Chandos</i> .	Sir Charles Wills.
D. of <i>Down</i> .	Sir Robert Sutton.
E. of <i>Scarborough</i> .	Henry Pelham, Esq;
E. of <i>Granthem</i> .	Sr Charles Wager.
E. of <i>Selkirk</i> .	Steph. n. Poyntz, Esq;

The Number of Lords and others of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council is in all 68; 35 were present as above; four, viz. the Earls of *Essex* and *Waldegrave*, Ld *Harrington*, and *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; are abroad at Foreign Courts; the rest were absent on extraordinary Occasions, or indispos'd, viz. the Earls of *Hallifax*, *Leicester*, and *Westmoreland*, Lord *De la War*, Sir *Wm Strickland*, the Archbps of *Canterbury* and *York*, the Bp of *London*, Sir *Wm Yonge*, the Dukes of *Somerset*, *Bolton*, *Queensbury*, *Montrose* and *Roxburgh*, the Earls of *Derby*, *Chesterfield*, *Winchelsea*, *Anglesea*, *Carlisle*, *Burlington*, *Berkley*, *Abingdon*, *Coventry*, *Marchmont* and *Stair*. Lords, *Townshend*, *Cobham*, *Bekeley* of *Stratton*, and *Carteret*.

Sunday 26.

A Cause was try'd in the Court of *Common-Pleas Westminster*, between *John Phillips* of *Kilgiffy*, Plaintiff, and *Hugh Fowler* of *Robinson-West*, Defendant, in an Action of Debt of 500 l. upon the late Act against Bribery and Corruption, for procuring a Person to forbear to vote for *Erasimus Phillips* (Member for the said Town) by promising to make him Postmaster of the said Town; the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff. Sir

St. John Norris, sailed from Spithead for Lisbon, with a *strong Squadron* under his Command, to protect the Portuguese against the Spaniards. It consisted of the following Ships which had 12840 chosen Men on board, armed for Land or Sea Service.

Rates	Ships	Tons	Guns	Commanders
1	Britannia	1894	100	Sr J. Norris Adm.
2	Princess Amelia	1700	90	Vi. Ad. Balchen
2	Namure	1567	90	Rr Ad. Haddock
3	Princess Caroline	1350	80	Capt. Gerlington
3	Torbay	1296	80	Piercy
3	Norfolk	1350	80	Charlton
3	Grafton	1133	70	Davers
3	Captain	1131	70	Gaddis
3	Berwick	1147	70	Clinton
3	Kent	1130	70	Davis
3	Royal Oak	1106	70	Solgard
3	Hampton Court	1137	70	Mighells
3	Buckingham	1150	70	Browne
3	Burford	1147	70	Vanbrugh
3	Orford	1098	70	Man
4	Dreadnought	931	60	Medley
4	York	987	60	Williams
4	Sunderland	951	60	Martin
4	Defiance	949	60	Trevor
4	Leopard	762	50	Warren
4	Swallow	711	50	Graves
4	Warwick	756	50	Brooke
4	Deptford	756	50	Cornwall
4	Pembroke	756	50	Hervey
4	Litchfield	756	50	Sir Y. Peyton
6	Greyhound	371	20	Ambrose
	Pool Fireship			Wallis
	Griffin Fireship			Faulkner

The following Ships of War are to remain in the English Harbours under the Command of the Admirals, Walton, Stewart, and Cavendish.

	Guns.	Men.		Guns.	Men.
Blenheim	90	750	Sterling Castle	70	430
Newark	80	700	Montague	60	400
Lancaster	80	600	Canterbury	60	400
Dorsetshire	80	600	Plymouth	60	400
Somerset	80	600	Centurion	60	400
Devonshire	80	600	Exeter	60	400
Cornwall	80	600	Nottingham	60	400
Edinburgh	70	480	Tilbury	60	400
Monmouth	70	480	Windsor	60	400
Ipswich	70	480	Rippon	60	400
Lenox	70	480	Preston	50	300
Yarmouth	70	480	Portland	50	300
Northumb.	70	480			

And 13 others, viz.

The Torrington, Medway, Falkland, Shoreham, Kinsale, Blandford, Seaford, Gibraltar, Roebuck, Prince, Lyme, Lively, Portsmouth, and Sloops.

Thursday 31.

'Tis advis'd from Barbadoes, that the Ld. Gov. Governor of that Island, died there the 29th of March last, and his Lady within 3 Days afterwards, and that a malignant Fever took off great Numbers of People.

BIRTHS.

6. The Duchess of Leeds, Wife to the E. of Portsmouth, delivered of a Daughter.
 21. The Wife of John Evelyn, Esq; Member for Helston, Cornwall, : : of a Son.
 9. The Wife of Geo. Venables Vernon, Esq; Member for Litchfield, : : of a Son.
 23. The Wife of Charles Bertie, Esq; : : of a Son.
 25. The Wife of Henry Vane, Esq; Member for St Mews, : : of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- May 1. SIR WOLFE DINE, of Leicestershire, Bart. : : to Miss Anne Frere of Great Russellstreet, Bloomsbury, with a Fortune of 20,000l.
 Joseph Nicholson, Esq; : : to Miss Betty Ellison, Niece of the late Bp of Carlisle, a Fortune of 20,000l.
 Thomas Cotton, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Westminster, : : to Miss Macartney, with 5000l. Fortune.
 2. Edward Stingsby, Esq; of Yorkshire, : : to Miss Sarah Sandys Berkley, with 10,000l. and 200l. per Ann.
 Thomas Manning, Esq; : : to Miss Alice Knight, of Winstead, a Fortune of 20,000l.
 6. The Ld. Rob. Montagu, : : to Mrs Harriet Dunch of Whitehall, with a Fortune of 15,000l.
 7. Henry Powers, Esq; of Ireland, : : to Miss Catherine Sackville, with 7000l. Fortune.
 Miss Elg, : : to Miss Wilkison.
 Mr Whiffeld, an Apothecary of Windsor, : : to Mrs Hatch, with 10,000l. Fortune.
 8. Sir James Marwood, of Bushy Hall, Hertfordshire, Bart. : : to Miss Nancy Pierfon of Stakesby, a 10,000l. Fortune.
 9. John Elliot, Esq; of Iflington, : : to Dame Elizabeth, Relict of Sir John Crisp, Bart.
 John Barnston, Esq; of Cheshire, : : to Mrs Mettam, Widow, Niece to Sir Robert Corbet, Bart.
 Col. Calbery, : : to Miss Love, with 8000l.
 10. Peter Allan, Esq; : : to Miss Winton, of Suffolk, with 12,000l. Fortune.
 11. — Worldeale, Esq; : : to Miss Smithhouse, a Fortune of 20,000l.
 12. Robert Knapp, of Suffolk, Esq; : : to Miss Penford, Heiress to 700l. per. Ann.
 The F. of Suffolk, : : to the only Daughter of Thomas Inwen, Esq; Member for Southwark.
 13. Andrew Crew, Esq; of Cheshire, : : to Miss Henrietta Sandish-Brifcoe, a Fortune of 15,000l.
 — Adams, Esq; M. D. : : to Miss Grey, with 20,000 Fortune.
 18. Henry Trevor, Esq; : : to Miss Boyle of Southampton Row.
 19. The Ld Visc. Vane, : : to the Widow of Ld Wm Hamilton.
 John Wogan, Esq; of Gandy Hall, Norfolk, : : to Miss Sanecest of Burlington Gardens, with 8000l. Fortune.
 Mr Chambers, an Attorney near Hutton Garden, : : to the rich Relict of the late Dr. Sachse 114l.

21. The Marquis of Lindsey, : : to the Relict of the late Sir Charles Guster Nicol, worth 70,000*l*.

-- *Hatgrove*, Esq; : : to Miss *Reynolds*, of *New Bondstreet*, an 8000*l*. Fortune.

22. Mr *Boehm*, a *Hamburgh* Merchant, : : to Miss *Hudson*, Daughter to Sir *Roger*, a Fortune of 10,000*l*

Robert Severn, Esq; of *Oxfordshire*, : : to Miss *Anne Jones Benton*, with 10,000 *l*.

24. Capt. *Gee*, : : to Miss *Talbot*, Sister to Sir *Roger*, with 30,000*l*. Fortune.

29. Sir *Robert Long*, Bar. Member for *Wotton Bassett*, : : to the Lady *Emma*, Daughter of *E. Tylney*.

30. *Richard Powis*, Esq; Member for *Oxford*, : : to Lady *Mary Brandenel*, Sister to the Earl of *Cardigan*.

DEATHS.

Note, The Death of the *E. of Derby*, mention'd in some of our last Books, proves a Mistake.

April 25. DIED at *Epworth* in *Lincolnshire*, the Rev. Mr *Samuel Wesley*, A. M. Rector of that Parish, a Person of Singular Parts, Piety, and Learning; Author of several Poetical and Controversial Pieces, he had for some Years been composing a critical Dissertation on the Book of *Job*, which he has left finish'd, and almost printed. He prov'd ever since his Minority, a most zealous Assister of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*.

MAY 1. *Richard Dubart*, Esq; in *St John's*, *Clerkenwel*.

2. *Matthew Ducie*, Baron of *Moreton*, so created in the 6th of the late King, being Heir of that ancient Family in *Saffordshire*.

The Lady *Bellen*, Consort of the *Ld Bellen of Ireland*, and Daughter of the late *E. of Nitbisdale*.

Wm Lawson, Esq; at *Tottenham High Cross*.

James Wilson, at *Kendal*, *Lancashire*, aged 100. About 4 Years ago *Timothy Coward* died near the same Place aged 114; and there is now living *Roger Friers*, aged 103.

5. *Thomas Mason*, Esq; at *Ektham*, *Kent*.

6. The Rev. Mr *Anthony Gregory*, Rector of *Mepal*, and Vicar of *Sutton* in the Isle of *Ely*, aged 85: He held *Sutton* 59 Years, and *Mepal* 50, &c constantly resided at his Livings.

7. *James Sedgwick*, Esq; in *Bloomsbury Square*.

Sir *John Leigh* of *Addington*, *Surry*, Barr.

Mr *Alexander of Kensington*, formerly a Lacceman, worth 35,000 *l*.

8. *Edward Seymour*, Esq; at *Richmond*, *Surry* Mrs *Hunfeman*, Chamberkeeper to the Officers of the *Guards*.

Mr *Allen*, Warden of *Dulwich College*.

9. Capt. *Rawlinson*, formerly Commander of a Min of War.

George Curtis, Esq; at *Arminster*, *Devonsh.*

Joseph Glenville, Esq; at *Unbridge*.

10. *Philip Leche*, Esq; in *Somersetshouse*.

Mrs *Crocker*, of *Westminster*, whereby 1500 *l*,

per *Ann*, falls to *Miss's* *Alme-houses* in *Torb fields*, she left her Estate to her Grand-daughter whom she refus'd to see in her Life &c.

11. *Samuel White*, Esq; of *Cheshire*. His real Estate of 400*l*. per *Ann*. falls to Mr *John White*, a Wine Merchant at *Tork*, and his Personal of 30,000 *l*. to Mr *White*, of *Northampton*, both his first Cousins.

12. *Jacob Morris*, Esq; at *Pansey*.

13. *John Fitz-Roy*, Esq; at *Northend* near *Hampstead*.

Thomas Bootby, Esq; of *Friday Hill*. *Essex*.

14. The Rev. Mr *Sherwin*, Residentiary of

15. The Wife of *General Compton*.

Chichester Cathedral.

16. *Elizabeth*, Dutches Dowager of *Argyll* Relict of *Archibald Campbell*, E. and afterwards D. of *Argyll*. Mother to the present Duke, E. of *Isle*, and the Countess of *Bute*, and Daughter to Sir *Lionel Tallmash* of *Suffolk*.

17. *Bartara*, Wife of Sir *John Malesworth* of *Cornwall*, Bt. Member for *Newport*.

20. Capt *Robert Jackson*, at *Sreptney*.

Thomas Nicholson, Esq; at *Mortlake*.

John Edwin, Esq; of *Devon-street*.

The Rev. Mr *Stephens*, Minister of *Witheredge* near *Exeter*.

21. *Isaac Whitby*, Esq; a Corn-Merchant in *Sentmarck*, Mr *Briffce*, Apothecary in *Westminster* worth 30,000 *l*.

22. The Relict of *James Newton*, Esq;

23. Mrs *Irwin*, in *Helbourn*, worth 2000*l*.

The Lady of Baron *Stewart*.

Mr *Charles Alein*, Examiner of the Duties on Wine at the Custom house.

Sir *James Tobin*, at *Bath*.

24. Capt. *Lewis*, Commander of the *Newcastle*, in the Service of the *East India Comp*.

25. Mr *Edmund Fitzgerald*, one of the Clerks of the House of Lords.

26. The Rev. *Samuel Knight*, D. D. Vicar of *St Sepulchre's*.

PROMOTIONS.

L D Harcourt, appointed Gentleman of his Majesty's Bed Chamber, in the room of

The *E. of Cholmondeley* made one of the Lords of the Treasury, in the room of

Sir *Wm Yonge*—Secretary at War, in room of Sir *Wm Sackland*, who resign'd, and

Richard Arnold, Esq; continu'd Deputy Secretary at War.

Wm Kilpatrick, Esq; chose Member of Parliament for the Burghs of *Dumfries*, &c.

John Croffe, Esq; : : Member for *Leith* in the Room of *Matthew Ducie* now Lord *Moreton*.

G The E. Fitzwalter, first Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, and one of the Privy Council, in the room of the *E. of Westminsterland*, who resign'd.

Richard Plumer, Esq; Representative for *St Mawes*,---one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, in room of *Paul Dominique*, Esq; dead.

Arthur

Arthur Bevin, Esq. Member for Caermarthen, and Walter Lloyd, Esq. Member for Cardiganhire, made Judges of Equity in South and North Wales.

Capt. Herbert, 3d Son to the E. of Pembroke—Captain in the Queen's Royal Dragoons.

Mr Arthur Rowlinson, High Constable of Westminster, made Purveyor of Oyls to the Prince of Wales.

Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq.—Ld Lieut. of Salop, and Custos Rot. of Montgomeryshire.

Patrick Heron, Esq. succeeds the late Sir David Nairn, as Secretary to the Order of the 1st c.

Sir Robert Rich, Col. of the 2d Troop of Horse Grenadiers—Col. of Evans's Dragoons.

Sir Charles Hotham succeeds Sir Robert,

Col. Armstrong succeeds Sir Charles as Col. of the Royal Regiment of Foot in Ireland.

Capt. Hervey, Brother to Ld Hervey, made Capt. of a Company of Foot in a Marching Regiment.

Col. Murray—Col. of Brig. Jones's Reg. now in the West Indies.

Admiral Haddock, made Rear-Admiral of Sir John Norris's Squadron.

Lieut. Pettit—Town-Major of Dublin.

Matthew Skinner, Esq. Member for Oxford, made a King's Serjeant, and knighted.

Jacob Nichols, Esq. Brig. in Evans's Dragoons E. of Gadelphin, made Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the room of Ld Lonsdale who resign'd.

Wm Clayton, Esq. created Baron Sundon, of Ardagh, in the County of Longford in Ireland.

The Lady Sundon, made Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, @ a Salary of 800 l. per Ann.

Brig. Gen. Tyrrell, made Governor of the Castle and Garrison of Pendennis, Cornwall.

Fitz-Roy Henry Lee, Esq.—Governor and Commander in chief of Newfoundland, in room of Ld Muskerry.

John Butler, Esq.—Clerk of the Pipe and Engrasser of the great Roll in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

Henry Ingram, Esq. Member for Horsham—Commissary of the Stores of War and Provisions for Minorca.

John Hampden, Esq.—Commissary General for the Garrison of Gibraltar in the room of Henry Ingram, Esq.

Robert Armiger, Esq. made Capt in the E. of Berks Regiment of Foot.

Cornet Severn—Capt. in Brig. Clayton's Foot.

James Stapleton, Esq.—appointed to command a Company in the Coldstream Reg. of Guards, in room of Lieut. Col. Maitland who resign'd.

Lieut. Hassel—Capt. in Wade's Horse.

Lieut. Carter—Brig. in the 3d Reg of Foot Guards.

Richard Mitchel of Carlisle, Esq. made Riding Surveyor of the Customs for Northumberland and Cumberland.

Mark Anth. Jones, Esq. made Major of the Town and Garrison of Hall.

Lieut. Swiney—Capt. in Kerr's Dragoon.

Enl. Whitmore—Capt. in Hotham's Reg.

Capt. Bludworth, appointed to execute Office of Master of the Horse to the Pr. Wales, with a Salary of 600 l. per Ann. another be appointed in the room of the of Cholmondeley who resign'd.

Sir Robert Carter, Bt—One of the Commissioners of the Customs, in room of Henry Ha Esq. deceas'd.

Ld Robert Montague—Vice Chamberlain her Majesty, in room of Robert Coke, Esq. who resign'd.

Charles Fielding, Esq.—Equerry to his Majesty, in room of Philip Lloyd, Esq. decd.

Ld Harry Beauclerk—Col. of Sir Saml Garrard's Comp. of Foot, and

Sir Samuel—Lieut. of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Mr Wynn, chosen Coroner for Gloucestershire

Peter Davenport, Esq. made Receiver General for Cheshire.

Ecclesiastical Preferments, conferred on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

DR Samuel Knights, installed Arch-deacon of Berks.

Mr Shallatt Turner, M. A. made Professor of modern History at Cambridge.

Mr Samuel Hurst, A. M. : : Rector of Epworth, Leicestershire.

Mr Joseph Hilt made Chantor of the Cathedral of St David's.

Mr Henry Burch, made Rector of Cassham and Vicar of East Wymch, in Norfolk.

Mr Thomas Dade, M. A. made Vicar of Truslow, and Rector of Berniffon, Yorkshire.

Mr Gough, M. A. made Rector of Edithbury, Essex.

Mr Hammond, Archdeacon of Dorset, made Rector of Calverton, Berks.

Dr Siebbing succeeds Dr Randle in his Archdeaconry of Wilts.

Mr George Stephens, made Prebendary of St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle.

Dr Fucman, made Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter.

BANKRUPTS.

Wm Dicker of Southwark, Oylman

John Radcliffe of Basing Lane, London, Hostler

Hugh Cherry of Sutton, Cheshire, Tanner.

Edw. Harrington of Springfield, Essex, Miller.

John Branton of Ashwell, Hertfordshire, Butcher.

James Emans of Southwark, Distiller.

Charles Bodington of Bp'sgate St. Land. Hostler.

Benj. Evans of Fleetstreet, London, Druggist.

Edward Watson of the Strand, Linnen-Draper.

Francis Tunks of Tottenham Elphinst. Butcher.

Isiah Whetcombe of Tamerton, Somersetshire, Taylor.

Thomas and Wm Jones of London, Lightermen.

Alice Stephens of Falmouth, Draper.

William Kell of Shenfield, Essex, Merchant.

William Everard of Witham, Essex, Bay-maker.

Edmund Rising of Holt, Norfolk, Grocer.

John Mitchelson of York, Linnen-Draper.

Edward Frith of Steyne Causeway Midd. Merchant.

Benj. Haylor of Southwark, Dealer in Wines.

James Robinson of Stockport, Cheshire, Grocer.

John Siley of Hantsdon, Hertfordshire, Decreee.

78 **Prices of Stocks, &c. in MAY, 1735.**

Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam—35	114 10
Ditto at Sight	35 8
Rotterdam—35	11
Antwerp—35	11
Hamburgh—35	54 4
Madrid—	40 4
Bilboa—	40
Cadiz—	40
Venice—	51 1/2
Leghorn—	51
Genoa—	53
Paris—	31 1/2
Lisbon—	5s. 6d.
Porto—	5s. 5d.
Dublin—	11 1/2

STOCKS.

Bank	138 1/2
India	148 1/2
S. Sea Tra. Stock	83 1/2
—Annu.	105 1/2
—New	106 1/2
An. 1726.	94 1/2
Ditto 1731	94 1/2
Mil. Bank	108
Equivalent	105
African	18
York Build.	4 1/2
Royal Aff.	100l. 96
Lon. ditto	13l. 12 1/2
Bank Cir.	7l. 10s.
Ind. Bo.	3 1/2 p. C. 98 s.
Ditto	3 p. C. 55 s.
S. S. Bo.	3 1/2 p. C. 79 s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from April 22, to May 27.

Christned	Males 816	Females 750	1566
Buried	Males 999	Females 1106	2105
Died under 2 Years old	831		
Between 2 and 5	185		
Between 5 and 10	76		
Between 10 and 20	66		
Between 20 and 30	153		
Between 30 and 40	190		
Between 40 and 50	193		
Between 50 and 60	141		
Between 60 and 70	149		
Between 70 and 80	73		
Between 80 and 90	52		
Between 90 and 102	6		

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qr.

Wheat	28s. 30s. to 32s.
Rye	18s. 10s. to 20s. 0d
Barley	15s. 16s. to 18s.
Oats	12s. 16s. 20s.
Pease	20s. to 22s.
P. Malt	18s. to 21s.
B Malt	16s. to 20s.
Tares	18s. to 20s. 23
H. Peale	16s. to 19s.
H. Beans	16s. to 20s.

Buried	Weekly Burials
Within the walls	177
Without the walls	552
In Mid and Surry	895
City and Sub of West	481
	2105
Apr. 29	424
May 6	413
13	444
20	384
27	440

2105

FOREIGN ADVICES.

From *Warsaw*, That the last Body of *Poles*, of any Force or Consideration, having fled to *Lithuania*, had been hemm'd in on all sides by the *Russians*; and that the greatest Part perceiving the Impossibility of eluding, had made their Submission to *Augustus*, the rest were either kill'd or totally dispersed. The Primate was upon the Road to *Warsaw*, in order to make his Peace with King *Augustus*; so that the Opposition to that Prince was totally ceas'd, and a general Tranquillity in a fair way of taking Place. King *Stanislaus* has caus'd a Manifesto to be spread in *Poland*, charging the Army with the highest Ingratitude in deserting him, after the Promises they had made him, and the Sums of Money he had distributed amongst them; accusing them with having plunder'd their own Country, instead of fighting against the Enemy; and ordering all the new raised Companies to lay down their Arms, that the Kingdom may be no longer ravag'd under the Pretext of his Service. This Manifesto will, in all probability, put the last Hand to the Pacification. In the mean time his Court at *Koenigsberg* is very numerous, and pass their Time with as much Merriment as if the World was their own; But it is known, that the Concourse of *Poles* there is an Advantage to *Augustus*, rather than otherwise; it throwing a Weight upon *France* which that Court may soon grow weary of. From *Naples*, That there had been an Insurrection in *Calabria*, and that 1500 Men had been sent back from *Sligh*, to prevent

it spreading in other Provinces. The Priests labour hard to keep the People ready to the new Government, and have Miracles at Command to evidence the Finger of Heaven in the late Change.

The Armies on the *Rhine* and in *Italy*, and the *Spaniards* on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, seem ready for Action.

The Pope has determined to acknowledge *Don Carlos* for King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, in order to reconcile himself to his Catholick Majesty.

From the *Hague*, May 18. His *Britannick* Majesty landed at *Helvoetsloot*, and set out immediately for *Utrecht*, where he arrived at a the next Morning, and having rested till 7, proceeded to *Bentheim*, intending to lie there, and reach *Herenhausen* the next Day.

From *Dunkirk*, That Capt. *Steward* putting into *Dunkirk* to deliver some Goods, one of his Sailors was debauched from him and enlisted in the *French* Service. The Capt. immediately applied to the Commandant, reclaiming his Sailor, and complained of the Violation of Treaties, adding, he must write to the Court of *Great Britain*, if he was refused Justice there. But instead of doing him Justice, the Commandant sent the Captain to Prison, and would not release him, till he had given the Sailor a formal Discharge, and paid him his Wages, tho' he had not performed the Voyage: As soon as the Captain recovered his Liberty, he made a Protest against this Proceeding, and sent an Information to the Admiralty at *London*.

A REGISTER of BOOKS, for MAY, 1735.

Observations, critical and miscellaneous, on several remarkable Texts of the Old Testament: To which is added, a Commentary on the 53d Chapter of Isaiah: With an Appendix of Queries concerning divers ancient religious Traditions and Practices; and the sense of many Texts of Scripture which seem to allude to or express them. By Samuel Harris, D. D. F. R. S. Sold by J. Whiston. pr. 6s.

2. Subjection to Principallities, Powers and Magistrates, explained and enforced, a Sermon preached at Kingston, March 21, 1734-5, at the Affairs held there. By George Osborne. Printed for T. Osborne. pr. 6d.

3. Opposition no Proof of Patriotism: With some Observations and Advice concerning Party Writings. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6d.

4. Two Conferences held May 21, and June 3, 1734-5, at the Bell Tavern in Nicholas Lane, between two Romish Priests, a Divine of the Church of England, and Dr. Hunt, and Mr. Chandler, Dissenting Divines, printed for T. Read. pr. 6d.

6. The same, truly stated. With some Additions and supplemental Remarks on a late printed Account of the said Conferences. By a Gentleman who was present. Printed for J. Willford. pr. 6d.

7. The Particulars of the Enquiry Into Mr. Benjamin Woolley's Conduct, and his being station'd by the Court of Directors of the South Sea Company, first Factor at Porto Bello and Panama (humbly dedicated to Thomas Woodward, Esq; Printed for A. Dodd. pr. 6d.

8. A seasonable Examination of the Pleas and Pretensions of the Proprietors of, and Subscribers to Playhouses in defiance of the Royal Licence. Printed for T. Cooper. pr. 6d.

9. A Genuine Epistle, written some time since to the famous Mother Lodge. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6d.

10. Elements of Chymestry: Being the annual Lectures of Herman Boerhaave, M. D. Translated from the Latin, by T. mothy Dallowe, M. D. Printed for J. Pemberton.

11. A second Discourse concerning Transubstantiation, in which the 6th Chapter of St. John's Gospel is particularly considered. Preached at the Lecture at Salter's Hall, April 23, 1735. By W. Harris, D. D. Printed for R. Ford. pr. 6d.

12. The Requisitions of Charity. A Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, &c. April 7, 1735. By Richard Ld Bp. of Lincoln. Printed for F. Gyles. pr. 6d.

13. Subjection to the High Powers, a necessary Duty in every Christian. A Sermon. By Lewis Southcomb. Printed for N. Thorn. pr. 6d.

14. The Chace. A Poem, by William Somerville, Esq; Printed for G. Hawkins

15. Memoirs of the Duke de Villars, Marshal General of the Armies of his most Christian Majesty, Printed for T. Woodward. pr. 3s.

16. An Appeal to the Publick; or, Burchett and Lediard compared: Being an impartial and just Parallel, between Mr. Burchett's complete History of the most remarkable Transactions at Sea, &c. and Mr. Lediard's Naval History of England, in all its Branches, &c. Printed for T. Gover. pr. 1s.

17. The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq; Vol. III. now first collected together, The 4to and large Folio at 5 Guineas in Sherts, the small Folio at 2s.

18. A Dissertation on the Contents, Virtues, and Uses of cold and hot mineral Springs, particularly those of Scarborough. In a Letter to Robert Robinson, Esq; Recorder of that Corporation. Printed for Ward and Chandler. pr. 1s.

19. Love after Enjoyment: Or, Fatal Constancy. A Novel. Sold by T. Read. price 1s 6d.

20. The young Gentleman instructed in the Grounds of the Christian Religion. In three Dialogues between a young Gentleman and his Father. Printed for T. Merghosa. pr. 1s.

21. The Case of the Sinking Fund, and the Right of the publick Creditors, to it considered at large; with some farther Observations on the National Debt, Civil Edits, Bank Certificates, Votes of Credit, and other extraordinary Grants of Money. Being a Defence of an Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domestic Affairs, &c. Printed for H. Hains. pr. 1s. 6d.

22. The Scripture Preteritive against Poverty: Being a Paraphrase with Notes on the Revelation of St. John. By Thomas Pyle, M. A. Printed for J. Noon.

23. Benedictus Abbas Petroburgensis de Vita et Gestis Henrici II. at Ricardii. E Codex MS. in Bibliotheca Harleiana descriptus, & nunc primis editus. Tho. Hearne, A. M. pr. 2 Vol. 8vo. larg: 2 Guineas, small: 1 Guinea and a half.

24. The Persian Letters continued. Vol. II. Sold by E. Davis. pr. 3s.

25. A Song on the Bill preferred in Parliament for suppressing of Players and Playhouses. By John Pharis, Comedian. pr. 3d.

26. Family Religion recommended as the best Preservative against the Growth of Infidelity and Popery: In a Sermon preached in a parochial Congregation, March 23, 1734-5. Printed for J. Willford. pr. 4d.

27. An Epistle to a Person of Quality, exposing this vain Pursuits of Mankind. By the Author of several late Epistles. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6d.

28. The Hardships of English Laws, in relation to Wives. With an Explanation of the original Cause of Subjection passed upon the Woman. Printed for W. Bowyer. pr. 1s.

29. Ub-bub-a--boo; or the Irish Howl, in Heroic Verse. By Dean Swift. Sold by J. James. pr. 1s.

30. A Caveat to Britons. Being the History of Finchi's Conspiracy against the State of Genoa. Translated from the Italian of Signor Malfacardi. Printed for T. Cooper.

31. A rational and practical French Grammar. By J. B. Ozinde. printed by H. Woodfall.

32. The Modern Poet. A Rhapsody. Printed for C. Corbett.

33. A Song sung before K. Charles II. and his whole Court, on May Day, upon Edmund the Gardiner getting Role the Milk-maid with Child. By the Poet Laureat. Printed for A. Dodd. pr. 3d.

34. An Account of the Progress of an Epidemical Madness. In a Letter to the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians. printed for J. Roberts. pr. 1s.

35. The Patriot at full Length; or, an Inscription for an Obelisk. printed for T. Cooper. pr. 6d.

36. The Quaker's Apology made manifest by one of their Elders, openly forbidding the Doctrines of Man's Redemption purchased by Christ to be set forth in plain Terms. By Francis Palmer. printed for J. Willford. pr. 6d.

37. The Tragedy of Zara, from Voltaire. Translated by Mr. Johnson. printed for J. Stone. pr. 1s.

38. Remarks on Mr Lediard's late Appeal to the Publick. printed for J. Millan. pr. 6d.

39. The Court Mercury: Or, the Statesman's pocket. Shewing the Causes of the Downfall of a malicious, vindictive, unforgiving, all-grasping and power-engrossing Minister. printed for T. Reynolds. pr. 1s.

40. A seasonable Review of the History of France, during the Reigns of Lewis XI. and Charles VIII. so far as it relates to the Designs of that Crown on the Dutchy of Bretagne. Occasioned by the Craftsman of Feb. 17, 1734-5. See p. 70. printed for J. Hagganston. pr. 1s.

41. The Lords Protests in last Session of Parliament. pr. 1s. See p. 209. &c.

42. The Truth. A Poem. pr. 1s.

43. The Principles of the Muggletonians asserted, printed for T. Cooper. pr. 1s.

44. A rational and mechanical Essay upon the Small-pox. By W. Hillary, M. D.

45. A new Voyage to Georgia. By a young Gentleman, printed for J. Willford. pr. 1s.

46. Parnassus to be sold: Or, the poetical Estate. In a Dialogue between a Poet and a Countryman. printed by T. Dörner. pr. 1s.

47. Lúdera to Cádiz: An Epistle. printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6d.

48. The Art and Mystery of Vintners and Wine-coopers: Or, a brief Discourse containing the various Sicknesses of Wines, and their respective Remedies sold by J. Clarke. pr. 6d.

49. A Dissertation on Patriotism: Shewing the Use of those two great Qualifications of a Patriot, Integrity and Courage. Printed for J. Roberts.

50. *The Secrets of a Woman's Heart. An Epistle from a Friend to Signor F—ll.* Occasioned by the Epistle of Mrs. C— F— to the Angelick F—ll, pr 3d.

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53. Mr Pope's Literary Correspondence for 30 Years; from 1704 to 1734. Vol. I. printed for E. Curl, and for which he was taken into Custody, and examined before the House of Lords (several Lords Names being put in the Advertisements) but discharged, it not appearing he had printed any thing relating to them, contrary to the standing Orders of that House.

54. Letters of Mr Pope, and several eminent Hands, Vol. I. II. from 1705 to 1734. Sold by T. Cooper. The Publishers of this Edition think it sufficient to recommend it to say, it is NOT printed for Edm. Curl, however that it is more perfect than any other.

N. B. We are often put to some Trouble to make out Words defaced in the Letters we receive, by the Seals being fixed on the Writing. Our Correspondents, and other persons, would do well to avoid such practice.

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Printed, and are to be sold by J. Roberts, in Warwick Lane. price 1s.

Mr. Drake of York gives notice, that his History and Antiquities of that ancient City, and its Cathedral Church, being now in the Press, and the many Copper Plates necessary to the Work being under the Hands of the best Masters in that Art, such as are willing to subscribe to it, or have not yet paid in their first Subscriptions, are desired to do it forthwith, otherwise they will be excluded the Benefit of the Subscriptions.

Proposals, with a full Account of the Work, may be had of, and Subscriptions are taken in by Messrs. Gyles and Williamson in Holborn; Mr. Gosling in Fleet-Street; Mr. Strahan in Cornhill; London; Mrs. Fletcher and Mr. Clements in Oxford; Mr. Thurbourne in Cambridge; Mr. Mancklin and Mr. Hillyard in York; and by Mr. Swale in Leeds, Booksellers.

Those Persons who have done Mrs. Barber the Honour to subscribe to her Poems, are desired to lend their Receipts to Mr. Pond's Painter in Covent Garden, where the Books are ready to be delivered by Rupert Barber, who will attend for that Purpose, from ten in the Morning to six in the Evening, till next Midsummer Day.



THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
 JUNE, 1735.

Our Account of the Debates and Proceedings of the present Parliament, by Reason of some Difficulties, (See p. 318.) is not ready for this Month; we shall however present our Readers with a single Speech; which breathing a true *British* Spirit on a most important Affair, cannot but be acceptable to them.

The SPEECH of J—N H—W—, Esq; one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Wilts, on the Motion for augmenting the Forces.

Mr Speaker,



T is, Sir, with great Diffidence and Confusion, that I stand up to speak on this Occasion: I think it one of more Difficulty, a more critical Conjunction, than ever I knew under the Consideration of this House. I cannot, Sir, but with the greatest Reluctancy think of adding to the heavy Burthen my Country already labours under; and, yet it would be the greatest Concern imaginable to me, if thro' an ill-timed Piece of good Husbandry, I should suffer the Nation to be involved in Calamities, which some Expences might have prevented. In this Streight I should be glad to give no Opinion; but yet must now offer such as occurs to me. Peace, is the greatest Advantage that can be desired by a free and a trading Nation: Any Expence which will contribute to continue that Blessing to us, will be Money well employed: What is now proposed to us, I see in the Light of a Measure for Peace: The Increase of our Forces in general appears to me, to be with an Intention, not to make, but to prevent War. We are now in the rightest Situation possible: We take on us the Part of Mediators not of Principals or Parties in the War: May our good Offices prove effectual? All I can do to make them so, I am sure I

with: God send they may be so? But we must put ourselves into a Condition to be a Weight in which ever Scale we may throw ourselves: For bare Reasons, Persuasives alone, will I fear, have little Effect. But if the stronger Party is made sensible, that if it refuses to come into reasonable Terms, it will not long continue the stronger Party, our Mediation will be more regarded, and a Minister will be best hearkened to, whose Equipages instead of a great Number of fine Footmen, consists of a large Body of good Troops: I am therefore, Sir, free to declare for arming ourselves, convinced that an unarmed Mediation must prove an unsuccessful one. But, Sir, as the shewing what a contrary Measure would produce does best illustrate Things, let us consider what would be the natural Effect of our declining to make any warlike Preparations. Would it not be declaring to the *French* that they may go on and conquer? That they may place upon the Imperial Throne a Prince of the House of *Bourbon*? That *England* is not now, as formerly, apprehensive of the Increase of the Power of *France*? This would certainly be the Conclusion the *French* would naturally draw from our not arming: A Conclusion no *Englishman* surely would give them Opportunity to make. Warlike Preparations will, I hope, conduce to making Peace: If they fail of making Peace, they will enable us to make War: The Expence will neither Way be lost. A noble Lord was pleased to say, that the Prosperity of this Nation depended on the Peace and Tranquillity of our Neighbours: I join with him in Opinion; at least so far that it may be disturbed by their Want of Tranquillity: But surely then we ought not to repine at any Expence to procure that Peace and Tranquillity to them, upon which our own Prosperity is thought to depend. Some Gentlemen seem to apprehend, that any

ing will engage us in War, *without the Dutch*, far from it: For if it should fail of its desired Success, we are still at Liberty to act as we think best: But upon that Article, I think it most proper to be silent at present. We may, as the Country People express it, when the Time comes, do like our Neighbours. But now, Sir, as I have given my Consent to the Increase of Forces in general, I must likewise declare, that for the Method, now proposed, of increasing them, by raising more national Troops, I can by no Means approve of it. After which it will be expected of me to say in what Manner I would have them increased; for to oppose a Measure, and propose no other in its Place, is certainly very unjustifiable: On that Occasion therefore, I am not shy of declaring, that the warlike Preparation I mean, is by making Contracts with Foreign Princes for their Troops, in case we call for them. To this Method there is no Objection but the unavoidable Expence: And yet the Expence of national Troops is yet greater: Even the disbanding of national Troops does not free us from the Expence of them; their Half-Pay remains: And 'tis remarkable, that Half Pay Officers, tho' they hardly live, they never die. But other Objections arise to national Troops; the Burthen they are otherwise and the Danger from them is likewise greater; not that I look on them, as another noble Lord does, as a Standing Army: It is not to be supposed, that this can be the Number to be kept up: That is not my Objection; but I object to the increase of national Forces, as a Method in no Circumstance so easy or safe, as the engaging foreign Ones. Arming in general I think absolutely necessary; and were there no other Method, I would consent to this. Our House indeed is not in Fire, but our Neighbours is in a Flame; I therefore approve the increasing our Forces in general, and only oppose the Method now proposed of raising national Ones, as there is a more easy and more convenient one of doing it, by engaging Foreign Troops.

(*More in our next.*)

HARDSHIPS ON WIVES, &c. continued
from p. 242.

Case I. THE first Case I cite, was lately determined in the Court of Delegates in Doctor's Commons. One Mrs Lewis, a Widow, made a Will; soon after she married again; in some time her second Husband died, and she again became a Widow, without any Children

by either Husband. The Will which she made in her first Widowhood remaining, and being found after her Death, the Question was, whether it was a good Will or not? The Council for the Will cited many Authorities from the Civil Law, and shewed, that among the *Romans*, if a Man had made his Will, and was afterwards taken *Captive*, such Will *revived* and became again in Force, by the Testator's re-possessing his *Liberty*: And thence inferred, that as Marriage was a *State of Captivity*, Wills made by Women who became Free by Survivorship ought to *revive* with their Freedom.

But the Court finding one Distinction, *viz.* that Marriage was a *voluntary Act*, and Captivity the Effect of *Compulsion*, the Judges determined the Will to be void.

Observation. The Arguments of the Council make the Estate of Wives equal to, the Distinction of the Court *worse* than, Slavery.

Case II. An unfortunate Wife who had been so cruelly treated by her Husband, that Life itself was become a Burthen to her, at last made her Application to her Brother, a Clergy-man. He received her into his House, with her Spirit quite oppressed and sunk by her Husband's Severity, which had so far affected her Constitution, that she was in a very bad State of Health. He went to her Husband, and in the softest Terms represented his unmanly Treatment of his Wife, and the sad Effects it had had upon her; and endeavour'd, by all possible Arguments, to awaken in his Mind some Sentiments of common Humanity towards her; adding, that (with his *Leave*) she should be welcome to stay at his House, 'till she had recovered her Health, of which he would be at the sole Expence. But the Husband insisted upon his *Right to controul*; it was an Invasion of his *Prerogative Royal* for his Wife to expostulate, and in short he ordered her Brother to send her home again, or keep her at his *Peril*. This ill Success, sunk her into a lingering *Fever*, of which she languished a Fortnight, when her Husband came in Person, and demanded his Wife. Her Brother was forced to deliver her up, being as unable to contend with her Husband, as the Senator of *Rome* with the Emperor, when he declared, he was never ashamed to give up an Argument to a Man, who was Master of fifty Legions. Thus the miserable Wife was carried Home again, where her Husband, exasperated by her Complaint, treated her with greater Hardiness, which gave her a *Coup de Grace* in less than a Month; when she left her Sufferings to be avenged by Heaven, tho' they were disregarded by Men, from whom she could find no Redress, her Husband never having beaten her, nor threatened her Life, tho' he took all other Methods to break her Heart.

(*To be continued.*)

London Journal May 31, and June 7.
No. 830, 831.

On the Sinking Fund, &c.



THE Author of the *Cafe of the Sinking Fund* hath endeavour'd to prove the Right of the Publick Creditors to the Produce of that Fund, and that it ought to be applied to no other Use, Intent or Purpose; and insists upon those Words in the Act; but unfairly leaves out the Word, *In such Manner or Form as shall be directed or appointed by any future Act or Acts of Parliament.*

Now, for what the Author of the *Cafe* says about *Contravails*, there was not only no Contract between the Publick and the Creditors of the Publick, but the *Hopes or Prospects* of receiving their Principal out of the Produce of the *Sinking Fund* was not any Motive or Inducement to the Creditors subscribing; (See Vol. III. p. 699, 700) for many of them were offered their Principal in ready Money, and they refused it; particularly, the *Proprietors of the Lottery Orders*, whose Debts amounted to 9,533,195 l.

But it may suffice to say upon the several *Funds* being made *perpetual*, that it was with no other Intent, than in the Words of the Act, *To the End that a good, sure, and sufficient Security may be settled and established for the due, constant, and regular Payment of all such Annuities as shall be payable by this Act.*

All, therefore, that the Author of the *Cafe* hath said about *appropriating Causes and Contravails*, is nothing to the Purpose; for no *Contract* ever existed; nor do the *Appropriations* of one Parliament bind another: But *future Parliaments* may unappropriate, when the Good of the Publick requires it, and no *Injustice* done to particular Persons; for the *Publick Creditors* would count it, if not an Act of Injustice, yet a very great Hardship, to be oblig'd to receive their Principal.

When the Author of the *Considerations* had said, that his Book might be properly call'd *A Defence of two Kings and two Parliaments*; the Author before us immediately adds, that he must then take the Liberty to call his Undertaking *The Cause of his Country, or, A Defence of the Liberties and Properties of Great Britain.*

This is a *Liberty* indeed! a *Liberty* which none but a *Common Libeller*, would take, to set about a Distinction between the *Publick Acts* of the late King, the present King, and the two last Parliaments, on one Side; and the *Cause of our Country, the Liberties and Properties of Great Britain*, on the other Side. 'Tis more than *insinuating*; 'tis *saying*, that the two Kings and two Parliaments were'd to, carried on an Interest against the Interest of our Country, and destructive of the *Liberties and Properties* of the Subject. This is of a Piece with a most infamous Doctrine scattered thro' the Kingdom in the *Craftsman*, of a *Contract and Mutual Interest* at this Time, and under the present Royal Family. See V. IV. p. 123, 11.

But to proceed with our *Libeller*: Upon the late Application of the *Sinking Fund* to the extraordinary Services of the Year, he says, "If one Parliament can thus undo the strongest Engagements of another, how easy a Step would it be from seizing what ought to pay their Principal, to borrowing their Interest, upon the same Plea of Publick Utility and Publick Exigencies?" This way, he adds, *exactly the Case* of shutting up the *Exchequer* in the Reign of K. Charles II. The King's Necessities were pleaded in Excuse of such a Procedure; and tho' many Families were absolutely ruined by it, yet it would admit, and did admit of the same Extenuation. Thus far the *Libeller*, The *Craftsman*, who seems his *Merry Andrew*, maggly repeats what his Master had solemnly deliver'd, (See p. 263 F) And then quotes a Passage from the *Considerations*, in support, as he imagines, of what he has said, "That the separate Interest of the Creditors ought in Justice to give Way to the Interest of the Publick."

I never read a greater *Libel*, not only upon the Government, but upon the Legislature, than is contained in these Words of the Author of the *Cafe*, and his Zany the *Craftsman*: But let us see how this Pair of profound Reasoners, pretend to support their Charge, that the Legislature may as justly take the Interest, as defer paying the Principal: why truly, because the Author of the *Considerations* says, that the separate Interests of the Creditors of the Publick ought in Justice, to give Way to the Interest of the Publick. But what is the natural Construction of these Words as they lie connect'd in the Pamphlet? Not that the Publick may seize either the Principal, or Interest; but only defer the Payment of the Principal, when the publick Good demands it, tho' it might be the Interest of the Publick Creditors at that Time to have it paid. The Equity of which is founded upon this Reason, that the Produce of the Sinking Fund is the Publick's, and not the Creditors of the Publick: So that they may pay them or not, just as the general Good of the Nation requires; and this without the least Injustice to any Man.

I ought not to conclude without taking Notice, that the Author of the *Cafe of the Sinking Fund*, is in *Fall*, whatever his Principles may be, the worst Enemy to his Country in the Three Kingdoms; for he has been trying all wicked Ways, these 7 or 8 Years, to alienate the Affections of the People from the Government; and then brags that they have got the People without Doors on their Side. Now he is trying another Way to alarm the Publick Creditors (I thousands in Number, and generally the King's best Subjects too) with the Danger of having their Principal deferred, and their Interest seiz'd as K. Charles seiz'd the Money of the Widows and Orphans. — A strange way to defend their Fees; and they are told, that 'tis but an easy Step from deferring paying their Capital to borrowing their Interest.

I appeal to the Publick, who have not shak'd the Government, nor the Legislature, for a year or two, for a Republick of my luculentisms. Wednesday June 26th 1735

to persuade the People that the Time is near at hand, when this, *iniquitous* as it is, will be put in Practice.

I will but just mention one thing more of this *Libeller*: 'Tis his supposing that all the Money raised by a Vote of Credit, for *secret Services*, carrying on Negotiations, making Treaties, hiring foreign Troops, &c. was consumed in *brisking* the People on Purpose to overturn their Liberties. His Words are, "But thus much I will venture to say, The *last Vote of Credit* was ask'd and obtain'd just before a *general Election*."

This is affirming, or *supposing* at least, the worst Thing possible of the Government; not only *without any Proof*, but without the Possibility of a Proof to support it: For which Reason the Author is a *Libeller*, and his Book a *Libel*.

F. OSBORNE.

see *History*. June 5. No. 291.

A Defence of the Administration.

THE Authors of the *Craftsman*, in order to vindicate Q. Anne's Ministry, and censure the *present*, tell us, (See p. 263 G) That Ministers have been actually impeached for Facts which had received the Approbation and Sanction of former Parliaments; and instance in the Case of the late E. of O—d; and then ask a certain Gentleman, If the *Approbation and Sanction of Parliament* was not a sufficient Justification in that *noble Lord's* Case, why it ought to be deemed so in yours? Will you confess you acted from *Party Motives* in his Case, and that you have since repented of your Error? Or will you tell us, that you ought to have a particular Exemption?

Walsingham replies, that the Case of the *honourable Gentleman* is vastly different from that of the E. of O—d, for the Charge against him was, that he concluded a *separate Treaty* without the Privy of the *Allies*, which never was brought before the Parliament, 'till he was brought before them as a Delinquent; as is expressly charged in the third Article of Impeachment against the Earl, viz. "That when the Preliminary Articles on the Part of France so come to a general Peace, signed by the French Minister only, were by the Advice of the Queen's Ministers communicated to her Majesty, and by her communicated to the Ministers of the Allies residing in London, as the Ground of the general Negotiations of Peace, and as if the same were the only Transactions that had been on this Subject between Great Britain and France; the PRIVATE TREATY aforesaid, which had bound and engaged this Nation to accept of those Terms that were thus pretended to be no more than Overtures of Peace, that *Private Treaty* was, by the evil Advice and Conivance of the said Earl of O—, and others, wilfully and industriously CONCEALED, not only from all the Allies, but from her Majesty's COUNCIL, and HER PARLIAMENT."

Some Reflections upon acting from *Party Motives*, are thrown out in this Case, tho', *Will you confess that you acted from Party Motives*, says the Writer? No; we defy Him, or any one, to prove it. I do indeed remember Somebody that made this Apology for playing at Nine-pins in the Tower, but all the World thought it a very foolish one; and I cannot but think the Gentleman ill advised to put us in mind of his own Confessions by endeavouring to pin them upon other Persons.

Again, it is said. Ought You to have a particular Exemption from the ordinary Rules of Justice and Equity? No, nor any particular Exclusion from the ordinary Benefits of Law and Reason. If any one will shew that the late E. of O— was impeached on such Heads as the *Annual Supplies*, the *Publick Debts*, and *Publick Funds*; that *Clauses in Acts of Parliament*, of his inserting or proposing, and that *Acts of Parliament* themselves were made Articles of Impeachment against Him, it would not surprize the World to exhibit Accusations of this Kind against any other Minister: But if these, and these only, are the Crimes which are now alleged against any one in the Administration; it will remain an eternal Truth, That He is not answering for Himself, but for two Kings, and two Parliaments; that it is an Arraignment of the Laws of the Kingdom, and that it is an Attack upon the Constitution. See p. 201 E.

The learned Writer of *Fog*, co-operating with the *Craftsman*, in the Defence of the *four last Years of the Queen's Reign*, comes in to his Assistance on the same Day. "I take it, says he, to be one of the orderly Parts of a Political Discourse on the Side of the Administration, and what must come of Course: I imagine it is a general Instruction given to the Ministerial Hacks. We see one of these Hirelings can no more write a Paper without abusing *Queen Anne*, than a Fanatick can preach a Sermon without a Lash at the Pope." What a fine Contrast! *Hacks and Hirelings*, and *Fanaticks*, against *Queen Anne* and the Pope! The wonderful Integrity of *Fog* appears from this pious Mention of *Queen Anne*. If any one had arraigned and vilified the *nine First glorious Years of her Reign*, this had consisted with the *Loyalty of a good Subject*, and the *Piety of a true Churchman*. But if we express the least Dislike of the Persons who governed her Councils in the *four last Years of her Reign*. This, says the honest, modest Writer of *Fog*, is abusing *Queen Anne*.

It happens, however, that some unwary Author hath had the Boldness to touch upon this *amused Period*, these four last Years of this Reign, and hath said, "That the *Press* was near being restrained in her Time, that the Ministers might have the sole Use of it," which Assertion, it seems, is the Cause of all this Choler in *Fog*, who appeals to the many Thousands still living that remember those Times, and calls it a *silly Falshood*. But it is no Falshood; for January 17, 1711-12, Mr Secretary

last

very St. John, delivered a Message to the House of Commons from the Queen, under the Royal Sign Manual.

ANNE R.

HER Majesty finds it necessary to observe how great Licence is taken in publishing false and scandalous Libels, such as are a Reproach to any Government. This Evil seems to be too strong for the Laws now in Force. It is therefore recommended to you to find a Remedy equal to the Mischief.

It may now be reasonably hoped, that so notorious a Fact as the Design to restrain the Press, in the four last years of the Queen, will not be called a Falshood, or a silly one, since it may be proved; by a Message under the Queen's Hand, by two Speeches from the Throne, by an Address of the House of Commons, by five Resolutions of a Committee of the whole House, by a Bill for regulating the Press, brought in successively for two Sessions, and by an Act of Parliament imposing a Stamp, to be seen upon all our Papers.

The Writer of *Fog*, in a furious Passion, asks, "Whether a certain Paper called the *High German Doctor* was not published twice a Week at that Time, which made very free with the Ministers, and did not spare the Majesty of the Queen? Were the Printers and Publishers ever prosecuted, fined, or imprisoned? Were Messengers sent about, like *Hussars*, to break all the Presses where a Paper with such a Title was printing? Was a Military Force sent to break open Houses, in order to drag the Author away, if he could be found?"

In Answer to these wise Questions let *Fog* answer the following, viz. In reflecting on the Majesty of the Queen, did that Author treat Her as an *Usurper*, defame her personal Character, avow the Cause, and assert the Title of a Pretender to her Crown? Did he, in the Capital of her Kingdoms, incite the People to rise in Arms against her Government? And did he vend *High Treason* in any of his Papers against the Laws of his Country? If he did not, this was the only Reason that can be given why he was not punished with those Severities, and worse than any which *Fog* hath enumerated.

But, to answer *Fog* to his entire Satisfaction, If he will consult the *Political State of Great Britain*, Vol. II. p. 382 he will find, that on the 1st Day of Michaelmas Term, 1711, fourteen Booksellers, Printers, and Publishers, who had been committed in the Long Vacation of that Year, by Mr Secretary St John, appeared at the Queen's Bench Bar. See V. II. p. 555, 576.

The Craftsman, June 7. No. 466.

The ancient Constitution of Parliaments in England consider'd.

THE Freedom and Independency of Parliament: having been thoroughly canvass'd

I shall return to a Subject, nearly related to it, & was partly examined about a Year ago, (See V. iv. p. 186.) I mean the *Antiquity of Parliaments*, which was absolutely deny'd by a Set of profane Writers, who endeavour'd to persuade us that Liberty and Property are not our ancient Inheritance, but of very modern Date. (See Vol. iv. p. 146.)

I cannot entirely agree with a late ingenious Writer, "that this Controversy is of very little Consequence to the present Interests of the State," for tho' if Liberty (as He observes very well) were but a Year old, the English would have just as good a Right to claim and to preserve it, as if it had been handed down to Them from many Ages; yet such is the natural Temper of Mankind, that they are generally more tenacious of their ancient Birth-right than of any modern Acquisitions.

The Nature of our ancient Saxon Constitution hath been so fully explain'd in the late excellent Dissertation upon Parties, that it would be impertinent to enlarge upon it here, but it having been confidently alledg'd, particularly by a late florid Historiographer, that this Constitution, whatever it might be, was intirely swallowed up at the Conquest, and "§ that the Birth of Real Liberty, in this Kingdom, is of no older a Date than from the Abdication of King James II. or, at farthest, from the Restoration;" I will come directly to that Point.

First, It will be necessary to shew how Things were actually settled by the Conqueror, and This I shall do from a Book, intitled *Argumentum Anti-Normannicum*, or an Argument proving, from ancient Histories and Records, that William, Duke of Normandy, made no absolute Conquest of England by the Sword, in the Sense of our modern Writers.

"§ Our Government, (says the learned and judicious Mr Hunt) by a King and Estates of Parliament, is as ancient as any Thing can be remember'd of the Nation; the Attempts of altering it, in all Ages, accounted Treason, and the Punishment thereof reserved to the Parliament, by 25 Ed. 3; the Conservancy of the Government being not safely to be lodg'd any where, but with the Government itself, Offences of this Kind not pardonable by the King, because it is not in his Power to change it. This is our Government; and thus it is establish'd; and, for Ages and immemorial Time, hath thus continu'd. A long Succession of Kings have recogniz'd it to be such.

"And I hope I shall make This plain and evident to You, that the grand Court of Parliament was in Substance the same, that it was before the coming in of this Conqueror; and that there were Englishmen Members of it, in the Time of the Conqueror.

"Tis not to be deny'd but that the same

* See the Craftsman of April the 6th, 1734.
† The Author of Letters from a Persian in England, &c. p. 180. § Ancient and modern Liberty justed and compar'd, p. 5. 40. † Argumentum Anti-Norman. p. 95.

Courts, which were in the Saxon Time, for Administration of Justice, continued after *William the 1st* was made King."

He then instances the County Courts, the Hundred Courts, and Courts Baron, which are all of Saxon Original, and were continued after the Conquest. He gives us two very remarkable Cases, which were try'd in a County Court, during the Conqueror's own Reign, in one of which his half Brother, *Odo Earl of Kent*, was cast; and then proceeds thus.

"I shall now shew You what the sovereign Court of Parliament was, and whom it consisted of, in the Saxon Times; and for This I think it will be needless to give You any more than one Instance, which as, by the Way, it doth impreguably assert that the Commons of England were an essential and constituent Part of the Saxon general Councils, to doth it, I think, fully and clearly refute and battle that novel, erroneous Notion, viz. that there are no Commons to be found in the Saxon great Councils, nor any Thing, that tends towards a Proof that the Commons, of those Times, had any Share of making Laws in those Councils. The most notable Instance is the mighty Law of *Tithes*, which was made and ordain'd ** a *Repe, Baronibus, & Populo, by the King, his Barons, and his People.*

Now *William the 1st*, in that little Time of Rest He had from foreign Wars with the French King, and his neighbouring Princes to Normandy, did apply both it and Himself in the settling of Laws here, which was done, not ex *Monarchi Regia Potestate*, no, nor by the Norman Barons co-operating with that Power, but by the joint Advice and Consent of the great Council of the Lords and wise Men of the Kingdom of England; to prove which, I will produce the Testimony of ancient Writers, whom no Men of Historical Understanding can possibly impeach of Partiality, Faction, or Interest, in the Case in Question.

1. "The first shall be taken out of the *Chronicle of Litchfield*, which tells us that this *William*, in the fourth Year of his Reign at London, *Consilio Baronum Suorum*, (by the Advice of his Barons) caus'd a general Meeting, or Assembly, to be summon'd per universos *Anglie Comitatus, omnes Nobiles, sapientes & fideles Leges audire, ne Eorum Leges, Constitutiones audiret, i. e. of all the Nobility, wise Men, and such as were skill'd in the Laws, thro' all the Counties of England, to hear what their Laws and Customs were.* And, after this was don, at the Request of the English Community, He did consent that They should be confirm'd, and to many were ratify'd and kept throughout all his Kingdom. The Worcester, *ad Breves Communitatis Anglorum, ex his die munda, Achordate, venerata & p. r. n. d. m. m. h. e. r. e. v. e. r. e. n. t. e. & c. n. e. r. v. e. n. t. a. h. u. e. l. e. g. e. s. l. a. r. d. i. s. E. d. w. a. r. d. i. s. p. r. a. c. e. t. i. s. R. o. m. P. o. p. u. l. i.*

From this Testimony, it will plainly appear;

1. "That the *Barones sui* here of *William* cannot absolutely exclude the English, and only signify his Norman Barons, upon those Authorities and Reasons I have already offer'd to prove that there were equally *Barones Francigeni, & Angli nesci*, in his Time.

2. "That the King having, by the Council of these his Barons, summon'd all the Nobility, wise Men, and Those that were skill'd in the Laws of the Land, throughout all the Counties of England, He then and there ratify'd and confirm'd the Laws of *St Edward*.

3. "And to prove that this general Assembly of the Nobility, wise Men, and able Lawyers, was a Parliament, I shall now give you the Judgment of Mr *§§ Selden*, in his own Words, which are these, viz. that

William the 1st, in the 4th Year of his Reign, or 1070, (which was the Year, wherein He first brought the Bishops and Abbots under the Tenure of Barony) *Consilio Baronum suorum*, (saith *†† Hovenden*, out of a Collection of Laws written by Glanvil) fecit summoniri, per universos *Comitatus Anglie, Anglos nobiles, & sapientes, & fideles Leges audire, ut Eorum Jura, & Constitutiones ab ipsis audiret.* And 12 were return'd out of every County, who shew'd what the Customs of the Kingdom were, which being written by the Hands of *Alfred Archbishop of York*, *Hugo Ep of London*, were, with the Assent of the same Barons, for the most Part, confirm'd in that Assembly, which was a Parliament of that Time.

And a little lower, He saith; This might be the same Parliament, wherein the Controversy between *Thomas Archbishop of York* (He was consecrated after the Death of *Alfred the same Year*; and to the same Year this Controversy is attributed) and *Ulfstan Bishop of Worcester*, touching certain Possessions, was determin'd.---So that from Hence it is easy to observe, that

1. "There were Englishmen in this Council, by the Words *Anglos nobiles, &c.* And

2. "Besides the Confirmation of the Laws of *St Edward* here mentioned, it may reasonably be supposed that the Law, for bringing the Bishops and Abbots under the Tenure of Barony, was first made in this Parliament. And that

3. "Likewise the great Case between the Archbishop of York, and this same Bishop of Worcester, was here judicially determin'd.

4. "If there were no Englishmen in this great Council, how then came it to pass that the Bishop of York and London were there, who certainly were Bishops in the Saxon Time? And it may also seem not improbable, that there was then an universal Consent amongst Them, that these two Bishops should be intrusted to write down for Them the English Laws.

5. "And

** *Lamard de priors Angl. Legib. C. 6. fol. 135. Spelm. Concil. Tom. 1. fol. 621. & Lamard fol. 136.*

§§ *Tales of Plunket, p. 540. 4; in lib. 2. p. 372. & 373.*

5. "And there is one great Thing more to Note withal; which is, that at this Parliament, when the *Saxon Laws* were confirmed, there was a particular Law pass'd, in Favour of the Normans; * *qui ante Adventum Guilielmi Crues fuerant Anglicani*, that They should be Participes Consecutionum Anglorum quod ipsi dicant Anhlote & Anscote, & persolvant secundum Legem Anglorum.

"The Meaning of the Words *Anblote* and *Anscote*, as Sir † *Henry Spelman* informs us, is *wuld Scot and Lot*; That is, that every such Frenchman should not be charg'd with double Taxes and Duties, as a Foreigner; but that He should pay his easy Share and Proportion, as any natural Englishman. — But then

II. "It was in such a grand Assembly of wise Men of the Kingdom, where *Lanfranc* was elected to the See of *Canterbury*; for it was by the Assent of the Lords and Prelates, and of the whole People; That is to say, by the Parliament of England. This likewise was about the 4th Year of the Conqueror; and an § *antient Historian* writes thus of his Election. *Eligentibus Eum Senioribus ejusdem Ecclesiæ, cum Episcopis ac Principibus, Clero & Populo Angliæ, in Curia Regis in Assumptione Sanctæ Mariæ.*

"But another contemporary Writer gives it You in these Words.

"|| *Rex Mittens propter illum in Normanniam, fecit Eum venire in Angliam, Eques, Consensu & Auxilio omnium Baronum, suorum omniumque Episcoporum & Abbatum, totiusque Populi Angliæ, commisit Dorobernensem Ecclesiæ.*

III. "There was I another general Council, or Parliament, held at *Westminster*, in the 14th Year of this King; where, by his Charter, He confirm'd the Liberties of that Church, after he had subscribed his own Name with the Sign of the Cross, adding many of the great Clergy and temporal Nobility; and instead of cum multis aliis, says; multis præterea illustrissimis virorum Personis, & Regni Principibus diversæ Ordinis omisit, qui similiter huic Confirmationi piissimo Affectu Testes & Fautores fuerunt. Illi autem, isto Tempore, à Regiâ Potestate & diversis Provinciis, & Urbibus, ad ** universalem Synodum,

pro Causis cujuslibet Christianæ Ecclesiæ audiendis & tractandis, ad præscriptam celeberrimam Synodum, quod Westmonasterium dicitur, convocati, &c. — In the Margin of the Book, there is writ this Remark. Nota hic eos omnes convocari à Rege, sua Autoritate, ad Causas Religionis tractandas tam Nobiles de Clero, quam Principes Regni, cum aliis inferioris Gradus, Convocatio quorum videtur esse Parliamentum.

IV. "I think by the general Direction of the Writs of this King, as also by That of his Charters, it's demonstrable, that William had as well English Barons, as French Barons, and that his Barons was always a Part of his great Council, will hardly, I suppose, be deny'd, and that one Law of his, which may be call'd the first Magna Charta, in the Norman Times, by which the King relin'd to Himself, from the Freeman of this Kingdom, nothing but their free Services due to Him, according to Law, in the Conclusion, saith, that They, to wit the English, shall hold and enjoy their Estates well, and in Peace, free from all unjust Exactions and Tailage; and This ratify'd and confirm'd by the Common Council of the whole Kingdom, which cannot be restrain'd to the Norman Barons only. So that herein is asserted the Liberty of the English Freeman, and of the Representative Body of the Kingdom.

"These, I think, are uncontrovertible Proofs and Evidences.

1. "That there were general Councils, or Parliaments, in this first William's Time. 2. That in these Parliaments, the English Barons, as well as the French Barons, were present. 3. That there likewise was, as an essential Part thereof,

1. The Communitas Anglorum, the Community of Englishmen. 2. Besides the Bishops and Nobility, there were the Clerus & Populus, the inferior Clergy, and People of England. And, 3. Not only the great Clergy, and Temporal Nobility, but the Principes diversæ Ordinis, à Regiâ Potestate diversis Provinciis & Urbibus ad universalem Synodum convocati, &c. viz. the Chief and principal Men, of several Ranks and Degrees in Condition, were summoned, by Virtue of the King's Writ, out of their several respective Counties, Cities and Boroughs, to this General Synod, or Parliament.

The Truth of this Account is confirm'd by the Authority of *Ld Ch. J. Hales*, in his History of the common Law, where He says, that William the 1st made the Laws of Edward the Confessor the Rules of his Government, and added very few new ones to them.

It will be said, perhaps, by the Enemies of our antient Constitution, that all This does not prove the Parliaments, of those Times, to have been so regular, or the People so happy, as They are at present. I grant it; not

* *Charta Regis Willielm. apud Lambard, Cap. 54. fol. 170. † Gloss. Verbor. Anblote, fol. 31. § Gervas Dorobernens. Aff. Point. Cant. fol. 1653. l. 5. || Relat. Willielm. prim. ad Finem Tract. de Gavelkind, a Sila Taylor, p. 194. ‡ Ex Cartulario Canob. Westmonast. in Biblioth. Cotton. sub Effigie Faustina. A. 3. — Dugdal. Orig. Juridic. fol. 16. § Provincia, i. e. Comitatus. Seld. Tit. Hon. fol. 273. Spelm. Gloss. Tit. Provincia, f. 471. ** Parliamentum, Synodus regis a regibus. Somneri Gloss.*

do I bring these Authorities to prove any such Thing; but only to shew that our old *Saxon Constitution* was not intirely subverted by the *Conquest*, as some modern Writers have alledg'd; and that whatever Shocks it might receive at that violent Period, the *Foundations* being preserved, it recovered itself by Degrees, and resum'd its original Form, with such Alterations only, some for the better and some for the worse, as Length of Time and various Revolutions naturally produce in all Governments.

Fog's Journal. June 7. No. 344.

FOG having bestow'd several severe Epithets on *Osborne* and his *Journal of May 17*, makes some Remarks on that Part of it which treats of the Revolution in these Words, "We did at the Revolution reduce our Kings to govern by Law, which was reducing them far enough."

Now, if governing by Law is a sufficient Limitation of the Power of the Crown, and consequently a sufficient Security against the Misery that may attend the Excess of it, then it will follow,

1. That the Crown hath not sufficient Power to influence a Standing Majority in both Houses of Parliament, or, if it hath, it ought not to be employ'd to obtain this Influence; since the Danger of Slavery being enacted by Law, is so much the greater, as the People have less Pretence to complain of the Steps that lead to it.

2. If the Crown ought not to have such an Influence, it ought not to be possess'd with that Degree of Power necessary to obtain it, because the Abuse of Power is almost inseparable from the Use of it. If so, then

3. Proper Restraints to prevent a dangerous Encrease of Power, are necessary to preserve a Community, as the Want of them are to destroy it, and consequently

4. If for Want of such Restraints, Laws may be enacted, or the Appropriation of the whole Legislature obtain'd of Projects that send from People their Properties, and oppress them with every Grievance, then the Laws of the Land would be so far from being the standing Measure of the King's Government, and the People's Obedience, that they would rather become the standing Measure of the King's Tyranny, and the People's Slavery. And therefore

5. That the reducing our Kings at the Revolution to govern by Law, is no more a Proof that their Power was reduced far enough, than it is a Proof that this sorry ensconced Drone hath either Knowledge enough to be acquainted with the Subject she writes upon, Meaning enough to make any Body attend her, or Credit enough to prevent all Mankind from thinking her the lowest Tool that ever Statesman work'd with.

After stating the incapacitating Clause in the Act of Succession, and the subsequent Act, by which this Clause was repeal'd as to all Place-men, but those concern'd in the Receipt of the Revenue, she assures us, "Thus Things stand now, and thus they ought to stand, for these two plain Reasons; first, the cutting off all Men who serve the Government from a Possibility of serving their Country in Parliament, would naturally tend to subvert the Constitution. And, secondly, That it would deprive the People of their Right to chuse what Gentlemen they think fit to represent them."

The most aim'd at by those who would restrain the Power of the Crown, is a Reduction of some, not an Exclusion of all Place-men; and yet to prove this Reduction improper, this visionary old Lady asserts, that the Exclusion of all would be unjust.

Again, if Things should stand thus, her second Reason, instead of proving that they ought, only demonstrates that they ought not to stand so; for if it be true, that those who are concerned in the Receipt of the Revenue, ought to be excluded from Parliament, which she asserts, then it will follow, that the People are justly deprived of their Right to chuse what Gentlemen they might think fit to represent them; yet she urges the Injustice of their being deprived of this Right, as a Proof, that things ought to stand as they do; so that in the same Breath the Rectitude of this Restraint is asserted, and yet the Right of the People to be freed from it, is contended for, as a Proof that the Restraint is reasonable.

Deceitful Miscellany. June 7, No 130.

Extract of a LETTER to the AUTHOR.

On Mr Foster's Nations of Heresy.

MR Foster, in his Sermon on Heresy, p. 291, asserts, That Errors of the Understanding, considered in themselves, are not criminal; a Doctrine advanced some Years ago by the Fraternity of Libertines, but confuted by the Author of the introductory Discourses to *Maimbourg's History*.

Errors of the Understanding may be considered either as speculative or practical, and both criminal so far as they are avoidable; because we are bound rightly to use our Faculties; and consequently to perceive Truth or avoid Error, so far as we are capable: This is a plain Law of Nature; and what God requires of us. An Error can in no Case be innocent unless involuntary. To say it is not criminal, considered in itself, is to say, we are not bound to the right Exercise of our Understanding, and that we need not be concerned about our Notions, whether they are right or wrong; nor therefore about the Actions which follow from them; for if one be innocent, tho' erroneous, so are the other: And he who says this, as Mr Foster does, pleads for an unlimited

ted Licence, both in Thinking and Acting; and what can be more pestilent than such a Doctrine?

This Gentleman, in several Passages, asserts in general the Innocency of Errors, and hints two Reasons in Support of it; one that they are *natural*; the other that they are *unavoidable*. But may not any Man plead in behalf of Errors in Practice, that they are *natural to Mankind in the present weak and imperfect State of their Faculties*? And may he not say farther, with Mr F. that *considering Men's different Capacities, they seem unavoidable*? Does not this excuse all Sin, and in a manner annihilate it? The Truth is, *Errors in Judgment are natural and unavoidable, just as Errors in Practice are*: But still every Man may *err wilfully*, just as he may *sin wilfully*, and is therefore proportionably criminal.

His next Position is, *There can be no Heresy, where there is, properly speaking, an Error of the Judgment*; this may be owing to *Laziness, Prejudice, partial Examinations, and other very bad Causes*; but Heresy it cannot be, as long as a Man believes he is in the Right, however he came to work himself into such a Persuasion.

If he means an involuntary Error, why that only should be called an Error of Judgment in *Propriety of Speech*, no Reason can be given. But suppose the Error involuntary, yet the open abetting or spreading it is Heresy; and he does the same mischief, as if he acted against his Conscience. Mr Foster however contends, that a Man's Error cannot be Heresy, if he believes himself in the Right, by what Means soever he work'd himself into such Belief; i. e. any particular Sin a Man commits, is not *that Sin* to him; if he thinks himself innocent, however he came to think so. Thus the *worshipping Idols* is not *Idolatry*, if a Man thinks he is in the Right, let the Grounds or Motives of his Persuasion be ever so bad. The same may be said of *Perjury, Murder, Adultery, &c.*

Again; Mr Foster observes, that it's not to be doubted, but the wise and merciful Governor of the World will make great Allowances for the Imperfection of our Knowledge, the Confusion of our Reasonings, and the many little Prejudices that insensibly bias and mislead the Mind, in this State of Immaturity and Darkness.

If a Man had been strictly pleading for the knowing and believing the Doctrines of Scripture, and obeying its Precepts, he might, to prevent Scruples, have thrown in a qualifying Clause, about the Allowances which God will make for the little Prejudices which may insensibly mislead the Mind: But for a Man to talk of these Allowances, after asserting the Innocency of Error, and of Actions arising from it, even when owing to very bad Causes: What is this, but to give Men false Notions of their Duty, and false Concepts of God's Goodness?

It is certain God will not impure to us the Effects of unavoidable incapacity, or invincible Prejudice: But let it be observed, God requires our best Care and Caution to judge rightly, and will not acquit us from any

Errors resulting from Prejudices which we might perceive and overcome.

Mr Foster says, *How can we certainly know, in most Cases at least, whether a Man be an Heretic or not? Indeed in the first Age of Christianity, when the extraordinary Gifts of the Holy Ghost were communicated, of which one was the Gift of discerning Spirits, this Matter might be more easily decided*—But what Rule have we, now these extraordinary Illuminations are ceased?

Why, if an Heretic be one who *disobediently* what he teaches, we cannot know him, because we can't look into his Heart. But if he be one who *openly* espouses false Doctrine, then we may know him. The Word of God, known by due Care, and applied by common Sense, is the Rule to distinguish him. To say otherwise, is to say, that Scripture is dark and imperfect as to Matters of Faith.

Mr Foster in several Places intimates, that the various Sentiments of Men, as to Points of Doctrine, are *rising Things*.

Is it then a Trifle, whether our Notions are conformable to God's Will, or whether we strive to the best of our Capacity, to conform them to it? Whether we *consent to the wholesome Words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the Doctrine which is according to Godliness*? Whether we are found in Faith, and hold fast that which is good?

Again; Mr Foster breaks out into this exclamatory Question, *Why should we be so unrighteous, as to impute Heresy to Men of honest Principles and exemplary Lives, who are quite the Reverse of the Hereticks mentioned in the New Testament*?

Here he takes it for granted, that all Teachers of false Doctrine may be Men of *honest Principles and exemplary Lives*, if they believe what they teach; which is a great Mistake.

This Writer cites several other Passages from Mr Foster's Sermon, in order to shew the Fallhood and mischievous Tendency of his Notions of Heresy; but as Mr Foster has taken no Notice of them in his Answer, and the *Miscellany* has promised a Reply, they will, if material, come again under Consideration.

The foregoing Remarks are thus introduced. Let it not be thought that this is done out of Prejudice to Mr Foster as a Dissenter; for his personal Character is quite out of the Case. He is considered merely as a Teacher of false Doctrine; a Spreader of Sentiments injurious to Scripture, and to the Cause of Christianity, which is built upon it; and were he a Churchman, he should equally receive, as he would equally deserve, publick Animadversion, for the Sake of the Publick.

Extract of a Letter to the Author of

The Old Whig, June 12. No. 14.

Mr Foster's Defence against the Weekly Miscellany, May 31, and of June 7.

THE Miscellany has been from the Beginning, the common Place of Ecclesiastical Scandal; and the Writers of it

to have thought, that it would best answer their main View, the supporting *Hierarchical* Pride and Power, and blinding and enslaving the People, to *aspers* and *defame* all the Advocates for rational Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the Christian Church. In order to this they have raised an 'Outcry of *Infidelity*, even against those who have wrote in Defence of the Gospel, it they have endeavoured to represent it as a *Plain, intelligible, useful* Institution; tho' they might have dropp'd this Charge; because nothing is more notorious, than that the *aspiring* and *corrupt* Part of the *Priesthood* in all Christian Countries, have made more Unbelievers by their *Scurrilities* and *Impostures*, than all the *Indiscreet Writers* put together.

Now to my own Defence. The first Specimen of the *Morality* of the *Miscellany* Writer stands thus:

Weekly Miscellany of FOSTER'S Sermon on May the 31st. *Heresy*.

"A fair and impartial Writer would have taken notice, that as *Heresy* is sometimes used in an *Indifferent* Sense, so is it likewise represented as a great Sin; that it is placed in the same Class with *Adultery, Idolatry, Murder, &c.* such like capital Vices;—Whereas to drop this Passage of Scripture, & sets forth its Sinfulness,——carries in it the Air of Partiality and Unfairness.

This is an Instance of *virtue Abuse* and *Misrepresentation* as can hardly be parallell'd. To charge a Man with *Disincerity*, for not saying what he has most *expressly* and *distinctly* asserted, and almost in the very Terms in which the Charge is drawn, is such a *malicious* Strain of Impudence and Falshood, that I am astonish'd to find it even in the *W. Miscellany*. The most favourable Construction that can be put on this Conduct is, that this Writer has not read the Sermon; for if he has, he must be an *abominable* Profligate, a thorough *changeling* Tool, fit to be employ'd in the basest Offices of *Calvary*. Should such a one turn an *effeminate* reformer against a Person of eminent Piety and Merit, this single Instance of *Misinterpretation* is enough to invalidate his Testimony; for he who can wilfully *falsify* in one Case, may do it in a hundred.

"To pretend, I had describ'd an *Heretic* as "One that sets up to be the Head of, or chooses to join himself to, a particular Religious Sect." To which is added the following Sentence, entirely omitted by the Letter-writer; "I say, who makes this the Moti-

ter of his *Choice*, because it is implied in the original Signification of the Word, &c. From this it's a *natural* Inference, that "an *Heretic*, in a bad Sense, is one who *Knowingly* espouses (or chooses, to espouse) a false Doctrine." The Remarker, when he comes to sum up the Evidence, drops the *capital* Word, *chooses*, and states the Argument thus: "A *Heretic*, in a general Sense, is one who joins himself to some Religious Sect: What then? Therefore an *Heretic* in a bad Sense, is one who espouses false Doctrine, *Knowing* it to be such.—Mr Foster might as well have infer'd, that an *Heretic*, in a bad Sense, is an *Horse*."—Thus he diverts himself with his own *Stupidity*, and affected *Partiality*.

Again; I had said, that "Errors of the Understanding, *consider'd in themselves*, are not Criminal." Where, 'tis obvious, I speak of Errors of the Understanding, *consider'd only as such*; and *distinct* from the bad Principles from which they often proceed. And if the Proposition, thus *naturally* explain'd, be not true, Mankind are necessarily determin'd, by their *original* Make, from the *Weakness* and *Fallibility* of their Reason, and consequently by the Will of their Creator, to Vice and Misery. The Use made of this *innocent* Position, to *blacken* and *traduce*, may be seen in the (foregoing) *Miscellany*, (See p. 290 H).—Was there ever such a perverse

Misinterpretation of Words? Has he not himself produced a plain Passage out of this Sermon on *Heresy*, in which I allow, that "Errors of the Judgment may be owing to *Laziness, Prejudice, &c.* and is it possible, that in either of these Cases I should think them *innocent*?"

Because I had said, "Some violent Advocates for *Orthodoxy* think to make Atonement for their Vices, by a fierce and outrageous Zeal for *Trifles*;" and had condemn'd accusing our "Brethren of *Heresy* for every trifling Difference of Sentiment;" which amounts to no more, than that some *Speculations* and *Differences* about Religion, which have been magnified by Ignorance and Enthusiasm, and for which *factious* *Priests* have thunder'd out their Anathemas, are really *insignificant* and *trifling*: On no other Foundation the Letter-writer asserts, that Mr Foster intimates, that the various Sentiments of Men, as to Points of Doctrine (he must mean *all* Points, or else 'tis an *idle* and *senseless* Remark) are trifling Things, &c. (See *ib.*) And only for asking a good-natur'd Question, I am represented as "taking it for granted, that *all* Teachers of false Doctrine may be Men of *honest* Principles and *exemplary* Lives, provided they believe what they teach." He might as well have insisted, that I took for granted the *Honesty* of the *Miscellany*, which was far from my Thoughts. But to shew he is not ashamed of so *base* and an *imposition*, he

he has put the Word *all* in Italicks, tho' neither mention'd nor implied in my Question.

I shall conclude with one Specimen of his *Invention*, his *subtle Solution* of Difficulties, and Genius for interpreting Scripture. When St Paul speaks of a *Heretic*, as being self-condemned, he can't approve of the common Explication of the Word, viz. "that a *Heretic* acts directly against the Light and Dictates of his Conscience;" but thinks the most probable Sense of it is, "That an *Heretic*, or open Abettor of false Doctrine, who persists in his Fault after two Admonitions, acts against the general Law of his Mind, by which he condemns others who behave with the like Obstinacy." The Meaning of which, if it has any, must be, that a *Heretic* accounts it a just Rule, that other *Heretics* should submit on two Admonitions, and therefore, if he himself does not hearken to the *authoritative Warnings* of the Church, he must of Course be *Self-condemned*. But I hope he don't suppose *Heretics* are oblig'd to submit to Admonition till they are *convinced* of their Error. A Man can't think himself oblig'd to act, as he imagines *Heretics* ought to do, unless he knows he is an *Heretic*. But this is that very Sense of St Paul's Words to Titus, which our learned Interpreter has so strenuously opposed, as *consummation to Scripture*, and contrary to Reason, and the general Conclusion of sound and well-read Divines. So that he is at last taken in his own Craftiness, and entangled by his own Evasion. But perhaps he did not intend to make Sense of this Criticism; but only to insinuate the high Prerogative and extensive Power of the Successor of Titus, i. e. the Priest; or, as he calls him, the Church Governor; and to intimate to the subjected and dependant People, that they ought to take their Notions of Heresy from Him, and implicitly submit to his Admonition and Censures. If so, I fancy he will find a vast Difference, with respect to the Compliance and Obedience of the Laity, in this Age, from what it was in the Times of Montish Barbarity and Ignorance, when the Priests were Tyrants, and the People Slaves.

see p. 316 364. FOSTER.

Craftsman, June 14. No. 467.

Continued from p. 290.

WE admit that Parliaments were not antiently so regular, as they are at present; but that does not much affect the main Point, which is to shew, that the People of England had always a Right, by our Constitution, to a Share in the Legislature, both in the Saxon Times, and since the Conquest; having never divested Themselves of it, nor been totally excluded from it by the most arbitrary of their Kings, tho' several of them perished in attempting it.

It is a most ridiculous Argument, tho' often repeated, that our antient Parliaments consisted only of the King, the Barons and the Church; consequently that the People had nothing to do in these Assemblies, either personally, or by Representation. Such Arguments ignorantly suppose the Barons of those Times were the same Sort of Persons now called the Nobility, Lords of Parliaments, or Peers of the Realm; whereas our History, Law, and Records, convince us that all Persons, who held their Estates in Capite from the Crown, were antiently styled Barons, tho' they were only Commoners, according to the present Acceptation of the Word.

Mr Selden tells us "that the Title of Baron hath been often given to such as were great Tenants to the greater Sort of Subjects; as to Those of the Abp of Canterbury, and of some great Earls of the antienter Times, especially of Those of Chester. — Barones Walenses also, for Barons, under the Princes of Wales, occur in the Rolls of Edward I. The Word Baro hath also been so much communicated, that not only all Lords of Manors have been, from antient Time, and are at this Day sometimes call'd Barons; (as in the Style of their Court Barons, which is Curia Baronis, &c.) but also the Judges of the Exchequer have it from antient Time fix'd upon them; and the Burgeses of some other good Towns, as well as Those of the Cinque Ports, particularly of London, have also been antiently styled by it.

The same Author tells us, that from Wm the Conqueror to the latter Time of K. John, all honorary Barons were so only by Tenure; i. e. by holding Lands in Capite of the King; yet even Those, who held under such chief Tenants, by Sub-infeudation, were sometimes styled Barons, tho' more commonly Vassals. But a Baron and one, qui de Rege tenet in Capite, were synonymous Terms, and so used in two Laws, the one of William I. the other of Henry II. Barones and Milites were likewise used indifferently for each other, in the Rolls of those Times, as Milites and Chevaliers or Knights, are at present.

From K. John to the middle of K. Richard II. "an Alteration of great Moment fell among the Barons and Baronies of the Kingdom, for whereas, before every Tenant in Chief, was indifferently an honorary, or Parliamentary Baron, by Reason of his Tenure, or Lands held, which made his Barony; about the End of K. John, some only, that were most eminent of those Tenants (sometimes styled Barones Regni majores) were summoned by several Writs directed to Them; and the rest, that held in Chief, were summoned also, not by several Writs, but by one general Summons given by the Sheriffs, in their several Counties. — What special Kind of Place and Voice, different from the other, they

* Titles of Honour, 3d. Edit. p. 570. § Id. p. 571. || Id. p. 572: † Id. p. 586.

hall

had, that were thus summon'd by the Sheriff, I find not; but that thus the greater Barons and the rest of the Tenants in Chief were then distinguished, expressly appears by a Passage in the grand Charter of K. John, made in the last Year of his Reign, where it is said—*faciemus summoneri Archiepiscopos, Episcopos, Abbates, Comites, & majores Barones Sigillatim per Litteras nostras. Et praetered faciemus summoneri in generali per Vice-Comites & Ballivos nostros omnes alios, qui in Capite tenent de nobis, ad certum Diem, &c.*

Here is a plain Distinction between the greater Barons and others, who held in Chief from the King. The same Distinction is to be found in the Charter of Henry III. But Mr Selden observes very well, that it could not begin originally from either of those Charters; it being used in so general and indefinite a Manner that the Meaning of it must be supposed to have been well known at that Time. Therefore Mr Rapin must be certainly mistaken, when he dates this Distinction only from the Reign of † Edward I.

However, the Custom of calling up Lords to Parliament, by *Writ*, is undoubtedly derived from this Distinction of the greater Barons, whenever it took Place, and continued to be the only Method till the Middle of Richard II. when the Practice of creating Barons by Letters Patent came first into Use.—But as the Dispute, concerning the ancient, constitutional Right of the People to a Share in the Legislature, is chiefly confin'd to the Period from the Accession of Wm I. to K. John's Magna Charta, I shall now return to it.

The Word *Baron* being thus explain'd, it follows that the People were not excluded from the Parliaments of those Times; I mean the People of Property, as the Barons then were; for, even at present, all Those without Property have no Share in the Legislature, either personally, or by Representation. But there is one or two Instances of Parliaments, within the Time before mentioned, where the People are expressly said to have been summon'd to them.

† At the Coronation of Henry I. *Clerus Anglia, & Populus universus* (says Matthew Paris) were summon'd to Westminster, where divers Laws were both made and declar'd.—Mr Selden, indeed, takes Notice that there is some Difference amongst the ancient Writers, concerning the Subscription of Witnesses to the charter of those Laws; but I think it plain from hence that, in the Time of Matthew Paris at least, the People were supposed to make a Part of the Legislature; and indeed They are often mentioned even in the Parliaments of Wm I. Denied (See V. iv. p. 447 D.

* In the 10th Year of Henry II. or 1163, about the End of January, that great Parliament at Clarendon was held, Presidente (saith Matthew Paris) *Johanne de Oxonia, de Man-*

dato ipsius Regis, presentibus etiam Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, & Proceribus Regni. But Roger of Hoveden says expressly, that *Clerus & Populus Regni* were then assembled; and so mentions it as a full Parliament, or *generale Consilium*, as Fitz-Stephens and some others call it.

Indeed the precise Manner of summoning the People to these Assemblies, or what Place They held in them, does not appear; and considering the Darkness of those Times, and the imperfect Histories of them, it is rather wonderful that we are able to get so many Lights into this matter, than that We have no more. But the Charter of K. John ascertains the Right of the Commons, in a distinct Manner; for tho' it may be disputed whether there actually was any regular Parliament, according to the Charter, either in that Reign or the next, which were both very arbitrary and full of Convulsions; yet it is generally acknowledg'd that, in the Reign of Edward I. two Knights were return'd for each County, as They are at this Day; and a † late Writer observes that, in this Reign, the Knights of Shires, in Conjunction with the Lords, granted Subsidies, the Representatives of Cities and Boroughs granting separately by Themselves. The same Writer tells us farther, that one of the Writs of this King begins thus; *that in every Affair, which related to the whole Kingdom, the Consent of the whole Kingdom ought to be requir'd.* Mr Rapin likewise observes upon the same Reign † that We have an uninterrupted Series of all the Parliaments held in England since the 22d Year of it. The Constitution of these Assemblies, such as it is at this Day, was so well settled in this Reign, that there was an additional Law made to the great Charter, by which it was enacted that no Tax should be levy'd upon the People, without the Consent of the Commons.

Let me only remark here, that Edward I. died almost 430 Years ago; so that if our Right to sit, or to be represented in Parliament, is to be dated from his Reign only, it may surely be called an ancient Constitution. But I think it appears that This was only a Confirmation of our original Right, which had been often interrupted, or depress'd, but never given up, or totally abolish'd.

The Coronation Oath of Edward the 2d will illustrate this Point still farther. I shall quote only the first and last Clauses of it, which are as follows.

“|| Bishop of Winchester. Sir, will you keep, and confirm by your Oath, to the People of England, the Laws established by the pious Kings, your Predecessors, and particularly the Laws, Customs, Liberties, granted to the Clergy and People, by the glorious St Edward your Predecessor?”

“King. I will, and promise it.

† An Enquiry into the Manner of creating peers p. 8. † See the conclusion of it. || See Rapin's History at the beginning of that Reign.

“Bishop.

† See his conclusion of that Reign. † Titles of Honour, p. 581. † Id. p. 582.

"Bish^{op}. Sir, will you promise to keep, and cause to be kept, the Laws and Statutes, that the Community of your Kingdom shall judge fit to enact, and will You defend and protect them, to the utmost of your Power?"

"King. I do promise it."

Mr Rapin makes the following pertinent Remarks upon this Oath.

"As This is the first perfect Copy of a Coronation-Oath to be met with in the English History, it will not be besides the Purpose to take Notice of the Advantage, which the People had gain'd upon the royal Prerogatives, since the Establishment of *Magna Charta*. It manifestly appears by this Oath that, far from supposing the great Charter to be the original Title of the Privileges granted by K. John to the People of England, it was consider'd only as a Confirmation of the antient Liberties of the People. Upon this Supposition it was, that Edward II. was made to swear, that He would observe the Laws of St Edward, which were no others than Those of the Anglo-Saxons; lest, by causing Him to swear to keep the great Charter, there might be Room to imagine that the Privileges of the People were founded on the Concessions of the Kings."

Every Body knows how ill K. Edward observ'd this Oath, and that He was at length depos'd, in a formal Manner, by the Parliament of England, in which the Commons bore a remarkable Part.

In the next glorious Reign, of Edward III. the Commons made a still more considerable Figure, of which I shall give only a few Instances. [Two of these Instances about the Commons Consulting their Counties before they could grant a new Subsidy, were mention'd Vol. iii. p. 644 H. A.]

In the 13th of the same Reign "§ the Lords granted Tythe of Corn growing on their Lands, the Commons granting nothing."

The Commons are likewise particularly mention'd in the Patent for creating the black Prince, his Son, Prince of Wales; which after the Preamble, goes on thus.—" & De consilio itaque et consensu Prælatorum, Comitum, Baronum, et Communitatum Regni nostri Angliæ, in generali Parlamento nostro apud Westmonasterium die Luna in quinquenâ Pasche proximâ prætèritâ convocato, ipsum Edwardum Principem Walliæ fecimus et creavimus, &c."

Nay, to shew the Power and Credit of Parliaments under this King, They obliged Him at the latter End of his Reign, to turn off some of his * greatest Ministers, and even a favourite Mistress, who were grown obnoxious to the People.

Edward, the great Prince of Wales, dying before his Father, Richard II. his Son, succeeded, and as He is mentioned in History to be the first King, who put in Practice ‡ pack-

ing Parliaments, so He fell a Sacrifice to them, like his great Grandfather Edward the 2d.

I need not trace this Affair any farther down; for it will not be deny'd, that the Commons of England have had a great Weight in all Parliaments since the Period, to which I have brought them; tho' their Rights have been often invaded by Prerogative and arbitrary Power. I shall therefore conclude with a few short Remarks upon the whole.

Tho' our old Saxon Constitution hath undergone many violent Convulsions, since the Conquest, I think the whole Series of our History is one continued Proof, that the Foundations of it were never intirely overturn'd, and tho' various Alterations have been made in the Form of our Parliaments, the Essentials have been preserved, and the People were never totally deprived of their Share in those Assemblies.

The judicious Author, of an Enquiry into the manner of creating Peers, observes that there are sundry Sorts of Summons in our Law Books and Records; such as *Summonitiones ad Colloquium, de veniendo ad Concilium*, which are often mistaken by our Historians for Summons to Parliament; and it is probable, that great Part of the present Dispute hath been owing to this Mistake.

But to proceed. It appears from the preceding Authorities, that Liberty is our antient Inheritance, delivered down to us thro' a long Succession of Ages, and not the meer Product of the Revolution, or the Restoration, as some late Writers have most ridiculously argued. At the same Time, I must observe that these Enquiries into our antient Constitution, and comparing it with the present, are far from being design'd to reflect upon the Revolution, which I am ready to acknowledge hath restrain'd our Kings, in some Respects, from oppressing their People; but the Question is, whether a new Sort of Power, unknown to former Times, is not lately sprung up amongst us, and whether We are not in Danger of running back to the same Egyptian Bondage from which the Revolution delivered us, tho' by different Paths.

I shall only add, that this Point, concerning the Antiquity of Parliaments, hath been vigorously maintain'd by many of the ablest Writers, in the Cause of Liberty, ever since the contrary Doctrine was first broach'd; such as Selden, Sydney, Pettit, Hody, Tyrrel, Wiff, St Amand and others. It looks therefore a little odd to see a Set of Men, who call themselves the Advocates of a Whig Ministry, defending these Prerogative Principles, and licking up the Spittle of such slavish Writers as Brady and his Followers.

ERRATUM,

In the Magazine for May, p. 235, col. 1. l. 5. from the Bottom, for [between Dec. 31, 1730, and Dec. 31, 1731, read Dec. 31, 1731, and Dec. 31, 1734.]

§ Enquiry into the Manner of creating Peers, H. p. 8. † Seld. Titles of Honor p. 494. * Rapin Eng. Edit. Vol. 4. p. 535. ‡ Id. p. 430.

The London Journal. June 14. No. 832.

Of Corruption, in Answer to the Craftsman's Charge against the Court and Ministry of encouraging Corruption; and his calling them an infamous Cabal.

THE Court and Ministry are as good Managers of their own Fortunes as any other Gentlemen; many of them illustrious Examples of Oeconomy; and Instances of private and publick Virtue; the best of them are as prudent and virtuous as the best of our Patriots; and the worst not worse than the worst of them.

Nothing is so flagrantly wicked as that Paragraph in the *Craftsman*, May 24, where 'tis insinuated, "That we are oppressed by an infamous Cabal," and if a foreign Power should land the Pretender among us, there would not a Man be found to fight for his Country."

What, or who must the Man be who says this? He must be that very Man who lately told us, he was weary of the World, and determined to retire wholly out of it; (See p. 180 C) but hath changed his Mind, and suspended his Retreat, to complete, if possible, the Destruction of his Country, by corrupting the Minds of the People. What a Monster must that Man be, who can allow himself to call the Government an infamous Cabal? and affirm of the People, that, sur'd as they have been by him for several Years past, they would refuse to fight for their Country, and rather submit to a foreign Yoke than the present Establishment. This is an infinitely greater Crime (so use his own Words) than Murder, Treason, or Rebellion, which may be only Temporary Evils; and will entail a much heavier Curse on Posterity, than Plague, Pestilence, or Famine; yet these are the Men who, tho' continually corrupting the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, are constantly writing grave and solemn Discourses against Corruption!

The Opp Doctor, June 17. No. 239.

THE *Craftsman* affirms (See p. 288.) that the Persons anciently summon'd to Parliament under the Name of Barons were the same as are now called *Commoners*: This he builds on the ambiguous Use of the Word *Baron*: But the Sense of *Baron* means, not what we call a *Commoner*, but of a higher Order, *Optimates*, *Magnates*, *Principes*, &c. *Barones dixerunt Posteri, quos antiqui Proceres ac Heroes*, says *Spelman*: After Ages called those *Barons*, which the Antients term'd *Peers*, *Nobles*, and *Heroes*.

Nobody ever disputed the various Signification of the Word *Baron*. It often means a Man in general, it means a Husband, whence the Phrase *Coverd Baron*; the Lord of a Manor as *Court Baron*; a Freed-man, a Vassal, a Guard-man, any Freeholder: But no *Baron* in any of these Senses was call'd to Parliament in the Saxon Times, or by William the Conqueror: For there were, as *Spelman* informs us, the Greater and Lesser Barons: the greater Barons were the Dukes, Marquisses, Counts or Earls, Bishops, &c. It's certain, that they were the

Greater Barons and Tenants in Capite, that presided in the Councils of the Court, the same, says *Spelman*, as are now called *Lords of Parliament*. For not all the Barons, Greater and Lesser, had a Place in the ancient Councils; their Number, which was above 30,000, made it impracticable: But only the Greater Barons. Not all the *Comites*, *Earls*, or *Counts* then sat in Parliament, but such as held Lands and Revenues to a certain Value, 400*l.* or 20 Fees, and only such Barons as were possess'd of 13 Fees, or 400 Marks a Year.

Nay, the King often omitted many of the Greater Barons in his Summons, and called others as he pleas'd, to Parliament, who were not Barons. This began after the *Barons Wars* had provok'd the King: the first Sitting of the People or *Commons* in Parliament was owing to that Quarrel: And there was no more Right in any *Commoner* to sit in those Councils, a part from the meer voluntary Pleasure of the King, than a *Privy-Councillor* now, if not appointed by the King and summon'd, has, to sit in Council.

The Doctor quotes a great many Authorities to prove his Point; but adds, that Names on either Side are no Arguments; and the Controversy turns on Facts, Records, History, Criticism; all which, he affirms, are against the *Craftsman's* Account of the Antient Constitution of Parliaments. And as to his "People without Property, having no Share in the Legislative, Personally or by Representation": Is there any Person in the Kingdom destitute of some Property? The Right of Voting does not go along with Property in Land or Revenue, for Free-men of a Corporation vote without it; But, if only People who ought to vote at Elections be represented in Parliament, what will become of his Majority without Doors? Thus he has cut off nine in ten of the People from the Right of Censuring the Parliament. And how is this consistent with his Remarks, "that in every Affair which relates to the whole Kingdom, the Consent of the whole Kingdom ought to be requir'd?" when according to him, only the People of Property are concern'd in the Parliament, who, with him, are not the whole Kingdom.

CONFERENCE II. Feb. 13. Between two Romish Priests and two Dissenting Teachers. (See p. 261.) With REMARKS from the Conference truly stated by one of the Priests.

G Priest.] I Desire to know if you've brought the Vouchers from Mr Barker.

Dr Hunt.] Mr Barker says, he has Vouchers for what he advanc'd, and will produce them at a convenient Time, when call'd for.

Pr.] He having preached a Sermon, and then printed it, ought to have his Vouchers ready; they were call'd for a Week ago, are now call'd for again, and I find are not ready.

Upon this one of the Company pulled out a Book wrote by the Bp of Lincoln, call'd, *A Letter to a noble Lord*, printed 1678. in p. 27 of

of which the Words were asserted to be quoted from a popish Book, call'd *Clementine Canons*, or *Epistles*, which was shew'd to the Priests, and they thought them not sufficient Authority.

A Gentleman came into the Room, who said, he could justify that Charge, and produce the Book, from whence it was taken, and that he had also searched other Writings, and brought Extracts with him, in *Latin*, wherein the same Titles are given to Pope John XXII. and Pope Gregory XIII. and that they were in Pieces dedicated to them, and nowhere excepted against, that he knew of, by the (1) *Roman Church*. That to Gregory XIII. was spoken by a Person in a General Council, [5th *Literary*] several Bishops and Cardinals were present, wherein he is fill'd God, and more blasphemous Titles are given him. And when one of these Books, dedicated to the Pope, was to be re-printed, the Pope gave Command to some Cardinals and other learned Men to revise this Book, and new publish it, which they did, and no less than four of them prefix'd their particular Approbation of it; and further, when this Book pass'd under some Expurgations in the *Index*, these Passages were left unexcepted against, which shews they approved of what is contained in this new Edition.

The Priest pretended not to be satisfied with this Account: on which Mr Chandler put this Case: Suppose our King was to have a Book dedicated to him, wherein is some new Title given to him; he accepts of this, and the Judges should afterwards give him this Title, and he not refuse it, nor disown it, Would it not be just to conclude, that they did approve of this Title, and the Nation did consent to it? He thought this to be a parallel Case, and proved it fully; so it went off. The Company crying out, Mr Barker is fully vindicated, there needs no more to be said; to which the Priest made no Reply. The Gentleman had more Vouchers about him if they had been demanded, viz.

That Pope Nicholas justifies himself to have a Power superior to all temporal Powers; his Decree argues thus:—That holy Emperor, Constantine the Great, gave his Predecessors the Title of God, which they accepted; and as God is superior to Man, no temporal States and Powers have any Authority over them.

Some of the Company observing, that Transubstantiation was agreed to be the Subject of that Night's Discourse; the Priest said, he was ready, and hop'd the Gentleman would agree to it, and bow'd to Dr Hunt for his Consent, which he gave.

They had chose a Chairman (Dr Smith, a Physician) to keep Order, and to reduce them to the Argument, if they should go aside (who perform'd the Office very well.)

The Priest pulled out two Books, one being an Account of the Doctrine establish'd by the Council of *Trent*, with Respect to Transubstantiation, from thence he read in

Latin, and then English'd, a Declaration, that the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ was really in the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist: That after the Words of Consecration, the Elements, which were before Bread and Wine, were chang'd into the very Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, really, literally, and truly, and that the Words of Consecration were not to be understood in a Figurative Sense, but in their literal and proper Sense only. Then he read a Canon of the same Council, to enforce the receiving of this Doctrine, as declar'd to be the Doctrine of the Church of Rome, wherein those were pronounc'd accur'd, who held, that after the Words of Consecration, the Elements remain'd to be Bread and Wine, and were not truly, and really transubstantiated into the Body and Blood of Christ; and those to be held accur'd, who declar'd that those Scriptures which contain'd the Words of Consecration were to be taken in a Figurative Sense.

Here he opened his *New Testament*, and read from *Matth.* xxvi. *Mark* xiv. *Luke* xxii. *1 Cor.* xi. the only Places where the Words of Institution are mentioned, then affirm'd the aforesaid Canon and Declaration, to be the Faith of the Roman Catholic Church, which he would undertake to maintain; and call'd on Dr Hunt to give his Reasons, why he and other Protestants did not take them in the literal Sense, but in a figurative one.

The Doctor [After a very short Pause] 'We are for keeping to the Letter of the Scripture, as much as we can, in our Exposition of it, except we are drawn to another by some Places, where if the literal Sense were to be adher'd to, it would lead us into many Absurdities; then we choose a figurative One, which may free those Places from those Absurdities, as in the Case before us, where we read Jesus took Bread and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to his Disciples, and said *This is my Body which is broken for you, this do in Remembrance of me*; and likewise the Cup, and said, *This Cup is the New Testament in my Blood, which is shed for you for the Remission of Sins, Drink ye all of it*: Now, if we take this in a literal Sense, it will follow, that Christ takes the Bread in his Hands, and saying, *This is my Body*, which he gave to them, makes two Bodies; one that spoke the Words, and gave out the Bread, the other, that which he gave from his Hands to his Disciples, which is very absurd. Nay, there is a plain Figure with Respect to the Cup. For he saith, *This Cup is the N. Testament in my Blood*; therefore in a literal Sense the Cup was the *N. Testament*, and not the Wine contain'd in it. Φ is another great Absurdity, which necessarily follow such a literal Exposition: This is contrary to our Senses and Reason, for we see after Consecration, that it is Bread and that it is Wine: All our Senses testify, that it is really what it was before, and re-

ains the Properties of Bread and Wine in them, and it is contrary to our Reason, because we see no Difference in the Form of either, after the Elements are consecrated.

Pr.] The Sacrament was a new Institution, therefore it (2) became the Lord to be very express in the Declaration of the Terms in it. Will you say, That our Senses are the Judges of all Doctrines? Why, the Doctrine of the Trinity is above our Sense and Reason to comprehend, yet I suppose you hold the Trinity; and as to your expressing Things figuratively, Why do not you expound in the Creed all the Passages figuratively, since you do that where it saith, Christ ascended, and sat down at the Right Hand of God?

Dr H.] Where Senses are the proper Judges of any Thing, and where the Object is presented at a due Medium, we may appeal to our Senses for the Truth and Falseness of such a Doctrine, as in the Case now under Consideration, and we expound that Expression of the Creed in a figurative Way; and not the Rest of the Creed, because God hath no *Right-Hand* properly speaking; and therefore we must expound that Expression in a figurative Sense; but the other Parts of the Creed are plain in a literal Sense; and therefore we understand them so. There is no Necessity to understand the Words of Institution in a literal Sense; for the Sacrament was a Memorial and Representation of Christ's Body, that was to be broken for us; the Passover, which was the Angel's passing over the Houses of the *Israelites*, when he slew the First-born among the *Egyptians*, was (3) the real Passover: But when the *Jews* in After-times, eat the Paschal Lamb in their own Houses, and their Children did ask them, What mean ye by this Service? *Exod. xii. 26, 27.* They were directed to say, This is the Lord's Passover, tho' it only signified it to them; so this signified the Lord's Body which is given and going to be broken for you, which was not yet broken, when these Words were said; and therefore it must only signify, and not really be, that Body.

Pr.] You appeal to the Senses of the People for the Proof of a Fact wherein it must be owned their Senses were deceived, as in the Instance mentioned *Luke iii. 22.* when Christ came from *Jordan*; it is said, the Holy Ghost, like a Dove, descended and sat upon him. Now, the Senses of the People told them it was a Dove, but the Evangelist saith it was the Holy Ghost. If you believe the Holy Ghost to be a divine Person, he is God, and so can have no bodily Shape; for God is a Spirit, and therefore their Senses were deceived who took him to be a Dove.

Dr. H.] This might be the *Shechinah*, the Glory that used to appear in *Old Testament* Times, and he did assume to himself the Form of a Dove: But the Evangelist declares, that it was the Holy Ghost that assumed that Shape; and so appearing in that glorious Form, their Senses were not deceived. (4)--It is called Bread three Times, by the Apostle, after the Words

of Consecration; so that it remained the same for Substance, Bread and Wine; and in its own Nature with the same Properties it had before it was consecrated.

Pr.] What do you make of that?

Dr H.] I deny there was such a real substantial Change as you teach.

Pr.] From hence if any Thing be called by its Name after it be changed, you seem to infer that it was not changed at all: But now I will give you two Instances: that will prove the contrary: First, Of the Water turned into Wine at the Feast of *Canaum in Galilee*; where it is called Water, after it had been turn'd into Wine, and, by your Way of arguing, because it is called Water afterward, therefore it pass'd under no Change at all.

Dr H.] It is called Water because it was Water first, before it was made Wine; and that I take to be the Reason of its being called Water again. But, when it was changed into Wine, it had a different Taste and Flavour, and perhaps Colour too: and so the Change appeared real to the Senses of those that took it.

Pr.] It is said, when *Aaron* cast his Rod out of his Hand it became a Serpent; the Magicians did so by their Rods; but *Aaron's* Rod ear up and devoured all theirs; therefore it pass'd under a real Change to perform such an Action, as eating up their Rods, and ceas'd to be a Rod any longer, tho' it is called after this a Rod again; so that your Argument, from being called Bread again after the Change, is no more a real Proof that it was not transubstantiated by a real Change, than that *Aaron's* Rod was not chang'd into a Serpent at all, because it was called a Rod afterwards.

Doctor *Hunt* usually made some Pause before he began to reply, but at this Time it being somewhat longer than ordinary, (5) the Priest began to shew something like a Triumph; upon which Mr *Chandler* rose up to speak; but the Priest interrupted him, and appealed to the (6) Chairman, that he was to talk with one only at a Time, and not to two or three People together; but the Doctor declined saying any more, and desired Mr *Chandler* to go on, he said he would smoke his Pipe; and then the Priest consented to engage Mr *Chandler*.

[The Remainder in our next.]

REMARKS by the Priest.

(1) If by the Roman Church he means the whole Body of Catholics, he knows much the greater Part of them are unacquainted with these Flights. I assure him I was, 'till then, an utter Stranger to them. As to the Roman Church not excepting against them, if he means their being condemned by a general Council, they have no Relation to Discipline or Doctrine; the only Subjects on which a Council proceeds. It would be as reasonable to require a Convocation to condemn Dr *Adam Littleton* for applying the Terms *Diva Majestas* and *Numen* to *K. Ch. II.* in his Dedication to his *Dilectory*, and yet these Terms are no where excepted against by any Protestant Church

Constr. As to Pope Nicholas's fine Reasoning, it shall be allow'd as absurd as the Writer pleases, but will do him no Service.

(2) It became the Lord, &c. *The Gentleman could not be so unguarded in his Expression to say, what it became God to do. The Company will do the catholic Gentleman the Justice to own he answered more regular and distinct than here represented—and why is not the Public informed that he quoted from Luke viii. 30. Unto you it is given to know the Mysteries of the Kingdom of God; but to others (I speak) in Parables, and Mark v. 34. When they were alone he expounded all Things to his Disciples. I ask'd, therefore, Whether it was probable, that our Lord, when alone with his Apostles, and on some Point of quiting them, would have spoken to them in a figurative or metaphorical Sense, without the least Hint of an Explanation?—to which an direct Answer was given.*

(3) Real Passover, &c. *A notable Discovery what was the real Passover, and truly worthy a Dr in Divinity! But the eating the Paschal Lamb was originally an Institution only of the bare Memorial of it, and was as truly the Lord's Passover in aftertimes as at the first Institution. What then is this to the Purpose, when the Dispute is, Whether the Eucharist be a bare Memorial or Figure of Christ's Death or Body?*

(4) *Still their Senses were deceived, 'till corrected by Revelation? they saw nothing but a Dove.*

(5) *Something like a Triumph.] The Reader will be apt to think there was some Room for it, even according to their own account.*

(6) *There would have been no need of this Interruption or Appeal, had the Chairman (as was said) performed his Office very well.*

From the Prompter, Numb. 58.

Hoc volo, sic Jubeo; sit pro ratione Voluntas. It must be so;—It shall be so, my Dear, but still May I not ask your Reason? Yes. My Will. Juv.

I Was interrupted, the other Day, by a Visit from a Friend, who has been about four Months a Widower. As he loved his Wife with extreme Fondness, any Advice that tended towards persuading him to forget her, tho' accompanied with that very strong Argument, that neither Tears, nor Grief, can recall the Dead, was looked upon as proceeding from Insensibility, or Ill-nature. I therefore resolved to abstain from giving him any, 'till his Grief should have tired itself out, well-knowing, that it is impossible for any violent Grief to continue long.

When I found my Friend a little easier, and that, of himself, he began the Discourse about his Wife, I ventured to desire him (in order to make him still less regret her Loss) to recollect some Passages of his Life, in which he had passed some uneasy Moments with her.

"I see, interrupted my Friend, you are endeavouring to make her Loss lighter to me, by fixing my Attention only to the disagreeable Side of the Medal; but, believe me, Sir Lionel, if I was to turn the other Side, and

please my Mind with a Review of the Happiness I enjoyed with her, all that you could alledge would signify nothing; I could with Pleasure bear still more from her, still to enjoy her lov'd Society. If I was not completely happy with her, it was owing to my own Misconduct in the Beginning of our Marriage. I married her, you know, for Love.

My Passion was so strong, that I thought I never could express enough to her. I did not stay 'till she liked any Thing; I prevented her Wishes, by founding her Inclinations. This produced in her at first a quick Sense of Gratitude, and an Increase of Tenderness. Ah! Friend, was I to describe to you the happy Hours I have enjoy'd in the Contemplation of her Love to me, (for I have so much Delicacy in my Nature, that 'tis not the Love I feel that can make me happy, but the Return of Love from the Object beloved) I should almost run mad with the Recollection. How

superior to all the Pleasures that are so eagerly pursued by the rest of Mankind, did I think an Hour past in her Company, when Expressions of Passion, such as our Union authorized, used to drop from her Tongue, and her Looks confirm'd their tender Meaning! My Friends and Relations still shared my Company, and were still grafted in my Esteem—

But the Satisfaction they afforded me was not so intimate to my Mind, as it used to be—My Wife took such full Possession of me, that nothing else really touch'd me. I enjoy'd all the Pleasures the Town and Country afford, with eager Appetite, provided she shared them with me; and I thought nothing a Sacrifice that she desired of me: Nay, if any Desire of hers appeared at first unreasonable, and was in truth so, I sought Reasons to justify her, and never failed to find them. You, as being my first Acquaintance in the World, and my Senior, took a Privilege, very frequently, to endeavour to put a Reins on my fond Passion, by setting before my Eyes the ill Consequences of a

Husband's having no will as all of his own. You have often represented to me, that being in full Possession of the Woman I loved, and being tenderly belov'd by her, I might (if I did not let it go too far) without any wise alarming her, work upon that Tenderness to my own Advantage, and make it the Source of perpetual Happiness to us both. It would (said you) restrain her Actions from every thing she knew was disagreeable to you, and, by that Means, add a double Grace to every thing she should do. I neglected your Advice, which she followed. Thus that which would have made us both happy, rightly followed, proved a gnawing Worm in my Breast, that prey'd upon my Peace of Mind, and, by being concealed from the Knowledge of others,

increased my Uneasiness.

After she had established her Empire over me, by the Means of that Fondness which she too plainly perceived, she did not stick so close to that becoming Modesty of fearful Duty, but began by thwarting me in little Trifles, which I did not at first take Notice of.

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"till, by a Repetition not in the least guarded, they grew remarkable to me, and I found, tho' a Thing was known to be disagreeable to me, it was nevertheless put in Practice, without any Concern that it was so.

My Eyes began to be a little open; but I foolishly thought, 'twas beneath a Man of Sense to contradict a Woman in such Trifles, where little Humours on her Side were only to be gratified, and was so *wrong-headed*, as to feel a Satisfaction in seeing her so *cheaply* *pleased*.

These Trifles, by Degrees, grew a little more serious, and I had some *grave Conversations* with her, in which she always got the better. *This, tho' it did not weaken the Love and Friendship I had for her, made me in some Moments turn my Eyes from her, and frequently go out to pay a very disagreeable Visit, or to a Play, when I had much rather have staid at Home.*

She either did not, or seemed not to see this small Change in me, but went on, still rising in her Demands, 'till she quite disoblinded me, by insisting, without any Reason, on something disadvantageous to a Person with whom I had from my Infancy lived, and who next to her, was dearest to me in the World.

It would be tiring your Patience, to recapitulate all that pass on that Occasion. You was Witness to it, and banish'd my House for a considerable Time, for daring to advise me to join the *Husband to the Lover*.

My Wife having carried her Point, and established her Empire over me, used all the endearing Methods (she had before so successfully employ'd) to make me *happy*. I had Prudence enough to make her believe I was so, or perhaps my Love was so rooted, that nothing could shake it, and I loved her in spite of *Discontent*. This however I know, that my Happiness, which used to be pure, received an *Alloy* from that Incident, which it never got free from after. My Wife, like Lady Townly, had *squeezed too much of the Sower in it for my Palate*. There were Times in which I look'd upon her with Indifference, and even Displeasure. Tho' I still loved her fondly, I was sensible of the mean Figure I made. A Consciousness, that I had not that reasonable Superiority every Husband should have, followed me every-where, and created an *Uneasiness*, which not only dulled the Edge of Inclination, but turned it in favour of my Friends, who, in Proportion as my Wife alienated herself from me, grew nearer and more intimate to me. *But this was still a distracted State of Mind, no ways Productive of the Serenity of Happiness.* In short, it was in the Power of my Wife to have made me the happiest of Men, had she not made it a Point between us, *Who should yield?* Tho' I cannot help thinking that a Happiness now, since, if she had been, as I could have wish'd her, I could never have survived her Loss; or, if I had, should have been ever miserable."

My Friend's Discourse left me full of Re-

flections about *Misconducts* in the married State.

The Plea of the Husband, who, thro' one or other of these Reasons, throws the Reins quite over his Wife's Neck, is, *I must have Peace at Home; it is my Interest to have every thing easy where I sit the Seat of my Happiness*. From which ill-understood *Positivum* it results, that the *weak* Husband is rendered ridiculous and contemptible in the World, and the Man of Sense *staid Abroad, and uneasy at Home*.

*That Peace should be at Home, and that the Seat of Happiness should be the Seat of Quiet, I agree; but it is not equally the Interest of the Wife that it should be so? And much more her's than the Husband's, to use the Means to attain it, since any Exalt in which the World can be a Judge between a married Pair, where the Husband is known to be a Man of Sense and Good-nature, is always to the Disadvantage of the Wife. It is therefore an ill-judg'd Principle in a Husband, to have no Will of his own, for fear of interrupting his Domestic Happiness; and he that sets out with it, lays the Foundation of his own Misery, and it is a very false one in the Wife, to make it a Misery. How prettily, in the Reconciliation Scene between My Lord and Lady Townly, does the reproach him for being the Cause of her *Egerness*, thro' too much *Fondness* and *Indulgence*! How true on the Theatre of the World!*

It is said, That it is harder to govern a Fool than a Man of Sense. The Reason is plain—The Fool can feel no *Passion* with *Sentiment*, the Man of Sense *none* without it: The Fool therefore has no *Type* but *Will*, the Man of Sense *none* in *Will*. Hence bad Wives *flatter Fools, and tyrannize over Men of Sense*.—A monstrous Abuse of kind *Usage*!

I shall therefore conclude, with recommending *Reason* as a *Rule* for *Husbands* to curb their *Wives* Will, instead of *Fondness* as a *Measure* for their *Compliance*. P.

The Prompter, No. 61.

THE Dialogue in *Prompter* No. 25, between *Socrates* and *Theodotis* is a *Curtizan* (See p. 88.) has occasion'd a Letter to Sir *Lionel Broomstick* from a *Theodotis* in *Covent-Garden*, who tells him how much she had improved by the Instructions given in that Paper to gain Lovers by Art and Beauty, in Imitation of her *Athenian* Predecessor she had form'd a Society out of them, all her *Lovers* (not being *Rivals*, her unanimously contributing to her *Maintenance*. She has her particular Friends, whom she calls her *Revenue*, and divides into Flocks of Sheep and Oxen. It gives her infinite Satisfaction to see with what *Affiduity* the Latter follow the *Plough*. Her Sheep furnish her with a large Quantity of *Wool*, with which she cloaths herself. These are such innocent, harmless Creatures, that, tho' they see the *Knife* at their *Throats*, they suspect no *Harm*. She does not observe a regular

Regular Time of the Year for showing them, but does it as her Necessities require, by means they are kept all the Year round pretty close shorn: But they never complain. It happens, the owns, a little unluckily sometimes, that a scabby Sheep gets in, and spoils the whole Flock: But as it is Neighbour's Fare, they never grumble.

She concludes with an Invitation to the Prompter to pay her a Visit, for which the Example of *Socrates* will excuse him.

The Prompter was at first, very much divided in himself, whether he should accept this Invitation or not. At length he pitch'd on his Kinsman Mr *Bruff*. Tim accepted the the Embassy and drove away with joy. He return'd in a Couple of Hours, all in Raptures. "Is it possible, said he, that with such enchanting Beauty she can persuade that Crowd of Lovers to see another enjoy her Charms without repining?—And yet she does—I saw it—was the happy Example myself."—He was going on, but his Narrative growing a little too lively, (says the Prompter) I stop his Mouth.

About 5 or 6 Days after Mr *Bruff* came to me with a very dejected Countenance, and a — Rat you Knight, why did you send me on such an Embassy?—A Plague take your Theorists and her Flocks. By the Drift of his Discourse it seem'd he had unfortunately taken the Time when some scabby Sheep had step'd in among the Flock, and was sufficiently punished for turning a Limited Commission into full Powers, without Authority.

The Prompter. No. 60.

A Friend of Mr *W. Bond* having translated the Tragedy of *Zara* purposely that it might be acted for his Benefit (a Scene of see V. 3. p. 261.) he did about a Years ago, offer it to the Managers of the Theatre, who kept him ever since, till very lately, in Suspence, when he understood from other Hands, that they decline all Tragedies in general, the Taste of the Age not being turn'd for them. Mr *Bond* therefore, got some private Friends to act it for his Benefit at the Great Room in *Terk Buildings*, himself undertaking the Part of *Lusignan*, which he perform'd the first Night only, for being in a weak Condition, he fainted on the Stage, was carried Home in his Chair, and died next Morning.

His particular Friend acted the Part of *Osman*, and the next Night took that likewise of *Lusignan*, and on this Occasion compos'd and spoke the following Prologue. Mr *Bond's* Death not being known then, but hourly expected.

HE, whose wife's service did my help engage,
(Nor actor I—nor studious of the stage!)

† But notwithstanding this Opinion and Consent of the Managers of the Theatre, the Author of the Prompter remarks, that this Tragedy was receiv'd with universal applause, and believes our professed Actors would not have perform'd it so well.

To aid whose purpose, and support whose cause,
This scene (unacted to our *Zara*!) draws:
To-night, by sickness, from this presence, held;
Mourns his weak will, to want of power, repell'd.—
Willing to please—and struggling to succeed,
He's gone, from acting death, to die, indeed!
Exhausted spirits, urging on decay,
Wasted his strength, and wore his life away.
Till, from the stage, to his last bed confin'd,
He left us.—But, he left his thanks behind.
Living, he owes his gratitude your due:
And—if he dies,—in death, he blesses you.

For the mean while,—who can, but, what I can,
To *Osman's* weight, is added *Lusignan*:—
Two parts, at once!—that height, I fear to scale!
When'd he were here, to charm!—for, I shall fail.—
Musick was his:—But, now, by woes oppress'd,
Sad nightingale! the thorn, is at his breast.
His suffering virtue, His undue distress!
Learning, unprov'd!—afflicted manliness!
Sickness, and pain, with patience holding strife!
Wrestling with moris, and disappointing life!
These are pretensions, which must, here, prevail:
And touch your generous hearts—beware I fail.

The Prompter then gives us another Prologue, wrote and spoken by the same Gentleman (not now 20 Years of Age) several Years ago for the Benefit of Mr *Bond*, at one of the Theatres, which he chuses to insert, as it conveys some useful Lessons to the Actors as well as to the Audience, which he had before enforced, and intends to consider again.

Summon'd by friendship, I to night appear,
When friendship summons, all the virtues hear:

Friends bear such sovereign power to task the heart,

We must obey 'em, tho' we want the art;
And, hence, it falls, this evening, to my share,
To play the fool in publick, tho' no player.

Think me not thence, left fit, the business, here
Is but plain nature, Merit, the smile, and tear:
From truth, not time, the Actor takes his name,
And length of practice gives him boldness claim;
Eyes, would the oldest mistress be the toast:

And wives, who plague you length, please you most.

Young, and untaught, by practice, I'll suppose
He best knows passion, who, by nature, knows:
That 'tis an actor's task, to trace her, well,
And, imitating none, himself excel.

Search his own bosom, copy from within,
Force your attention, and your passions win;
Then, would the stage, of no neglect complain,
But love, and grief, and pity, charm of aim.

But, were there plays like me, who, void of art,
Felt not the anguish, that inspires their part,
What ill-judg'd rantings would I unlearn distress,
With weak varieties of wild excess!

Among such plays, methinks, I can I could
shine,

Strike our new walks, and charm with no design!
Now!—in big sounds, I'd bowl away, to fame,
And nod, and sink, and lumber, into name,
From side, to side, now, with enormous swing,
Pd leave on masses, and pull the king.

Dispensation? If not, we are at Liberty to decline it.

9. A Single Man lives for his own Sake; a married Person seems to drag on Life for the sake of the Community. I honour married Men, admire the happy, and do not despise the unhappy, as they are all good Members of the Republic.

10. If any one has a Desire for Matrimony, he is not to be blamed; because, as before observed, it is founded on the Law of Nature, &c. yet Circumspection is absolutely necessary before he enters into that State; which, like the Eastern People, he be fonder of Slavery, than of Liberty.

11. It is a general Observation, that the Fondness of married People dwindles by degrees into Neglect, and often descends lower. I believe the Reason is, People discover only by Degrees, who they are joined to. I remember a Person who used to say, A Man often courts an Angel, and weds a Devil.

12. The Prospect we have of Matrimony, is much like a View from the Top of one Hill to another: Our Eyes are apt to pass over the Vale between ~~unobserved~~.

13. The best Man or Woman makes a tolerable Comfort; the Indifferent, a bad one: What then must the Bad ones of either Sex make? 'Tis too true a Saying, that a good Man or Woman is hard to be met with: But we much seldom find a good Husband or Wife.

14. Matrimony is the Base of Friendship: Each Party is jealous of the other's Friends, and they are the first Pleasures that must be sacrificed to Certain-peace.

15. After Marriage, a Man degenerates from himself, if he continue Conversation, he grows a Scot; if not, he becomes morose, worldly, &c. This is not indeed always true; for some People grow more polite after Marriage, than before: There is no general Rule without Exceptions.

16. A married Man doubles his Care, and yet is but Half himself.

17. Married People say, We have Partners to bear half our Cares. But they do not consider, that they at the same Time are to bear half their Spouses' Troubles: Nay each generally bears the whole Troubles of both; I am sure, if they are good for any thing, they do. Nor do these Advocates for Matrimony consider, that Marriage propagates ~~as well as Children~~

18. A happy married Life, generally speaking, is an easy Captivity. Thus his look'd upon as a Happiness to have light Irons in Newgate.

19. Marriage is in some respect like Death: 'Tis unknown to us 'till we have tried it, and then it is too late to repent.

20. If a Man is agreeable to himself, and to his Wife; and his Wife be of the same temper, and each strive always to make the other happy; then is Marriage a Blessing, and then only. See p. 669. p. 594.

The Old IBHig, June 19, No. 15.

Mr Foster's Defence of his Sermon on Heresy.

'TIS generally allow'd to be a good Rule in interpreting Scripture and all Writings whatever, to take Words and Phrases in their most proper and usual Signification; unless when the Expressions are figurative, or the common and obvious Sense is inconsistent with the Author's known Character, with his Sentiments clearly and fully expressed in other Passages, and with the Nature and Design of the Argument which he is pursuing. When therefore 'tis said, that a *Heretic is Self-condemned*, I understood the Proposition in its most natural Meaning, and explained it thus; that he is one, who maintains and propagates a false Doctrine, against his inward Lights and Consciences; either from a Principle of Vanity, and to make himself considerable as the Head and Leader of a Sect; or to serve the Purposes of his Ambition, Covetousness, and Sensuality. And the Miscellaneous Letter-writer has been so very unfortunate, as to offer a parallel Text, in St Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in order to destroy this Interpretation, which is the strongest Confirmation and Support of it; "For 'tis absolutely impossible that he who judgeth another, and doth the same Thing for which he judgeth him," should be any thing less than a deliberate, cool, presumptuous Offender, who knows himself to be in the Wrong.—He that teaches the Immorality of Theft, and yet is a Thief himself, (which is the Apostle's own Instance) acts directly against the Dictates of his Conscience; and his Error cannot lie in his Understanding, but must be entirely wilful.—This may shew the World, what a modest and fervent Adversary I have to deal with; who, when he is most confident, is furnishing Weapons against his own Cause; indeed

1 and

asily see, why the Account, which given of Heresy, should alarm *of* and turbulent Priests:—Their *is in danger*, and the Foundations is tyrannical Dominion over the an World are shaken by it.

Matter being brought to this Issue, it fairly look upon myself as *dis* from the Controversy; since it is entirely between St. Paul and *fellanist*. But tho' it may justly be ied, that, in a Christian Country, *l's* Authority will have the greater t, and carry the Point in *his* Fa- and upon this Account, a *formal* e of him may seem unnecessary; : of Respect to the Memory of this t Apostle, this great Master of ing, and strenuous Assertor of the ies of the Christian People; I shall ake to vindicate *his* Account of He- against the *Cavils* and *Exceptions* this Writer hath made to it.

true State of the Case is this. St reore an Epistle to *Titus*; and a- other excellent Rules which he pre- for his Conduct, gave him this, g to Heretics: *A Man that is an*, after the *first* and *second* Admon- iect; knowing, that he that is *sch* erted, and *flaweth*, being condemn- himself. Now as this Epistle was d to *Titus* only, it will be a suffi- cience of the *Writer's* Character, if e capable of following the Advice ed in it. Let us suppose then, that ric is one that *knowingly* espouses doctrine; a Man who had the Gift *uning Spirits*, which it cannot be d, that so eminent a Person as *Th*s destitute of, might certainly *know* *tinguish* Heretics, and consequen- ly with *every Part* of the *Apostle*- irection. And if none but those, re endued with this *preternatural* ment, are fit to *decide* in Cases of ; this is no Reflection on St. Paul, is never asserted the contrary; but ld correct and restrain the *insolence* ra, in pretending to a Power which re not *entitled* to; and which ne- ie Nature of *the Thing itself*, nor a rescribed to a particular Person, *m*- ly enlighten'd, and possessed of ex- mory Abilities, give them the least- l to claim.

Letter-writer, however, is very of the sacred *Rights* and *Preroga*- : "the Successors of *Titus*, and of urch Governor;" and thinks that t be equally concerned to *enforce*

this apostolical Order, as *Titus* himself was.—But St. Paul says not a Syllable, nor drops the least *dis* Hint, about this same Church Governor, and *these* Successors of *Titus*; who, in this Place, are : *more* Dream of the fanatical *Miscellanist*.—

If the Epistle had been inscribed to *Titus*, and all the Christian Priests, who should claim from *him*, or the *Apostles*, in suc- ceeding Ages of the Church; there would then have been some *plausible* Shew of Reason, for paraphrasing the Rule which relates to Heretics in the *Miscellany* Style. "Be sure to *admonish* a Man, who *know*- ingly teaches false Doctrine, *i. e.* whom you are not able to find out; and if this Man, of whom you cannot take Cogni- zance, persists, then be sure to reject him."

But as 'tis the *spurious* Interpolation of the Terms, Church Governor, and Successors of *Titus*, that causes all this Appearance of Confusion and Inconsistency; it must be wholly charged on the *Ignorance* or im- pertinent *Officiousness* of the Corruptor of the Text. And the Words of St. Paul, when confined to *Titus*, to whom *about* they were addressed, or extended only to every one of his Successors, who is endued with the same *extraordinary* Accom- plishments, afford this plain and easy Sense. "A Man, who *knowingly* espouses false Doctrines, [whom thou art capable of distinguishing from others, by Means of thy *supernatural* Discernment] after the *first* and *second* Admonitions [for an Er- ror that is *willful*, and which he has it en- tirely in his own Power to reform] reject."

As it appears, not only in this Instance, but in several others, that an *arrogant* Conceit of an *imaginary* Succession from *Titus*, and the *Apostles*, turns the Brains of *giddy* Ecclesiastics, and swells 'em with Pride and Presumption; a thinking Man will naturally ask himself, What Foun- dation there is for their *assuming* these *boasted* Characters, on which they have erected a *pretended* Spiritual Power, op- pressive to Conscience, and dangerous to Civil Government. The Gospel is the Charter from which they *ought* to claim:—But has that ever mentioned the *Successors* of *Titus*, *Peter*, or *Paul*? Has it specified and described their *Offices*, and *Powers*? Has it taught the *Ministers* of the Christian Church to *distinguish* them- selves by such Characters?—If so, it must be easy for them to produce their *Commission*.—But if they build on the Authority of *Fathers*, and *Councils*; on *bold* Presumptions; and *lame* Consequen- ces from *twisted* and *perverted* Texts; by

which they may as easily prove themselves to be the Successors of *Aaron* or *Mahbise-dac*: They ought not to be surpriz'd, if they are charged with introducing a *strange* Language into the Church, unknown to the *apostolic* Age; and with *Rashness* and *Vanity*, in advancing *senseless* and *arbitrary* Pretensions, that have no Foundation, either in Reason, or reveal'd Religion. But allowing that the Priesthood are the *Successors* of *Titus* and *Peter*:—"To what do they succeed?"—It will, without doubt, be answered, To the *Instruction* and *Government* of the Church.—And have they *all* the *Qualifications* for these Offices? Have they equal *Authority* to instruct, and the same *Prerogatives* of Government, that, 'tis suppos'd, *Titus* and the Apostles had? If not, the latter might be *qualified* and *commissioned* to do many Things, even with respect to Church *Order* and *Discipline*, in which it would be ridiculous for our Modern Clergy to attempt to imitate them; and if every *past* and *forward* Priest should take upon him to *decide* *peremptorily* in Points of Heresy, merely because *Titus* was directed to do it, who had a *miraculous* illumination, and *extraordinary* Assistances, he must be a just Object of *Pity* and *Contempt*.

Nothing is more difficult than to frame a *consistent* Scheme of Falshood. Some Part of the Truth, which is either too *self-evident* to be suppressed, or *unwarily* allow'd, frequently overturns the whole Fabric, which they have *laboriously* rais'd. Thus the *Miscellany* Letter-Writer, has, by one *imprudent* Concession, involved himself in the very same Difficulties, that he urges against *St Paul's* Account of Heresy. It seems, even in his Opinion, that "the Imputation of Sin to an Heretic, is an Argument that he errs *wilfully*, or that his Mistake is *voluntary*, because there can be no *formal Sin*, without some Obliquity of the Will."—Now how can the Church Governor know, when a Mistake is *voluntary*, and when *involuntary*?—And whether he who is so well acquainted with the *Hearts* of Man, as to be able to determine that they err *wilfully*, may not determine with equal Certainty and Ease, that they err *knowingly*? I leave the *Miscellanist* to get out of this *Labyrinth* as he can; for to use his own Paraphrase, with the Variation but of one Word; according to his Notion of Heresy, *St Paul's* Rule which he gives to the Church Governor will run thus; "Be sure to *admonish* a Man who *wilfully*

teaches false Doctrine, *i. e.* whom you are not able to find out; and if this Man, of whom you cannot take Cognizance, persists, then be sure to *reject* him."

A Should it be said, that a Person is known to be a Heretic, or one *wilfully* erroneous, "by his openly espousing false Doctrine;" I must then ask, Who is to be the Judge of what is false Doctrine? If the Church Governor, as it must be on the *Miscellany* Scheme, because he is appointed both to *admonish*, and *reject*,—Behold at length the whole *Mystery* unravelled:—And let *Englishmen* and *Protestants* take notice, with what Views such Notions of Heresy are industriously and warmly propagated, *viz.* to establish an *enormous* and *enslaving* Power in the *Hierarchy*, and subject the Consciences and Faith of Christians to Priestly *Inquisition*, and *Censure*.—The Church Governor alone must determine what is false Doctrine;—And what can the most *impetuous* and *designing* Ecclesiastics desire beyond this?—Unless they would engross the whole *Civil* Power likewise, and make the *Dotage* of the World resemble the State of it in its *Infancy*, when the same Persons were both *Kings* and *Priests*.

Nothing more is necessary to be added, but that the Notion of Heresy, which the *Miscellany* Writer inculcates, as if it consisted in an open *Espousal* of false Doctrine, is *absurd*, *self-contradictory*, and *Miscellaneous*.—"Tis *absurd* and *self-contradictory*, because if there are any Cases, in which a Man may err *involuntary*, or from *invincible* Ignorance, think it his Duty to *propagate* his Mistake, such an open *Espousal* of false Doctrine cannot be Heresy, which, by this Writer's own Confession, includes *wilful* Error; it can't be Heresy, unless *Virtue* and *Honesty* itself may be rank'd with *Adultery*, *Murder*, and other *capital* Vices. Such a Scheme, therefore, is *wild* and *impious*, dishonourable to God, and subversive of Morality..

—It is likewise, of *pernicious* Consequence, and tends to fill the Church with eternal *Discord* and *Confusion*: for if Heresy be an open *Espousal* of false Doctrine; and if both Church-Governors, and private Christians, in every Nation, must think those Opinions to be *false*, which are contrary to their own; and those *false* Opinions to be *heretical*, which are publicly professed and vindicated; there can no longer be any Remains of *Peace* and *Harmony* in the Christian Church, but the Members of it will be always *reviling*, and *persecuting* each other: And

by this Extravagance, and mad Zeal, Religion will be disgraced, the Laity oppressed, and factious Priests be the only Gainers.
J. FOSTER.

The Craftsman. June 21. N^o. 461.

SIR, Norwich, June 9, 1735.

A Book intitled *the Case of the Sinking Fund*, &c. lately come down among us, gives every true Lover of his Country no small Uneasiness to find our domestic Concerns in such an unhappy Situation, at this critical Conjunction of Affairs abroad. However, we hope there are some Resources still upon any great Emergency, tho' Gentlemen in the Country cannot pretend to guess where.

But We are a little surprized at one Passage in this Treatise, where it seems to be admitted, "That the *Mock Patriots* (as the Considerer calls all Gentlemen in the Opposition) have not yet been able to prevail within Doors, tho' They have sufficiently carried their Point without."—Whereas We received repeated Advice that these Gentlemen had actually prevailed within Doors, as well as without, in several great Points; and I assure You, We began to drink their Healths by the Name of the Majority. Nay, We even think ourselves obliged to Them for our Deliverance, this Year, from a Vote of Credit, with which we were strongly threatened in the Considerations; and if They should be able to make any farther Advances next Session, We may expect some other good Things from Them, at least, that They will not endeavour, like some other Persons, to debauch the Minds of the People with *flimsy and corrupt Principles*, nor to drain their Pockets by wild and unnecessary Expenses; since nothing but the most rigorous Frugality can ever ease us of our present Burthens, even in Times of Peace; and much more, if We should be involved in the present destructive War.

I shall not enter into the Dispute how, and by whose Means, Europe hath been embroiled in this Manner; but it is certainly very ridiculous in those, who have had the sole Management of Affairs for many Years past, to call upon Gentlemen, whom they have kept as much as possibly in the Dark, for their Advice; or to expect that they should declare themselves as to what is proper to be done, in such a dark and confused State of Things. The Course of Time hath, indeed, brought many Secrets to Light; but no body can suppose that all the Motives and Causes of

the present Distractions, that all the secret Negotiations, Engagements and Pretensions of the different Powers of Europe are fully laid open; and yet without knowing these, it is impossible to form a competent Judgment of the Nature of the Case, or to prescribe a proper Remedy.

But one Thing We all know; that a War cannot be carried on without great Sums of Money, and that we are already too far exhausted with Debts and Taxes. The whole Produce of the Sinking Fund hath been taken these last two Years for the current Service, in Times of Peace; and it appears in the Book before-mentioned that the most substantial Part of it, which arose from the several Reductions of Interest, is mortgaged out; that it consists, at present, of little more than the Increase of Duties, since the last War; and that great Part of it will probably fall off again by engaging in another; so that the Payment of the publick Debts hath not only been delay'd, contrary to the original Intention of the Sinking Fund, and the strictest Appropriations of former Parliaments; but even the Sinking Fund itself will raise no considerable Sums towards the Support of a War, should it be thought proper to apply it to that Service. I do not speak this with any Design of insinuating that we are not able to defend ourselves, in Case of Necessity; but only to shew the melancholy Situation of Affairs, and what an urgent Occasion there is for Oeconomy and good Management.

I cannot reflect upon this Subject, without admiring the Modesty of some Persons, who affect to talk and write about a War with as much Ease, as if our Funds were at Liberty, and there was nothing farther to be considered than whether it be expedient, or not. That, indeed, is a very material Question; but not the only one, in the present Case. It is certainly our Interest to take Care, that the Balance of Europe be not destroyed; and I heartily wish that the same Persons, who now seem to be preparing the Nation for a War, had reasoned in this Manner before Things were carried to such an Height, and it was in our Power to prevent it, with little or no Expence. Had the Balance of Power been duly considered but a few Years ago, the House of Bourbon (by which I mean all the Branches of it) would not have been able to play their Game so successfully as they have lately done; nor would the Emperor have been reduced to those extreme Difficulties, in which We now see him; and of which he

complains so pathetically in a *Memorial* lately published.

The *Effect* naturally produces an Enquiry into the *Cause*; and, without knowing the *Cause*, all *Remedies* are mere Quackery and Guess-work; but where there is a *Complication of Diseases*, the best Physicians are at a Loss, especially, if the Patient hath been in *bad Hands* before. Here therefore the *Considerer* may triumph again, and tell us, with his usual Decency, that the *Dilemma* is his; for he may safely defy all the *Mock-Patriots* to lay their Heads together, and say, *what is proper to be done in this critical Conjunction*. Nay, let even those *real Patriots*, who have negotiated us into this *blessed Condition*, do it if they can. Let them tell us whether *Peace*, or *War*, be most excusable; if *Peace*, how it is to be obtained, upon honourable and advantageous Terms; if *War*, how it is to be supported with that Degree of Vigour, which the present Occasion seems to require. It behoves the *Considerer*, at least, to shew that our Affairs are in a much better Condition at home, than they have been lately represented; or, in other Words, to give us a Reply to the *Cafe of the Sinking Fund*.

I remember, when the *Considerations* were first published, you were called upon for an *Answer*, and you immediately gave us Notice it was then preparing for the Press. Now, I think the *Considerer* ought to be called upon in the same Manner, and I should be glad to know whether we are to expect an *Answer* and in what Time. I hope it will be at least a Month or two before *Christmas*, that the *Cafe-Writer* may have Time to reply, before the *Parliament* meets.

Indeed, We have already had some Remarks upon *this Piece* (See p. 285.) but They consist either of *Railing*, or such low *Procurication*, as deserves no Notice. Besides none of their Writers say one Word about the *Bank Contract*; tho' it contains such a Charge against their *Patron*, as seems to have fix'd the Attention of the whole Kingdom. *This Point* depends but on one *plain Fact*, and therefore, Mr *D'Amers*, I desire You to put the two following Questions.

1. Whether the *hon. Gentleman*, concern'd in this Dispute, was not at a Meeting of a *Committee of the Directors* of the Bank of England, and a *Committee of the Directors of the South-Sea Company*, on Friday, Sept. 23, 1720?

2. Whether He did not then draw up the *Contract*, published in the *Cafe of the*

Sinking Fund, between the *two Companies*?

The *Considerer* positively asserts, that the *hon. Gentleman* was never at any other Meeting with the said Companies than That on Sept. 19; nor ever drew up any other Paper between Them than that *imperfect Draught*, which He hath produc'd. (See p. 244 G.) But the *Cafe-writer* tells us that the *original Contract*, as He hath published it, was then actually lying before Him, in the *hon. Gentleman's own Hand-Writing*; from whence I conclude, that it is still ready to be produc'd, if Occasion should require.

The *Considerer* cannot pretend that He only mistook one Day for another, because He takes particular Notice of the Meeting on the 13d, as well as of That on the 19th, and even gives us the Heads of the *true Bank Contract*, which He calls a *Proposal* only; but he is oblig'd to confess that it was confirm'd, the very next Day by a *Court of Directors of the Bank*. This, I say, could not be a *Mistake*, because it is impossible to suppose that any Man could forget whether He was present on so memorable an Occasion, or drew up a *Contract*, in which almost four Millions of *Bank Stock* were concern'd.

It is therefore incumbent on the *Considerer* (who seems to be the *hon. Gentleman* Himself) to give some Answer to *this Charge*, either by *confessing*, or *denying* it. If He *confesses* it, what will He say for having published *such a Falshood*? If He *denies* it, the Matter may be brought to a short Issue, by producing the *Original*, and appealing to several Gentlemen of the *Committee*, who are still living.

You are therefore desired to insist upon an Answer to *this Point*; and if the *hon. Gentleman* should pass it over in Silence, He must submit to the just Censure of the *Cafe-Writer*, with which I shall conclude.

"Can You imagine that the Publick will not resent such a *gross Imposition* upon them, and call your *Veracity* equally in Question, as to other Matters? Lastly how can You expect that a *British Parliament* should, for the future, give any Credit to your most solemn Declaration and Assertions, upon Points of the highest Consequence to the Welfare of the whole Nation, when They see such a shameless Disregard to *Truth* and common Decency, in this Particular?

I am SIR, &c.

The following ANSWER of Don JOSEPH PATINHO, Prime Minister of Spain, to Mr KEENE the British Minister, discovers so much of the Temper and Policy of that Court, that we judg'd it no disagreeable Entertainment to our political Readers.

S I R,

I Have given the King the Account you was pleas'd to communicate to me, of the Resolution his Britannick Majesty has taken of sending a powerful Squadron to Lisbon to guard that Coast from Insults, to secure the *Brasil* Fleet, in which his Subjects have, as 'tis said, so much Interest, and to protect their Commerce, declaring at the same time his upright Intentions, and that the Fleet was sent with no other Views, and not in the least to enable or encourage the King of Portugal to begin Hostilities, and engaging his Royal Word, that far from fomenting Jealousies, his Desire was, that his Sincerity should be assur'd in the most expressive Terms.

On the unquestionable Faith of such Royal Assurance, the King knows that there is no further room for Suspicion, and agrees that it is a Demonstration more than sufficient to quiet any Apprehension, which the Crisis in which this Resolution was taken might have occasion'd: But as the obliging Answer you lately receiv'd from their Majesties themselves on the Offers you made to them in his Britannick Majesty's Name, makes it clear beyond all doubt, that whatever Resolution had been taken against the King of Portugal, was now suspended; and as this is sufficiently evident to you, without recalling to mind the singular Confidence his Majesty has placed in the Judgment of the King of Great-Britain in the greatest part of his most important Affairs, he has found it absolutely necessary to command me to communicate to you the infinite ill Consequences resulting from the aforesaid Resolution, in prejudice to the Interests of his Majesty's Subjects, to that of all Europe, and against the Publick Tranquillity.

The Flota is sitting out at *Gadiz* for *New-Spain*, to be loaded with the Merchandize of all the Nations in Europe, solely on the Security of the Alliance and Friendship that subsists between Spain and England, and void of any Apprehensions of a Risk or Loss of their Fortunes.

As soon as the Merchants hear, I do not say the Report of the Arrival of the *English* Fleet on the Coast of Portugal, but of the Resolution taken to send it, they will all be alarmed, and every one will endeavour to withdraw his Effects, tho' they are at the same Time so entangled by means of the Loans of Money employ'd in their purchase, that they cannot be return'd; what lamentable Bankruptcy therefore of the principal Mer-

chants, not only of Spain, but also of France Holland, Italy, &c. must inevitably follow, unless they chuse, as a lesser Evil, to delay sending it this Year, and losing thereby those great Gains that support the Traffick of all Europe; nor will the King's assuring the Merchants that his Britannick Majesty's Word is inviolable, nay, if he should even join his own to it, be sufficient; because the greater and the more ostentatious the Expressions may be, the greater will be the Apprehensions their blind Fear will suggest to them; nor will any Persuasion be able to deliver them from the Opinion, that the *English* Fleet is design'd either to hinder their Sailing, or to seize them in their Voyage; nor will it suffice to offer them a Convoy of an equal, or even a greater number of Ships of War, because they will think no Security so good as putting themselves out of the Power of Hazard. I say nothing of the Grief of his Majesty's Subjects, to see the *English* Ships coming into every Port of his Majesty's Dominions with the Liberty his Friendship gives them, and under the Protection of so powerful a Fleet so near them, whilst no Spanish Vessel will venture to Sea for fear of losing its Voyage and Cargo.

What is yet more, these Apprehensions will reach the remotest part of the Spanish West-Indies; nor is it possible to foresee the Resolutions of the People there, when they know that the Voyage of the Flota is either suspended or in Hazard; it is well known to you, Sir, how much Time is necessary to quiet and chastise the Transgressors and Mis-interpreters of Orders, and what Loss the Delay will occasion; but what above all is most to be fear'd, is the Disorders or Accidents that such a new Step may produce, if it should happen that any other Cause should be artfully assign'd for it, besides the one declar'd.

It was the King's Pleasure this should be communicated to you, that laying it before his Britannick Majesty, it may be evident with how much Sincerity his Majesty corresponds with what is insinuated and declar'd by the King of Great-Britain, whose Royal Wisdom shall weigh, whether the Advantage he proposes from the Expedition and Continuance of his Fleet on the Coast of Portugal over-balances the Damage that will follow it, considering chiefly, that after the Acceptance of the Meditation of France, no Hostilities on the Coast or Confines of Portugal are by any means to be apprehended.

To Don Benj. Keene, Don Joseph Patinho.

London Journal, June, 21. No. 833.
A View of the Writers and Writings against the Court.

When I take a View of the Writers against the Court, says Osborne,

I am at a Loss to determine which is greatest, *their Ignorance* of all Argument, *their Insolence* in Assertion, or *their personal Scurrilities*.

Their Arguments consist only in *Sound and Epithet*, *Pacific Fleets!* and *Standing Armies!* But there is no Satyr in this, unless, they can shew, that 'tis unreasonable to have a Fleet without engaging, or an Army without fighting.

Here this Writer enforces several former Arguments, and calls the World to judge, whether he ever wrote in behalf of *Standing Armies*, or a *Corrupt Dependency* of the Parliament? adding, that he only argued for a proper Force for the Defence of the Nation, and endeavour'd to shew the *Nonsense, Absurdity, and Contradiction* of those Writers who assert the *absolute Dependency* of the King upon the Commons to be agreeable to a *Constitutional Independence of the Three Powers of the Legislature*. With the same Nonsense, they have taken it for granted, that all who *serve the Government*, and find their *Interest* in it, are *corrupt*——By Parity of Reason all Men in the World are *corrupt* who find an *Interest* in any Business, Profession or Employment: But, if *disgracing* their Country, libelling the King, Parliament, and all Persons in Power; if *impudent Assertions* against Evidence, or *Lying to serve a Turn*, be Corruption, then are they of the *Opposition* the most corrupt Men in the Kingdom—He then proceeds to a Remark on a Passage in the *Cafe of the Sinking Fund*, the Author of which, says he, has found, that the present *Civil List* Revenue is greater by 100,000*l.* a Year, than was ever granted by Parliament since the *Revolution*: And so it may, says Osborne, and yet not be *unjust* or *unreasonable*; for the present Royal Family is vastly more numerous than any since the *Revolution*.

But what they triumph upon is, that the 36,000*l.* per Annum, of Pensions, granted by his Majesty's Predecessors, which used to be paid out of the *Civil List*, is now paid out of the *Sinking Fund*; and this, they say, was effected by the *Magick Art* of the Minister, who *foisted a Clause* into a Bill, without any previous *Motion, Leave or Instruction*. What a *Conjuror* is the Minister! If this was true, what Reproach does it reflect upon the *House*, upon the *Patriot himself*, and his *virtuous, watchful Minority*, as well as the *corrupt, implicit Majority*, to suffer such a Clause to be *stole in while they slept*.

Let us hear what the Author of the *Considerations* says of it,

"I desire to know, says he, whether the Clause brought in as Part of the Bill, three Times read, committed, and reported with the Bill, is to be thought to have passed the House thro' *Inadvertency only*? Or, whether it was thought so *just and reasonable*, that it would not admit of any Opposition, and in Consequence, passed without any."

This was the Truth of the Case; and it plainly appears from this Gentleman's *Facts and Reasonings* put together "That instead of the *Civil List* taking this Sum of 36,000*l.* unjustly, for a certain Time, from the *Sinking Fund*, the *Sinking Fund* had, for a certain Time, the Benefit of This, to the manifest *Prejudice and Injustice of the Civil List*."

But it would be endless to recount the *Falshoods* which these Men lay down for *Facts* against the Ministry and their Friends.

The *Encomiums* they bestow on themselves are as great as the *Indignities* they throw upon the Friends of the Government: They are, as they dub themselves, *the only Support of the Constitution*, and the *only Friends of Liberty*. No; they are not Friends to Liberty, they mean by *Liberty* an *Exemption from Law*; and they are the *worst Enemies to the Constitution*; for they have taken infinite Pains to *disgrace* it, especially as it is settled since the *Revolution*. But I find we must fight the Battle o'er again. I'm prepared; and will carry it to demonstration, that the *Modern Constitution of England* is infinitely preferable to the *Ancient*. F. Osborne.

Weekly Miscellany, June 21. N^o 131.

IN my Remarks on the Dissenters Sermons at Selters-Hall, (See p. 257 A) I took Notice, says Mr Hooker, That it is the *avowed Principle* of some Dissenters, that if they were in *Power*, they would treat the Members of the Church of England as having *forfeited the natural Right* to a *full and equal Liberty*, or of *standing exempted from incapacitating Laws*, in Consequence of our present *avowed Principle*, that Dissenters may and ought to be *subjected* to them, unless we could give such Evidence of our having *renounced* this Principle as they would accept. To support this I quoted a Passage from Dr Grosvenor (See *ib.*)

The *Old Whig* of June 12, inserts a Letter, in which the Writer says, "I was much concerned to find it hinted by the Writer of the Letter of News in that Paper, and also in another Letter, that Persons openly avowing it as their religious Opinion, that others should

should be deprived of their natural Rights, ought to be under legal Incapacities to prevent their obtaining an oppressive Power."

Whether the Letter-writer and the Old Whig is the same Person is not material, since the Latter has no where *excepted* against either of the Letters hinted at, and neither of 'em could be put in without his *Permission* and *Approbation*. If the Writer means it as a Rebuke to the Old Whig, then the Old Whig condemns the Old Whig, and the consistent Protestant grows inconsistent with himself. But whoever said it, he is not singular in his Opinion: For it has been deliver'd by an eminent Divine among the Dissenters from the Pulpit. And what has made it necessary for them to unsay it? Why, they find they have blab'd out more than is convenient, and would be glad to save Appearances, and silence the Alarm that has been given. But in vain! For if Dr Grosvenor and the News-Writer are right in their Premises, there will be no Possibility of disputing Conclusions with them. 'Tis beyond dispute, that if *disqualifying Laws* are an *Invasion* or *Destruction* of natural Rights, it's for ever justifiable and necessary to keep all out of Power, who *swear* it as their Principle to lay *disqualifying Laws* upon others. For Society was not intended to destroy Men's natural Rights, but to preserve them. But the Letter-writer suggests, that if Dissenters were in Power, they ought not to subject us to *disqualifying Laws*. Very kind truly! But what shews there's no trusting to his Clemency is, that he builds it upon the absurdest Principles; one is, That no mere Opinions can be hurtful to Society, and therefore no Opinion whatsoever can be reasonably the Object of Laws. By mere Opinions I suppose, he means *abstracted* from the natural Influence of such Opinions. If so he knows that if upon a Change of Hands the Members of the Church of England, should, be themselves put under Incapacities by Dissenters; the Dissenters might have it to say, (as we say now) that they are not put under Incapacities merely for their Opinions, but for their Opinions considered as disposed to have such or such Influence upon their Conduct: And if he will persist in it, that (in this View of the Case) it is never right to put Men under Incapacities for their Opinions, let him shew by what Right Papists and Jacobites are put under Incapacities. The Gentleman forelaw the Objection, and has attempted to give an Answer to it. 'I know 'that the Case of the Roman Catholics will 'be the first Objection in every Protestant's 'way. But let them consider, how do the 'Roman Catholics hurt us? Is it by believing in the deifying Power of the Priest, and the Divinity of a transubstantiated Wafer? Is it by any mere Opinions, however sensual and immoral?---Be it so that Pa-

pists are not put under Incapacities for their religious Opinions. If it be true that they are and may be put under Incapacities for their political Opinions, his Maxim, that no Opinion whatsoever can reasonably be the Object of Laws, must fall to the Ground. And is not this true? Are not Jacobites put under disqualifying Laws, because it is their Opinion openly avowed, that his Majesty is not lawful King of these Realms? Are not Papists, because it is their Opinion that the King is subject to a foreign Jurisdiction? And is not all this right? The Gentleman's Way of Reasoning must lead us to say, No. For (says he) it is entirely by their Actions, such as sending abroad Money and Children, and introducing a foreign Jurisdiction, that Papists hurt us; and what hurts Society, that, and that only, is the Object of Laws. Amazing! They are Actions only that actually hurt Society. True. But am I bound to stand to have my Head broke, before I can justify tying up a Man's Hands who I know is prepared to do me the Mischief? Must the Law stay to see Jacobites actually in Arms, before the Law takes Cognizance of Jacobites? To see Papists send away Money and Children, and a foreign Jurisdiction actually introduced, before it takes Cognizance of Papists? Are not Oaths Tests of Opinions, and of Opinions only? And as soon as Mens Opinions, in these Cases, are avowed by their refusing to take the Oaths, when called upon by Authority to do it, do not the disqualifying Laws instantly lay hold of them? and ought they not? Again; he tells us, that 'such as maintain the Principle above mentioned, are indeed improper to be chosen by him to give 'his Consent either to the making Laws, or 'to the altering them; or, in other Words, 'they are very unfit to be trusted by him with 'his Share in the Legislative Authority.'" Here all the Members of the Church of England (so far as the Influence of Dissenters in giving their Votes will go) are excluded from sitting in Parliament. In which, I think, they are in the right. But what then will they please to grant us? Why the Gentleman, it seems, is willing to admit us to a Share in the Executive Power. For his Judgment is, that 'Mens Abilities, and 'their having given evident Proofs of their 'Integrity, are the only Requisites for any 'Officer in the Execution of the Laws. The Reason follows; (which has just as much Wisdom in it, as what you have before heard) because in a well-founded State, every such Officer (be his Opinions what they will) must either faithfully discharge the Duty of his Office, or be punished for his Neglect. To save the Trouble of long Quotations, the Upholder of the Argument is this; That it is of no Consequence to Society of what Opinions Men are who are entrusted with the Power of Ex-

uting Laws; and that if severe Penalties (they are his own Words) were provided against actual Abuses of Power, the Properties and Civil Rights of the Subject would be sufficiently guarded and secured. He instances afterwards in the Case of Papists; and says, 'Let the Laws against their *Abuses* be strictly put in Executions, and we may allow them without the least Hazard to the Community, to believe as many of their Absurdities and Antichristian Doctrines as they are able.' Why Antichristian Doctrines? He should have said Traiterous Doctrines also; for so far his Principles will necessarily carry him. The Gentleman supposes a sufficient Force subsisting in the Kingdom to put the Laws against Papists in Execution; and at present there is a sufficient Force. But what if all, or the better Part of the Poets in the Kingdom were filled with Papists? Who should put the Laws against Papists in Execution then? And may not this come to be the Case, if Men may not be put under Incapacities for their Opinions, and Papists, as so persuaded, be kept out of Power? One may trust a Child with the Answer to this Question. But be there any thing in this Argument, or nothing, (as nothing indeed there is) here is a direct Censure upon the Government for laying Papists under Incapacities; so that if we are to take our Estimate of the general Opinion of Dissenters from what this Man writes, (which I hope we are not) it will be but too visible, that they are ready to play over the old Game, and would throw down all the Fences against Popery, in order to make way for themselves; who, if they were once in Possession of the Power they want, would (I apprehend) very quickly make us sensible, how little they are in earnest in such Pretences as these.

It is worth observing in what Sort the Gentleman concludes his Argument. 'This, I think, amounts to a Demonstration, that the general Rule asserted and urged by the Writer of the Letter before referred to, is not an invariable Rule of Government.' If there be any Truth in the Principles upon which he builds, it can never be a Rule of Government, and the Whole of his Argument amounts to as much. But now it seems it may be a Rule, tho' not an invariable Rule; i. e. it may be a Rule, or not a Rule, as will best serve a Turn. This is knocking down all at once. And if we will not take this as sufficient Warning what we are to expect from these Men, I think we must be quite senseless, or stark blind.

R. HOOKER.

Universal Spectator, June 21. No. 350.

Of the occult Philosophy.

MR Stonecastle, in several of his preceding Papers, has treated on oc-

cult Philosophy. If, says he, I was to say there are People so infatuated, as to spend their whole Lives in obtaining an Intimacy with the imaginary Beings hereafter mentioned, I should be laugh'd at; but I affirm, that in Germany I have convers'd with more than one or two, who have abandon'd the World, to study the occult Philosophy, and which they have talk'd of in the highest Raptures.

Purity of Life, an exact Conformity to all the Precepts of Religion, a Detachment from the World, and an absolute Command over our Passions are requisite in him who would enter upon this Study with Hopes of having his Labour rewarded. Thus qualified, he is entitled to the inestimable Blessing of conversing with the now invisible Inhabitants of the Elements, the Air, Water, Fire and Earth are fill'd with Creatures of exquisite Perfection, of human Form, fond of Knowledge, and therefore friendly to Philosophers. The Beauty of their Wives and Daughters is majestic, yet surprizingly agreeable. They are called Gnomes, Sylphs, Nymphs, and Salamanders. They are compos'd of the purest and most subtil Particles of the Elements which they inhabit; their Lives are a Duration of several Ages: But what are a thousand Years to Eternity? They are mortal; when they die they are entirely annihilated, and the Despair of enjoying the Presence of that great Being of Beings, of whom they have just and strong Ideas, renders them inconsolable.

To remedy this Evil, God permitted them to contract Alliances with Man, and thereby participate of Immortality. Thus a Nymph, &c. becomes capable of that future Bliss, by being married to a Philosopher, and their Males are no longer mortal, if they obtain our Daughters in Marriage.

History affords Numbers of Examples of this Kind. Livy tells us Romulus was the Son of Mars; but our Divines say he was begotten by an Incubus: But we know he was the Son of a Salamander, who translated him in a fiery Chariot, after he had laid the Foundation of Rome. Livy says, Servius Tullius was the Son of the God of Fire, whereas he also was the Offspring of a Salamander. Hercules and Alexander were the Issue of one of the most celebrated Sylphs; as were Plato, Apollonius Tilianeus, Sarpedon, Aeneas, Achilles, and Melchisedech; this last was conceiv'd in the Ark by the Wife of Shem, impregnated by a sylph, and the

the Manner of sacrificing taught to *Numa* by *Ageria*, was the same observ'd by that High Priest.—The Ignorance of the Generality of Men make 'em attribute to Demons, what ought to be attributed to these Elementary Beings.—But Is it possible the Devil can conceive, beget, bring forth, and give suck? Or were there such a Possibility, would not his Issue be the most maleficient Creatures that could exist? But these Amours with the Elementary People produce Men illustrious for their Virtues. Theologians attribute every Thing above their Caption, to the infernal Spirit: Therefore the greatest Men have been vilified as Demoniacs, Sorcerers, and the Offspring of some Incubus. Thus has the great *Merlin* been treated; he was the Son of a Nun, the Daughter of a King of *England*; and begot by a Sylph, who brought him up, and made him thorough Master of all Arts and Sciences.

But these Gentlemen don't reflect how many noble and virtuous Families they injure by deriving their Original from *Familiars*. The Earls of *Clee* are descended from the Heiress of that illustrious House and a Sylph, who being enamour'd with the Countess, appear'd in a miraculous Vessel, drawn by a Swan of dazzling Whiteness, which drew it in Traces of Silver: He convers'd with this Lady several Years, and after having had several Children by her, he, in the Sight of the whole People, at Noon-day, mounted his Aerial Chariot and departed.

A Nobleman of the first Rank among us is descended from a Sylph; and one of that Family, not long since dead, boasted his Descent in a private Company, in the following Terms. The Earl of— one Evening, having taken a Walk in the Fields, sat himself on a Stile adjoining to the Road, as he sat he saw several Persons riding by, who seem'd to be Farmers and their Wives coming from some Wake or Fair; they were scarce out of Sight, when a most beautiful young Creature follow'd, mounted on a poor and tir'd Horse, which being opposit the Earl, stumbled and threw her down; my Lord immediately ran to her Assistance, and being surpriz'd and enamour'd with her Beauty, persuaded her to repose herself at his House, which she consented to on Condition, that he attempted nothing against her Modesty; and that he ask'd her no Questions in relation to the People he saw pass him before she appear'd.

The Earl religiously kept his Promise and obtain'd her for a Wife. Never was Woman, more lovely, more prudent, or more observant; never Man more affectionate, more indulging, or more complaisant: 'Tho' he first saw her in the Habit of a Country Maid, yet her rich Dress, which, as his Lady, she wore, sat so easy upon her; she shew'd that equal Behaviour observable in People well born, that every one judg'd her of illustrious Birth, tho' she never spoke of her Descent; her Knowledge was extensive, and, whatever Topick was upon the Carpet, she seem'd perfect Mistress of it. At the End of 10 Months she was deliver'd of a Daughter, then disappear'd, and left the Earl inconsolable; this Daughter was married to my Ancestor, and our Family is lineally descended from her.

[The Spy-Doctor, June 24. No. 240.

Julius Caesar did not subvert the Liberties of Rome, but the Romans themselves.

THE pretended Motives for the Murder of *Caesar* were two. 1. That *Caesar* had subverted the *Roman Liberties*. 2. That they should re-establish them by his Destruction. But the Conspirators did not kill him for what he had done, but for what he was about to do, i. e. to assume the Ensigns of Royalty. And here the Weakness both of *Brutus* and *Caesar* is surprizing; of the Former that he should consent to the giving all the Power of a King to *Caesar*, and afterwards be afraid of the Name; and of the Latter, that when he was possess'd of the solid Power, he should affect the empty Title. How little did he apprehend he had already acquir'd a Title more glorious than of King, namely, that given him by his victorious Army, the Title of *Imperator*, Emperor?

The most discerning of the Conspirators knew, it was not *Caesar* who had subverted the *Roman Liberties*, but the whole Body of the Patricians by their Ambition, Avarice, and Luxury; that if *Caesar* had not attain'd to absolute Power, some other would and must; and that if *Pompey* had conquer'd *Caesar* at *Pharsalia*, he would have been as absolute as the other, as appears from *Plutarch* in the Life of *Brutus* and *Cato*, and from the Conference *Pompey* held with *Crassus* the Philosopher after the Battle of *Pharsalia*, before the Walls of *Mitylene*.

But it was not only *Caesar* and *Pompey* and

and *Craſſus*, but fifty turbulent Senators more, who had ſucceſſively for nigh 50 Years furiously contended for Power, & occaſion'd this Obſervation of *Saluſt*, "All who during thoſe turbulent Times embroil'd the Commonwealth upon ſpecious Pretences, ſome to maintain the Rights of the People, others to exalt the Authority of the Senate, did every Man of them, under the Cloak of the publick Good, contend for his own Power, they ſhew'd in their Conduct neither Modesty nor Moderation, and as their Contentment was without Bounds, they uſ'd their Victory without Mercy."

Three Armies at a Time have as it were beſieged the *Forum*, to ſuſtain three ſeveral Candidates. The People have been reſtrain'd whole Weeks from giving their Suffrages, and wounded and ſlaughter'd when they attempted it. So that the wiſer and bolder Part of the *Romans* declared aloud for Monarchy? Where then lay the outrageous Guilt of *Caſar* above that of all his Competitors. It lay in his matchleſs Intrepidity, his admirable Conduct, and his ſuperior Capacity.

Machiavel declares, that the *Romans* in *Caſar's* Time were extremely in their Manners corrupted. A City, ſays he, corrupt in its Manners, and under the Government of a Prince, tho' that Prince and all his Family ſhould be extirpated, yet can it not be free, but muſt ſtill come into the Hands of new Tyrants, who continually deſtroy one another. *Rome*, for Inſtance, on the Expulſion of the *Tarquins*, re-eſtabliſhed Liberty; but *Caſar* being ſlain, and the whole Race of *Caſars* extincſt, it was ſo far from re-eſtabliſhing, that it could not give the leaſt Beginning to its Liberty. Theſe different Effects of the ſame Cauſe, proceeded from this, that when the *Tarquins* were expell'd, the People of *Rome* were not tainted with this Corruption, whereas in *Caſar's* Time they were thoroughly infected.

From the *Prompter*, Numb. 66.

The Deſign of this *PROMPTER*, is to reduce the *PLAYER's ART* into Principles; from whence, by a Compariſon of their Practice with their Duty, it will be eaſy to diſcern that pitiful Deficiency, too common to Tragedians.

AN Actor is the Profeſſor of an Art that repreſents, to the Eyes and Ears of an Audience, the whole Diversity of Paſſions, whereby Human Life is diſtinguiſhed, throughout all its Conditions, whether of good or bad Fortune.

Now, he, whole Trade it is, to repreſent Human Paſſions, cannot be qualified for it, without a Knowledge of thoſe Paſſions, and a Power to put on, at Will, the Marks, and Colours, which diſtinguiſh them.

A The Diſtinction is two-fold.—To the Eye, by the Look, and Movement.—And, to the Ear, by the *Tunes of the Voice*; not only from its Elevation, and Depression, but, in a certain ſignificant Impregnation of that Sound, with an animated Senſation, of Purpoſe.

There are but fix dramatic Paſſions, which are capable of being ſtrongly expreſſed, by the Look: And which, intermingling their Differences, on the *Viſage*, give us all the Soul-moving Variety, of Pain, Pleaſure, or Suſpension, which the Heart can be, ſtrikingly, touched by.—Theſe ſix Paſſions, are, Joy, Sorrow, Fear, Scorn, Anger and Amazeement.

There are many other auxiliary Paſſions, which cannot, in their own ſimple Character, be impreſſed upon the Countenance: Yet may be well enough repreſented, by a Mixture, of two, or more, of the fix capital Dramatick;—Such are Jealouſy, Revenge, Love, Pity.—The Reader might preſently convince himſelf of the Truth of this Remark; and diſcover, by an eaſy Trial, that Jealouſy, to expreſs it, on the Features, requires a Combination of three Paſſions, Fear, Scorn, and Anger.—Revenge mixes only the two laſt.—Love cannot be looked, but with a Joy, that is tempered by Fear.—And Pity, to expreſs it on the Face, muſt qualify that Fear, by a Mixture of Sorrow.

The whole, that is needful in order to impreſs any Paſſion on the Look, is firſt, to conceive it, by a ſtrong and intent Imagination.—Let a Man, for Inſtance, recollect ſome Idea of Sorrow; his Eye will, in a Moment, catch the Dimneſs of Melancholy; his Muſcles will relax into Langour; and his whole Frame of Body ſympathetically amend itſelf, into a *remiſs* and *inanimate* *Leſſitude*.—In ſuch a paſſive Poſition of Features, and Nerves, let him attempt to ſpeak haughtily; and he will find it impoſſible.—Let the Senſe of the Words be the raſheſt, and moſt violent, Anger, yet, the Tone of his Voice ſhall ſound nothing but Tenderneſs.—The Modification of his Muſcles has affected the Organs of Speech; and, before he can expreſs Sounds of Anger in his Voice, he muſt, by conceiving ſome Idea of Anger, inflame his Eyes into Earneſtneſs, and new knit, and brace up his Fibres into an Impatience, adapted to Violence;—and then, not only the Voice will correſpond with the Viſage; but the Step, Air, and Movement, all, recovering from the languid, and carrying Marks of the Impetuous, and the Terrible, ſhew a moving Propriety, from the Actor, to the Audience, that, communicating, immediately, the Senſation it expreſſes, chains and rivets our Attention to the Paſſions we are moved by.

H Thus, the happieſt Qualification which a Player ſhould deſire to be Maſter of, is a *platic Imagination*.—This alone is a *Fanſin* for the Theatres; and conjures up all Changes, in a Moment.

a Moment.—In one Part of a *Tragic Speech*, the conscious Distress of an Actor's Condition stamping *Humility* and *Dejection*, on his *Fancy*, strait, his *Look* receives the Impression, and communicates Affliction to his *Air*, and his *Utterance*.—Anon, in the same Speech, perhaps the Poet has thrown in a Ray or two, of *Hope*: At this, the Actor's Eye should suddenly take fire, and invigorate with a *Glow* of *Liveliness*, both the *Action*, and the *Accent*; 'till a third and fourth Variety appearing, he stops short, upon *passive Passets*, and makes *Transitions*, (as the Meanings vary) into *Jealousy*, *Scorn*, *Fury*, *Penitence*, *Revenge*, or *Tenderness*! All, kindled at the Eye, by the Ductility of a *flexile Fancy*, and appropriating *Voice* and *Gesture*, to the very Instant of the changing *Passion*.

I question, whether *Threshing* is a more laborious Exercise than *Acting*, in the Manner described.—We see, in our *real Passions*, what Effects their struggle at the *Heart*, produces in the *Body*.—Our first intense *Reflection*, on any sudden and vexatious Accident, induces a cold Sweat upon the *Forehead*.—But, if the Thoughts become *inflamed*, and agitate *Resentment* into *Violence*, what a *Weariness* and *Waste* of *Spirits*, succeeds the short-liv'd *Madness*!—Yet, the *Player* (blindly ignorant, or arrogantly obdurate) presumes to imitate these *Whirlwinds* of the *Soul*, with all the *Calamities* of *Stupidity*!—Let the *Scene-men* sweat; It is beneath the Actor's *Dignity*.—A puffed round Mouth, an empty, *vagrant Eye*, a solemn Silliness of *Strut*, a *twing-swang* Slowness in the Motion of the *Arm*, and a dry, dull, drawing *Voice*, that carries *Opium* in its detestable *Monotony*.—These are the *Graces* of the modern *Stage*!—These are the *Fruits* of the two *Royal Patents*!

It may be objected, that *Nature* qualifies few Men with a *Capacity* to know, and to copy her.—Suppose it so.—Those few then were formed for *Actors*: Let the *Masters* of our Theatres *repeal* the *Forwardness* of *Persons*, who would push themselves upon the *Publik*.—They would not chuse a *Mistress*, for her *Want* of *Beauty*; and, why, should they prefer a *Player*, for his *Want* of *Understanding*?

I shall conclude with a few of the most necessary *Negatives*, with *Regard* to the *Absence* of such personal Qualifications as the Theatre can by no means dispense with the *Want* of. The very *Faces* of some Men are stamped with *natural Prohibitions*.—Thus, for Example, *winking Months*, and a certain *Sharpness* from *contraction* of the *Muscles*, cannot possibly express *Dignity*.

Neither can *Tenderness*, or *Compassion*, be looked, with any *Likeness*, or *Propriety*, by a *furlly, sour Gloominess*, in the Disposition of the *Features*.

There is a childish *Insipidity* of *Vilages*, a Kind of *lamentable Insignificance*, which can never represent *Boldness*, or *Majesty*.

There is a *jaeose* Kind of *Austerity*, in the *Air* of some *Faces*, a Sort of *risible Tendency* to *Importance*, where the *Gravity* is so whim-

ically counterbalanced by the *Ridiculous*, that the *jest* is but heightened, by an Attempt to be *serious*!—Between these, too, and *Tragedy*, there lies a natural and unfurmountable *Barrier*.

Lastly, there is an *Animal* (not animated) *Vivacity*, kept down by *Oppression* of *Dulness*, and springing out, in *little Lengths*, like a *Nuremberg Flea*, with its *Chain*; making *Sallies* for ever; but for ever with *fruitless Effect*:—by *Body*, too heavy for *Gaiety*, yet, in *Spirit*, too light for *Significance*.—Here again *Nature* enters her *Protest*.—All these are *constitutional Incurables*.

The *Face* of an *Actor* should rather be *manly*, than *handsom*.—Where *Features* are too delicately form'd, they are *swallowed*, and *lost*, in the *Distance*. Yet the *Muscles* should be *marked*, not *turgid*; and the *Colour* of his *Eye* rather any thing than *Black*, because, in *Eyes* of that *Colour*, *Remoteness*, and *Candle-light*, prevents from distinguishing any of those impressive *Variations* of *Look*, without which there is no Difference between a *Masque*, and a *Beauty*.—The *Voice* should be *articulate*, and *winding*, the *Limbs* not *rigid* and *formal*, but *pliant*, and *facile*. The *Mien* disengaged from all *Compofure*, or *Adjustment*; and the *Genius* unfettered and *imitative*.—His *Memory* should be strong and extensive; he should be *learned*, or a *Lover* of *reading*; and, (above all) he must be *Sober* and *Temperate*.

EXTRACT of a LETTER to Mr FOSTER on the Subject of Heresy, by H. STEBBING, D.D.
SIR,

YOU have stepped forth to do Justice to yourself, I hope you will now think it reasonable and becoming you to do full justice to the Word of God. Your Sermon upon Heresy has given great and just offence, and the Point is of too great Consequence to be suffered to be lost in the Triumphs (See p. 292.) you have raised on your own or your Adversaries Mistakes. But as I had no hand in the Letters in the *Weekly Miscellany*, I shall begin the Debate de novo.

The Dr first lays down Mr Foster's Description of Heresy, p. 2. 3, 4, 5, and then proceeds p. 6. to Arguments, as follows:

YOU say that Heresy generally signifies no more than a SECT or PARTY in Religion; which is admitted. You say also that Heresy in the new Testament is most commonly used in an INDIFFERENT Sense, but seldom in a bad one: This, Sir, is a great Mistake. It is used three times in the Epistles, all in a bad Sense. Six times in the Acts, and of these, three a bad sense. You have pressed into your Service 1 Cor. xi. 19. For there must also be HERESIES among you, that they who are approved may be made manifest. But I must demand it back. You say that the Design of this Place was to show that considering the various Tempers of Men, their different Views, Passions, &c.—it was natural to expect

H

they would divide into Parties about Religion—and that the Providence of God wisely permitted this for the Trial of their Integrity. Very good, Sir! But how does it appear from hence that the Word *Heresy* is here used in an *Indifferent* Meaning? Suppose the Apostles had said (as he might have said) there must be *Gluttony* and *Drunkenness*, &c. among you would it follow that the Words *Gluttony* and *Drunkenness* were not used to express something very bad? A wife and a good Use may be made of the Evils which God permits, yet those Evils will be Evils still, and may be represented as such. In like manner you cite *Acts* xxiv. 5. where *St Paul* is said to be a Ringleader of the *Self* (or *Heresy*) of the *Mazarenes*, as an Instance of the Word *Heresy* in an *Indifferent* Meaning. Absurdly again! For the Use of a Word is determined by the Intention of him that speaks it. If *St Paul* had said this of himself, your Observation had been right. But *Tertullian* the *Roman* Orator, who accused him before *Felix*, meant it as a Term of Reproach; and so *St Paul* understood it, as appears by his Answer. After the Way which THEY CALL *Heresy*, so worship I God. So *Acts* xxviii. 22, where the *Jews* say to *St Paul*, As to this *Self* (or *Heresy*) we know that it is every where spoken against: The Word *Heresy* is not used in an indifferent Sense, (as you cite it) but in a bad one. I don't think this very material: But I take notice of these Mistakes, Sir, to shew how ready you are to take things upon trust, and to run away with your own Inventions.

Let us now see, Sir, what use you make of this notable Observation. According to this Account (you say) the general Notion of a HERETICK is no more than this, viz. one that sets up to be the HEAD or CHOOSES to JOIN himself to a particular Religious Sect. If you mean here to tell us what you think ought to be the Notion of a Heretick, you say nothing to the Purpose. If you would have us understand that according to the Use of Language, this is the Notion of a Heretick, it is not true, for tho' *aisiouric*, in the general Notion of it, signifies a Sect indefinitely, yet *aisiouric* (a Heretick) is ever pin'd down to a bad Sense, as every common English Reader knows. If a Man should ask me what religious Sect I am of, I might properly answer I am a Christian. But if a Christian says, such a Man is a Heretick or Sectary—the Word always carries with it a Charge of Error. There is but one Passage in Scripture where the Word *aisiouric* is used, and that you are commenting upon; and there it is used in a bad Sense. But allowing your Notion that Heretick as well as *Heresy* will bear an *indifferent* Sense, what follows? Why say you, that an Heretick in a bad Sense must be one who KNOWINGLY espouses a false Doctrine, is INSINCERE in his Profession, and asserts and defends what he is CONVINCED is contrary to Christianity, &c. But where does this Con-

sequence lye? I profess I cannot see it. You say, that to make a Man an Heretick, it must be the Master of his CHOICE—to do what, Sir? Why to set up to be the Head, or to JOIN HIMSELF to a particular Religious Sect, i. e. to fall in by external Profession with some Religious Sect, which is right. For the Profession is all he can choose. A Man cannot choose his Opinion, as he may his Company. Attend therefore a little. When a Man joins himself by Profession to any Religious Sect, *WHILE* he does it in Opposition to the Light of his own Mind, maintaining that to be true which he believes to be false, he is (say you) no Heretick in a bad Sense, BECAUSE a Heretick at Large, (as 'tis now supposed) signifies indefinitely any one who joins himself to any Sect or Party.—Where do you find this Consequence? Have not I as much a Right to say that he is a Heretick in a bad Sense, who joins himself to any Sect professing a bad Religion, and will not this as well coase with your Account of the general Notion of a Heretick? How then does your Consequence appear? You tell us. *It will appear beyond Dispute, when you have consider'd your Text.* Why then it seems at present, it does NOT appear, and you are much in the right. For I challenge the best Logician upon Earth to draw such a Conclusion from such Premises.

To your Text then let us come, to find out that which as yet, it seems, is as great a Secret as ever. Your Text is, *A Man that is an Heretick, after the first and second Admonition reject, knowing that he that is such is subverted, and caneth, being condemned of himself, (as Augustine saith &c.) Tit. iii. 10, 11.* From this Passage, Sir, it is to be prov'd, that HE ONLY is a Heretick in a bad Sense, (i. e. in such a Sense as will justify the Church in excluding him from the Privileges of Christian Communion) who makes a Profession contrary to Christianity, in Opposition to the Sense and Conviction of his own Mind, and you think you have done it. I think that you have not done it. The Issue must shew who is mistaken. I will state all your Arguments fairly.

You begin very unfortunately. According to *St Paul's* Account in the Text, an HERETICK is not only subverted, or turned aside from the true Faith, he not only entertains wrong Sentiments of Christianity—How, Sir! Is a Heretick one who espouses a false Doctrine, knowing it to be such; and is he one too who is turned aside from the true Faith, and entertains wrong Sentiments of Christianity? You say nobody is a Heretick, in *St Paul's* Sense, but he who knowingly espouses a false Doctrine. Is it possible then to be true that he should be a Heretick, who entertains wrong Sentiments? You tell us your self it cannot be. There can be no *Heresy* where there is, properly speaking, an Error of Judgement. This may be owing to Laziness, Prejudice, partial Examination, and other very bad Causes, but

Heretick it cannot be as long as a Man believes he is in the right. If then a Man cannot be a Heretick who believes he is in the Right; How can a Heretick entertain wrong Sentiments? Is not every Man, in common Speech supposed to believe every Sentiment which he is said to entertain?—This part [of your Exposition then, Sir, must needs be given up, as what utterly overthrows the very Thing you intend to support.

To go on. You say, that according to St Paul's Account a Heretick is not only *subverted*, i. e. entertains wrong Sentiments, but *SINNETH*, that is (say you) he doth this *WILLFULLY* and with an *ILL INTENTION*. What is it, Sir, that he doth *willfully* and with an *ill Intention*? Why, *entertain wrong Sentiments*, for so the Construction requires it should be understood. How is this, I pray, Sir? I can easily understand that a Man may make profession of a wrong Opinion *willfully* and with an *ill Intention*; But how he should entertain a wrong Opinion, i. e. be persuaded of, or believe any wrong Opinion with an *ill Intention* is quite incomprehensible. Nor do I understand how a Man can entertain a wrong Opinion *willfully*, any otherwise than as the Causes which let him into that wrong Opinion might be *willful*, such as *Laziness*, *partial Examination*, and the like. And yet Error arises from these, or any other bad Causes, you have already excluded from your Notion of Heresy. To save myself and you much Trouble, I will release you, Sir, from this Confusion and Self-contradiction, and make you speak Sense, if I can. The Point you are to prove is, that by a Heretick St Paul means him only who maintains wrong Opinions knowing them to be such. To this purpose you observe, that the Apostle saith of such a one that he *sinneth*; every one sees it will be necessary to say, that no Man *sinneth* but he who acts *directly* against Conviction. Is this now, Sir, a Point that you will venture to maintain? I should hope that you will be better advised; and yet I see a good deal tending this Way in the Passage that now lies before me. You say 'That such as have merely an erroneous Judgment can't be here meant; because Errors in the Understanding considered in themselves are not criminal but naturally arise from the Weakness and Fallibility of human Reason; they are in most Cases involuntary, and in many unavoidable, and therefore—the Persons described by the Apostle as Sinners must be wilful Corrupters and Opposers of the Christian Religion: Such whose Minds are perverted by irregular Dispositions and Appetites, and who have resolved to sacrifice Truth and Virtue to the Gratification of their sensual Desires.' The Design of this Passage is to set forth who are Sinners? The Question under Consideration is whether none are Sinners but those who act against Conviction. It is hard to resolve, Sir, which Way we are to take you. The latter Part of the

Sentence leads to the Affirmative; and yet should I now charge this upon you as your Opinion, there would presently be a new Outcry about *Misrepresentations*. You would take Sanctuary under your guarded Expressions,—such as *merely* erroneous,—Errors considered in themselves—in most Cases involuntary—in many unavoidable, and the like; and I should be treated (I suppose) in no very decent manner. I do not love hard Words, Sir, Therefore I leave this Point till you will please to explain yourself; but unless you can prove that *nobody* is a Sinner except he who acts against the Sense and Conviction of his own Mind, your Argument from this Part of St Paul's Description of a Heretick, that he *sinneth*, concludes nothing.

Your next Support is the Direction which St Paul gives about the Manner of proceeding with a Heretick, which is to *admonish* him only. Here is no Direction to *instruct* him, from whence (says you) it evidently follows that the Fault lay in the *WILL*, not in the *UNDERSTANDING*. It will be a sufficient Answer to this Shadow of an Argument, to say, That as St Paul was now giving Directions to a Bishop, it was natural for him to mention such Particulars only, as specially concerned the Office of a Bishop; such were *Admonition* and *Rejection*; for as to *Instruction*, that lay in common among all the Pastors of the Church. To proceed therefore to your great Support of all, the last Part of St Paul's Character of a Heretick, which is that he is *condemned of himself*. The Greek Word is *αυτοκατακριτος*, which you (as many others have done before you) interpret as meaning that the Heretick stood condemned in his own Judgment and Conscience. But it seems rather to signify one who stands condemn'd by his own Mouth, i. e. in being an open Abettor of any Sect in opposition to the Apostolic Doctrine. [The Dr says the original Word signifies to *accuse* as well as to *judge* or *condemn* one's self and he gives a full explication of it from his *Polemical Tracts*, p. 186, 187 &c. published above ten Years ago, which being too long to insert we shall only take notice of some texts he quotes as implying the same Thing.] Heb xi. 7. it is said of Noah that he *condemned this World*; so Mar. xii. 41. Luke xi. 32. *The Men of Nineveh shall rise in Judgment against this Generation and shall condemn it*, i. e. not by passing Sentence, but by their Example and Behaviour, witnessing against the World &c. So he who in any respect bears Witness against himself may be said to be *condemned of himself*, as the unthrifty Servant was, by confessing that he knew that his Talent would be required back again with Usury. Thus; Man may be divers ways an Evidence against himself, and an Heretick whose Offence is notorious may be said to be *Self condemn'd*.

There are other Interpretations (says the Dr) which some perhaps may like better. But this appears to me to be the true one. But if it be but probable; if it be but supported

all the Weight you have laid upon this Text will fall to the Ground.

But whether *this* Interpretation be right or not, I think it a very clear Case that *yours* is *wrong*. The Passage is a Direction to *Titus* Bishop (as we say) and (as you must own) an Officer of the first Distinction in the Church of *Crete*, who had it in charge to *reject Hereticks*. It is not to be supposed that *Titus* was the *single* Person in the Christian Church who had such a Trust. For the separating Hereticks from Christian Fellowship was a *standing Power* in all Churches at that time, as it has been to this Day: For the Proof of which I refer you to *Rom. xvi. 17. 2 Thess. iii. 6, 14. 2 John x. 2 Tim. ii. 16, 17, 20, 21.* compared with *1 Cor. v. 6, 7, 9.* And the Reasons for such Discipline which are given in Scripture, will equally agree with *all Churches* and *all Times*, which were, 1. The Shame of the Offenders, 2 *Thess. iii. 14.* 2. The Preservation of the Body of Christians from the Infection of their Doctrines, *Rom. xvi. 18. 2 Tim. ii. 17.* That there can be no such Power in the Church *now* (if your Notion of a Heretick be admitted) is manifest, and this I suppose is what you would have. But *why* would you have it so, Sir, if the Reasons for this Discipline are as *good* now as they were 1700 Years ago, and *will be* as good to the End of the World? But according to your Notion, there *could be* no such Power, *i. e.* no such *standing Power* even at the Beginning, to what purpose then was the Rule given? To *know* a Heretick, you agree, we must know *his Heart*. And was the Knowledge of Men's Hearts *ever* a *standing Power* in the Church? Do not the Apostles speak of this as the sole Privilege of God? *Acts i. 24.* You tell us that the Gift of *DISCERNING SPIRITS* was *ONE* of *those Gifts* of the *Holy Ghost* communicated in the first Age; and say, that *Titus* cannot be supposed, considering his Character and Office, to have been *without* it. But how do you prove that the Gift of *discerning Spirits* signifies the Power of *knowing Men's Hearts*? Or that *Titus*, considering his Character and Office, can't be supposed to have been *without* it? What was *Titus's* Character and Office? A Bishop. And can you shew, that every Bishop of the Church at that time, had this Gift? I am not *certain*, nor you neither, that *any* of the Apostles *ever* had it.

— The Text above cited seems to imply the contrary.—Sure I am it was no *standing Gift*. The Apostles had it *not* when *Matthias* was chosen to the Apostleship. And was there ever greater Occasion for it? Besides why would it not have been as properly exercised in *admitting* Men into the Church, as in *casting them out*, and in *casting out* those who covered over a *naughty Heart* by fair Professions, as those who opposed the Truth wilfully? But do we ever read of any such Instances? Or can you shew any good Reason why (if there was such a Gift) it ceased with the Apostles, and thereby made an *Act of Discipline* (equally useful at *all Times*),

impracticable for ever after? These are Points Sir, which you should have considered before you took it for granted that the Power of rejecting Hereticks rested upon the Power of *knowing Men's Hearts*, and you should likewise have considered whether, in *Fall*, upon the Cessation of Miracles, the Discipline ceased too. [To be continued in our next.]

P. 330

Free Briton, June 26. No. 294.

MR *Walsingham* informs the Publick, that all the Gentlemen engaged in Defence of the Administration have agreed to incorporate themselves in *One Daily Paper*, which is to appear the 30th instant, and that he shall continue these Essays in it every *Thursday*.

Indeed, adds he, if the *Northwich* Correspondent in the *Craftsman* (See p. 307.) is the best Judge of Affairs at *Westminster*, we have more Reason than ever to unite ourselves on *this Side the Question*. We are told there what great things the *Parriots* did last Session.

I can't pretend to have been an Eye-Witness of the Proceedings in *St Stephen's Chapel*, His Honour, the M— of the R— mov'd that the House might be cleared, and the Doors locked up every Morning, which the *dearjeants* was strictly order'd to execute: And therefore I was astonished, that the Author of the *Case of the Sinking Fund* should impute such Directions to the Influence of *Ministerial Power*. However I have still sufficient Knowledge of what was transacted there, to refute the Misrepresentations of this Writer.

At present the Patriots have no more the Appearance of a Majority at *Westminster*, than they have at *Northwich*: We know what mighty Feats were promis'd at this last Place, as well as at the first, but the Gentlemen are too hasty in their reckonings.

A late Instance shews how they are to be trusted in their Accounts of Majorities. At the Conclusion of the last Elect on at *Honiton*, the *London Evening Post* told us the Return was but by a Difference of 9 Votes, whereas there was a Majority of above 70, notwithstanding the Efforts in Favour of a *Younger Son of Scottish Nobility*, against the *Hon. Gentleman*, whose Father, and afterwards *Himself*, by a natural Interest, have been chosen without Interruption for 70 Years past, and sometimes even against the Court.

By this we may judge of their Majority in the *House of Commons*. If they are the Majority, to them is the Nation oblig'd for the Service of *augmenting the Forces*, of making good the last Year's *Vote of Credit*; and the *Subsidies of Denmark*, and throwing out the *Officers Bill*. But the Patriots must allow, they oppos'd the *Augmentations* and *Subsidy* with all their Spite and Power, and endeavour'd to pass the *Officer's Bill*.

Craftsman, June 28. No. 469.

Strollers defended.

I Could not approve, says a Writer in the *Craftsman*, the late Bill for Regulation of

of the Théatres, because I thought it bore too hard on Strollers; a Body of Men who have always made a Figure in the World.

For Instance, what was *Achilles*, *Alexander the great*, *Pompey*, *Cæsar*, nay even the God-like *Cato*, but Strollers who wander'd about, acting their bloody Tragedies?

As to later Times, I need not prove that those pious *Worthies*, who went to the holy Land to fight against *Infidels*, were of this Species. K. *Richard I.* who made one of those Campaigns, has been Stiled a *Royal Don Quixote*, or *English Stroller*. Even *Bishops* have been sometimes *Strollers*.

I could produce a thousand other Instances from the Emperor *Charles V.* who was the first Founder of the *Harlequin Race*, down to the late K. of *Sweden*; without mentioning those who are now playing their Gambols on that very spot, which was famous for *Theatrical Exploits* above 2000 Years ago; for *Livy* tells us the *ancient Romans* sent for their first Players out of *Tuscany*, and that the word *Hyster* signifying a Player, in the *Tuscan Language*, all Players were afterwards called *Histriones*. Nay, the two most famous Nations of old, the *Egyptians* and *Jews*, are now become meer *Strollers*.

But my chief Design is to vindicate a certain honourable Order of Men call'd *Ambassadors*, who are *Strollers*, by Profession. *Mont. de Wiquet* observes that an *Ambassador* is a great *Theatrical Personage*, and often obliged to play the Comedian.

A Player, it's true, personates any Character, just as the *Managers of the Theatre* direct him; and what is an *Ambassador* more? An *Ambassador's House* is allow'd to be a Sanctuary, by the Law of Nations; so is every *Playhouse* by a Law of their own making; the present Breach between *Spain* and *Portugal*, is pretended to be occasion'd by rescuing a Man from the Hands of Justice by privilege of this Sanctuary. *Plays* are generally founded upon *Fables* or *Fictions*; and this is so often the Case of *Legation*, that Sir *H. Wootton* makes it the distinguishing Characteristick of an *Ambassador*, to lie for the Good of his Country.

If we consider most of the *Treaties*, for these 100 Years past, what are they but a Sort of *political Comedies*, with here and there a tragick Scene interspers'd, and sometimes a tragick Catastrophe? *Truces* may be compar'd to a *Farce*, which divert People sfter a doleful Tragedy. An *Armistice*, or Cessation of Arms is much of the same Nature, being an *Interlude* to suspend the graver Business of the Play. Songs and *Dances* make up a great Part of our modern *Plays*, and may be moderately used by *Ambassadors*.

The Players have lately impos'd double Prices on the publick under Pretence of their *Pantomimes*, *Harlequinades*, and other Mon-

key Tricks, at a Time we can least afford it; and I wish our *political Comedians* had not imitated them in this Particular.

But I must do Justice to one of the greatest *political Strollers* any Age or Nation ever produced; I mean Mr *H. Marryat*, lineally descended from the famous Sir *Martin*, and Brother to the present Sir *Robert*. This Gentleman hath all the requisite Qualifications for a great *Theatrical Personage*. There is something extremely comique in his very Countenance, Air, and Gesture, which He

always sets off to the best Advantage, by a suitable Manner of Dress. Besides He hath apply'd Himself, for many Years, to the *Audium bisphonnah*, as *Tatticus* calls it, and made Himself a perfect Master of all the *Jeux de Theatre*. He hath an excellent Head for Fiction, and is as ready at a *Fable* upon any Occasion, as ever *Æsop* was. He

can likewise play the *Droll* to Admiration; and hath had the Honour to perform in most Courts of Europe. It is impossible to tell in how many Shapes He hath appeared, for the Service of his Country. He hath been a *Jack-Pudding*, a *Ballad-Singer*, a *Bois-sater*, a *Secretary*, an *Ambassador*, a *Plenipotentiary* and what not? He hath likewise frequented

Auctions, where *Alliances* were to be sold, with a Commission to out-bid every body; nay, He hath even condescended to turn *Hawker and Pedlar*, in the Trade of *Negotiation*, and stuck at nothing to promote that honourable Cause, in which He hath been so judiciously employed.

I cannot, indeed, say that all these indefatigable Labours have been yet crown'd with suitable Success; but it is absolutely impossible that a Man of his vast-extended Genius, universal Credit, and inexhaustible Fund of Politics, should fail at last in that great Work, which He hath taken singly on Himself. I am told that He hath still another

Expedient in Petto, which will soon set all Things to Rights again, and humble Those who have so long obstructed his glorious Designs. The Expedient is this. Having found by long Experience, that a common *Balance* cannot be fix'd in Equilibrio, without keeping an equal Degree of real Weight in both Scales, He is resolv'd, for the future, to make Use of a *political Steel-yard*; by which a few Pounds of Lead, or other heavy Metal being properly plac'd on one Extremity of the Beam, will bear down a much greater Weight on the other Side, as We may see every Day in the Markets of this City. As long therefore as We keep the *Steel-yard of Europe* in our Hands, it is but of little Consequence what becomes of the *Balance*.

Therefore I hope, that if the *Legislature* should take the Stage under their Consideration again next Sessions, they will admit a Clause in Favour of *Strollers*; at least that some

some particular Mark of Distinction will be shewn to that great and super-eminent Straler before mentioned. I could wish that the old Treaty House at Uxbridge, with a competent Estate about it, were bought and rebuilt at the publick Expence, and settled by Parliament upon Him and his Heirs forever, by the Stile of the Castle of SEVILLE, with a magnificent Pillar like that at Ebenheim, the Inscription to be penn'd by F. Walsingham.

Fog's Journal. June 28. No. 347.

THE two preceding Papers were chiefly Quotations; *Fog* here gives us a Dissertation founded upon a Remark of the Marqu de Feuquieres, a French Author, who having observ'd that *Lewis* the 14th tho' a great Man was often Sway'd by his Ministers, and at last directed in his choice of Men by the Love he bore to a Woman, tells us, — That it is impossible for a British King to follow his own Resolution, or the Views of any Minister that may have an Ascendant over him; because the Parliament would not concur in any Measures but what are reasonable. — *Fog* replies, that Kings and Ministers are Sway'd more by their predominant Passions than other Men; that if a Favourite Minister has been bred a Soldier, he will advise his Master to War; and if a Fellow, who has been bred a Stockjobber, or an Accountant and knows nothing else, should get the Favour of his Prince, it is certain such a fellow would advise him to Submit to any Insults rather than engage in a War; the Nation will then be exposed to the Danger of being contemned and abused; their most sacred Rights will be invaded with Impunity, and their most faithful Allies deserted in time of need. — This indeed would not be the Case, if our Parliaments continue to be free and unbiass'd Counsellors, they will have no Regard, even to the Royal Resolutions, if they appear inconsistent with the Happiness of the Nation. But if ever the Judgment of our Members of Parliament should come to be directed by the Places or Penions they expect or enjoy, our Kings or Ministers who have these at their Disposal, may then follow their own Views and Resolutions as well as under the absolute Government in M. de Feuquieres's Country.

Weekly Miscellany. June 28, No 132.

MR Hooker gives us his Correspondent's answer to Mr *Foster's* Charge of Misrepresentation (See p. 292.) which is to this Effect: "I did not intend to misrepresent Mr *Foster*, my meaning was that a fair impartial Writer should have taken notice of things together and brought in one view, that as Heresy was used in an indifferent Sense, so it was likewise represented as a great Sin. Whereas Mr *Foster* cites 6 Texts to shew the former, but

does not here or immediately after cite the one to shew the latter; some Texts, indeed, are cited 3 Pages further, to shew the Sinsfulness of Heresy in one who knowingly espouses false Doctrine. By which means he makes Heresy to be either an indifferent thing, or else the Espousing false Doctrine knowingly; which is not agreeable to Scripture. Hence I concluded his citing these Texts in that manner was not the same thing as if he had cited them before. Mr *Foster* may now see, that tho' his Charge of Misrepresentation may be true literally speaking, it is not so according to Equity.

MR Hooker then takes notice of a Passage he thinks level'd at Mr *Penn* as the supposed Author (but falsely) of the two Letters in the *Miscellany* upon the Subject of Heresy — it is where Mr *Foster* says, that *Writer* must be an abandon'd Prostitute, fit to be employed in the basest Offices of Calumny &c. To which Mr Hooker — To suppose a Man guilty of a Crime, and then abuse him for it, is a very odd way of trying and punishing a Man. To imagine that a Gentleman of an unblemish'd Reputation for veracity and probity would falsify his Testimony and become such an abandon'd Prostitute, is highly uncharitable, to suggest it is unjust and injurious. But as another Ecclesiastick who was principally concerned in the Opposition to Dr *Rundle*, seems to be hinted at, as employing Mr *Penn* and tempting a Clergyman with hopes of his Favour to be such a Tool and abandon'd Prostitute, and the Town understanding this Insinuation as a direct Charge; tho' Mr *Foster* has named nobody, he ought to clear it up and purge himself by a plain and explicit Declaration of his Innocence, or he will lose much of his Popularity.

As to Mr *Foster's* calling the *Miscellany* a Scandalous Paper from the Beginning &c. (See p. 291.) Mr Hooker, says it plainly implies that the Author of it has been from the Beginning an exceedingly impudent lying Rascal, and adds — If Mr *Foster* does not think such behaviour unbecoming his Character, I think it below mine to be concern'd at it.

London Journal. June 28. No. 838.

MR Osborne being to unite with Mr *Walsingham*, and the Authors of the Political Letters in the *Daily Courant* in publishing their Dissertations in a new Paper entitled THE DAILY GAZETTEER, has given us this Day a Discourse on Private Judgments and against Authority over Conscience, So that we need only refer our Readers to the Old Whigs we have inserted.

N. B. We are obliged to our Correspondent who favours'd us with a Letter and an Answer to Mr *Barker's* Sermon at *Salter's* Hall, but, as we have not inserted any Extracts from that Sermon, we can't properly print the Answer, had we room for it.

MELISSA to FIDO.

MELISSA to Mr E.C.

TO gallant Fido, peace I meekly send,
Peace, to *Fidelia's* lover, and her friend.
Friend, I'm to all whole sense or wit excell,
Flow they from *Hippocrene*, or *Clerkenwell*.
Your mistress bids me, in a peccant strain,
To mount the winged steed and meet—her train!
—For lovers, let distressed damfels roam,
Who cannot find, or choice, or cheap, at home.
Of all her wheedling, servile, rhiming crew,
I do protect, I can admire but you.
—Thanks—tho' I can't except her bounteous gift,
I with 'twere in my pow'r, to give her *Swift*.
—With he'd reward a Love so true, so pure,
And in return—the cou'd his deafness cure.
My *Pegasus*, tho' fleet, oppress'd with weight,
Wou'd ne'er attempt *Parnassus* lofty height:
At awful distance, I the summit view,
Admiring *POPE*, and *SWIFT*, *YOUNG*, *HART*,
and — You!

For *Pinks*, and *Heart's-ease*, I the borders rove,
To gather wreaths for friendship, or for love.
Tho' unambitious high I'd climb the steep;
Yet from the very flat, I'd gladly keep.
For there no grateful flow'rs their odours blow;
But crops of *Peppies* in full plenty grow:
And harmless *simples* for *Fidelia's* garland.
—Tho' *Sylvius* chaplet sprang not in that bare land.
Sylvius, you'll own, ascends the hill with ease;
And chaunts our numbers to your mistress's please.

If *Fido's* former lines, spoke manly sense
In my esteem,—must that give you offence?
If for our sex I thought her wit uncommon,
Must you degrade her quite to—very woman?
Meer flesh and blood—and vaunting whisper me,
That you've some hopes, Bone of your bone she'll be?
—But she's all spirit,—and you're much to blame,
What!—gallant *Fido* boasting!—fie, for shame!
—Besides all this, she'll certainly resent.
Your chusing me to be your confidant.
Sh' has silenc'd me—shou'd the fend you a gag?
Th' expressive *mum* you sent in trusty *Mag*.
I apprehend.—but she the boast will catch,
And then, smart *Fido*, you may meet your
match!

But, why so witty on my eyes—I pray?
—You'd give a *great*—to see 'em, I dare say.
You can't believe what havoc they have made,
—The little *regues*, still lurk in ambuscade.
No haughty strains I to *Fidelia* pen'd,
If feign'd, or real she, I spoke the friend.
If real, to her wit, applause I sent,
(I own, 'twas not a Lover's complement.)
Ev'n my suspicions, must her glory raise;
Th' ascribe her lines to C—ve, was highest praise.
If this, th' applauded fair, won't easily make,
On me, let the dear creature, vengeance take.

Unvex'd with spleen, unpractis'd in deceit;
I frankly wrote, what numbers us'd to prate.
From my blunt pen soft strokes, not wounds, arise,
Soft as a feather—harmless as my eyes.
No colouring it wears of jaundice hue,
Meant no affront to *Cave*, means none to you.
Defensive now, I use it as a shield,
For, *Shr*, a Briton knows not how to yield.
Unknown my real, and pernick names,
Pray, *Fido*, do not lash me into fame,

SIR I'm concern'd your heart shou'd lie at stake;
Concern'd, my words shou'd ill impressions
make.

Since on your probity, no slur, design'd,
On th' imputation, you're too much refin'd.
In merry mood, my fancy joynd wild rumour,
With no design to vent, or raise ill humour.
—Suppose a stroke of some small weight was
given;
Sure three to one, must make the balance even!
For shame it were, and wou'd quite spoil your
vaunting.
The three now weigh'd—'t if they should be found
wanting.

The *gaur* is not severe,—since you're so merry,
To ramble from your way with waggish query,
—Temp'rate the weather war, and cool the *gros*;
Therefore, I wonder much, a *Cave's* so hot.
No conjurer, quoth *Fido*!—yet how ready
You jingo'd!—and then strait—pops up the lady!
Who to *Melissa* sings a *lofty* lay:
—But to raise d spirits, I dare little say.
Her air, and ditty both, your head acquit;
'Twas spleen, not brain, produc'd that puny wit.

Tantane animis cal-silens ita?

FIDELIA and MELISSA quarrel!
Sure, 'tis not which shou'd wear the laurel;
They're each so well deserving praise,
We wish they wou'd divide the bays.

Is either wounded? heav'n's forbid it;
And petrify the ink that did it.
But what gygantic muse durst fly,
To storm against the brighter sky?
Contending goddesses wou'd yield,
And to these females quit the field.
Why then such jars? are they grown jealous?
No—there are num'rous pretty fellows,
Can court in verse, in verse betroth,
Willing to gratify them both.

But yet the *Deam* may prove a foil,
And all our subtle thoughts beguile.
Behind his name another lurk,
That might indeed make woful work;
For of all plagues wherewith we're curs'd,
Sure that of rivals is the worst.
By solitude our pains encrease,
By partners we afflictions ease;
In love alone we fullen grow,
And hate companions of our woe:
But where's the *Phaon* cou'd engage,
And charm two *Sapho's* in one age? S. U.

To Miss CARTER Author of the *Riddle* in Nov.
1734. See Vol. IV. p. 623.

Ingenious nymph! in myssick numbers skill'd
Why are thy pleasing lays so long withheld,
(For well the glowings of thy FIRE attest
That *Phaebus* frequent visits warm thy breast)
O let us not thy silence still accuse,
But wake our raptures with thy pow'ful muse,
To wishing eyes present thy moving page,
And with thy sifter muses charm the age.
With *Fidyl* and *Melissa*, dear to fame,
B—R—R, *TIMONIA*, R—R, of purest flame,
In Urban's Lists enroll your honour'd name.

EPIGRAM on *An Article of News.*

A Subterraneous cave our queen
At Richmond delves (they fib else)
Hence future bards will rank, I ween,
Her name among the *Sybils*.

The poet's lamentation for the loss of his long Wig, commonly called Adonis, in a scuffle with Bailliff.

ἈΠΩΛΕΤΟ ΚΑΛΩ ἌΔΩΝΙΣ.

IS this my fate? death! can a poet's name
From bailliffs no respect nor honour claim?
The pray'rs of *Orpheus* pierc'd gem *Pius*'s cell,
Have catch-poles then more ruthless minds than
Must my *Adonis*, made of *Callio's* hair, (hell?
Vile fingers touch, and skulls unhallow'd wear?
Or how shall I my charmer's lewce grace,
Depriv'd of all the honours of my face?
Just like a may-pole, when you strip away
Those flow'rs that made it once appear so gay:
So boy the butterflies gay pinions tear,
Which gave the wanton once to sport in air,
No more shall I behold my once-lov'd wig,
No more receive the gentle name of prig:
No longer shall the ringlet round the room
Wait the soft powder, and the sweet perfume:
So comers from their bushy tails diffuse
Refreshing vapours, and ambrosial dews,
Medusa's snakes, as ancient poets own,
Transform'd the gazing multitude to stone,
My snaky curls cou'd act a different part,
And loften into wax the virgin's heart.
Must I be busied in my fort? sublime,
In patching up my breeches, or my rhyme?
And in my night cap pass the tedious days,
Feed on thin gruel, or on thinner praise?
So fear'd by men the screech-owl roosts on high,
And she's *Minerva's* bird, as well as I.
Thus *Nisus*, cheated of his purple curls,
Sublime in *Acher* takes his airy whirl.
Shall I defrauded of my vast profound,
Change for a bob *Adonis*? long for round?
So have I seen a lady's slap-dog crop'd,
And *Chloe's* tail to please her mistress lop'd:
Robb'd of that curl'd charm'd the wond'ring fair,
Or if it charm'd 'em not, yet made 'em stare.
Thus in the glassy lake we oft admire
The hanging steeple, and inverted spire.
Samson like me, a lover of the fair,
Al'ke possess'd a fav'rite lock of hair.
By his, so many thousands goar'd the plain;
By mine, at least as many nymphs were slain.

Yet why shou'd I despair, or why repine,
Since *Dionus's* fate did once resemble mine?
He lost, (and 'tis from him I boast my birth)
When angry *Jove* condemn'd him to the earth.
The ring that crown'd his head with circling fire,
And can the ion hope better than the fire?
Yet in our fate this mighty difference lies,
He fell to earth, but I approach the skies.
But hold—shou'd *Cerber* die, as die he must,
Since not the bays can save him from the dust,
The hurel shall my naked temples grace,
For who with me will dare dispute his place?
Thus *Julius*, lest his baldness shou'd be seen,
His head encirc'd with triumphant green.

• The Carrot. + Mount my Carrot.

Nor shall that curl, which once the sport of wind;
Floated in graceful negligence behind;
Perish unting—nor e'en *Belinda's* hair
With thee shall vie, if *Phaëus* hear my pray'r:
My verse shall join thee to the starry train,
Near *Berenice's* locks in heav'n's aeth'ral plain.

J. SICAN.

We hope the ingenious Author will excuse the Liberty taken with the foregoing Poem to bring it into a shorter Compass.

An Epistle by a young Lady, to her Brother on his requesting her to write in Praise of a Gentleman of many fine Accomplishments, but too much Gallantry.

TOO indifferer, you bid my virgin lays
Attempt your favourite *Periander's* praise;
What—my dear brother, can I pleasing say
Of one who wou'd the chastest nymphs betray
Then leave 'em scorn'd, to vice an easy prey?
In vain he tells thee, 'tis a molish theme,
Hell is the sole inventor of the scheme
Which could I court of all the tuneful train
To assist my verse, or animate my strain,
Soil'd with the praise of such a faithless swain?
Shall I encomiums write, where satire's due?
O bid me not to mean a task pursue!
Bid me stop rapid torrents as they run,
Or the impetuous confers of the sun,
Or rather bid my strains for ever end,
Than so abhor'd a character command.
To me! no name can more gratefully prove,
While he continues his licentious love:
No, rather let me warn th' unheeding fair—
O! all ye fond believing maids, beware!
Beware of *Periander's* amorous wiles;
His treach'rous glances, and destructive smiles;
They're only snares to draw th' incautious on,
Till you like thousands more shall be undone,
When I contemplate the unhappy state
To which they've brought those fair unfortunate;
With sympathetic grief my eyes o'erflow,
And I participate of all their woe.
But oh! there is a crime beyond e'en this,
A crime— which only heav'n can e'er redress:
The husband's wrongs—he claims our pity most,
His wife dishonour'd, and her virtue lost,
Connubial love extinct, its compacts void,
And all the comforts of his house destroy'd.
O! cou'd I paint such mischiefs in my song,
The crimson guilt, th' irreparable wrong,
Shou'd with a secret horror strike his mind,
To think—a man, for noblest ends design'd
Cou'd thus debase his character—to gain
Eternal infamy, and endless pain.

A Sunday EPIGRAM.

His age. Sursum Corda.

WHY must the footman to his lady's pew
Bear the small pray'r-book, which herself
Her piety's a duodecimo, [might do?
But custom is a pond'rous folio.
See, how she curls lies round with grace exceeding!
Is it humility, or height of breeding?
To each gay sinner makes her punctual honors,
Tho' in the midst of *L—* have mercy upon us.
Take heed—instead of sacrifice, offence
May rise from fops' fashions, void of common sense.

MENDLESHAM GAMES. (*Suffolk.*)— *His nam Plebecula gaudet.* HOR.

ONCE on a time, in town renown'd of yore
For weekly market, — market now no more,
Where *Sallows* sets his razor to a hair,

And *Killet's* cyder bounces brisk and clear;
Cyder, the mules fav'rite drink inspires,
To sing a subject all mankind admires,
The *Holland Smock* a tapster here displays,
To tempt the light-heel'd damsels to the race,
In hopes to make his barrels faster run,
And draw the country to his ale fo brown;
Hence, tho' the sunny season call'd to work,
Bridget her rake throws by, and *John* his fork,
The neighbouring villages pour'd forth their youth,
And age itself was there with his colt's tooth.
For who could stay away, when *Gunnel's* feen,
A rural goddess on the crowded green?

Hatters and *Bart*, and many more, reman,
Maids that might follow in *Diana's* train.
And now the sun had shorten'd his career,
When on the lifts two nymphs in draw'rs appear,
Cook, who full oft had triumph'd in the field,
Whose sturdy make to man wou'd hardly yield;
Her well known fame dismay'd the softer sex,
So only one oppos'd, instead of six.

Nor will our landlord give his smock away
So cheap, 'tis kept to grace some future day:
But to requite the country for their loves,
He graciously bestows a pair of gloves,
Which *Cook* must wear, with ease she gains the goal,
Whilst *Blomfield* follows like a silly foal,
Blomfield, too young, but yet, if right I see,
What *Cook* is now, in time shall *Blomfield* be.

So have we seen a greyhound and her young
Stretch o'er the lawn, and drive poor pups along;
The first year's running this of that fell short,
But turn for turn next season show'd us sport.

Thus time will put our organs out of tune,
As all things change which lie beneath the moon.
Blomfield and *Cook* must with old age decline,
And tho' no leg be slip, their speed resign:
Flannel shall hold, when *Holland Smock* shall fail,
Or only serve for chimney corner tale.

Swift-winged Time will over-take, and death
Will run the longest-winded out of breath;
But hark! what shouts from the next yard re-
sound!

'Tis the twelve champions of the nine-pin ground.
Good bowlers all, and honest men, I hope,
And he that is not, let him win a rope.
Burroughs and *Rednal* fill the judge's seat,
And cock their pipes with gravity and state;
Three times the bowl is sent from every hand,
But *Chitcock's* fortune did most pins command:
Chitcock exults, victorious, in the throng.
Now some trudge homeward, some their mirth
prolong,

With double mugs, and grateful whiffs of smoke,
And the house roars with many a rustick joke;
Nor was *Crowders* wanting with his kit,
To take advantage of the merry fit,
To screw the maidens heartstrings up to love;
And show their swains how gracefully they move;
The swains before had play'd the wrestler's part,
To prove their manhood to each kind sweetheart,

By a hard fall, which, if the truth were known,
Is scarce so taking as a soft green gown.
But stay, my maids, till *Michaelmas* be come,
Now mind your spinning, and encrease the sum;
To recommend you to a thrifty spouse,
To buy the wedding ring, and fetch the cows,
Till the feast day let each reserve her feast,
And *Joan* shall then be equal with the best.

Miss JENNY, or the Country Fair.

Jam fragiles pteram a terra contingere ramos. Virg.Tune—*I'll range around the shady bow'rs.*

AS lately, at a rural fair,
I cy'd around the beauties there,
With topknots red, and green, and blue,
How comic was the motley crew!

The farmer's daughter baulk'd her cows,
To buy of gingerbread a spouse;
And kitchen *Malkin* pinn'd her hood,
To meet her spark of flesh and blood.

The country lady cheapen'd toys,
And ballad-finger strain'd her voice,
Plebeian dames join nymphs of birth,
As grass and flow'rs enamel earth.

The country ladies seem'd to me
Too much to mimick quality;
And milk-maids charms, and aukward ways,
Could not my nicer fancy please.

But when I turn'd and look'd again,
I spy'd miss *Jenny* in the train,
In blooming youth and beauty gay,
As fresh as any queen of *May*.

'Of graceful mien, and high-born race,
'Yet humble as the village lass,'
Like some desert which crowns the feast,
And makes amends for all the rest.

In orchard to the faunt'ring youth
Surveys the fruit with gaping mouth,
Where many an apple meets his taste,
Which he rejects with spurt'ring haste.

But when he views the catch'ring pear,
Of tempting form, and colours rare,
The luscious bait to reach he skips,
And longs to have it at his lips.

An Elegy on the Death of the Bee. Addressed to
Mr B — A, by the Hyp-Doctor.

YE insects all, that fly or creep,
Assist my doleful ditty,
The fate of *Bee* defunct to weep,
Of *Bee* so humming witty!

It was a pretty little thief,
Most innocent of any,
And eke it plunder'd e'ry leaf,
To turn an honest penny.

For news and learning, great and small,
It buzz'd about to suck 'em;
And honey laid at top of all
To cover *Album Graecum*:

Squeez'd at a press this humble bee

Can now no longer sing;
Thus pointless ends my elegy,
My wasp has lost her sting.

Ms D. LERPINIERE, on submitting several
Poetical Pieces to his Correction.

AN ODE.

THOU, Lerpiniere, with science grac't,
And piercing wit, and skill in tuneful song,
Eager to thee my anxious muse shall haste,
Awaiting from thy lips to hear,
If censure, and rebuke severe,
Or cheering praises, to her strains belong.

Yet let not friendship sway thy mind,
To view her errors with a favouring eye,
Such partial courtesy I deem unkind;
With rigour mark her wand'ring course,
And teach her skill as well as force,
Nor low to grovel, nor aspire too high.

Ungovern'd fancy wildly roves,
Delighting oft to blend discordant things,
The glare of sunshine, and the gloom of groves,
Now seeks the hermit's lonely cell,
And war'ring now delights to dwell,
In crowded cities, and in courts of kings.

But if thy watchful eye inspect,
With guardian care, the sallies of my muse,
Her numbers polish, and her faults correct,
To some applause I may attain,
And reach a more exalted strain,
Nor future times to read my lays refuse.

J. DUICK.

The BIBLIOPOLIAN TONSOR. (at Norwich.)

—Lippis & Tonsoribus notum. HOR.

CARLOS at the receipt of custom stands,
To catch the silver shower with both his hands;

On this side wigs well curl'd; and razors keen;
On that, see Darby's pills to cure the spleen.
Here are sweet balls to mundify your chin;
There, sermons, statutes, *Bradley*, and *Ropin*.
You that set up for gentlemen compleat,
Come hither, to be wise as well as neat;
And let not any fop pretend to shining,
With well trim'd outward man, whose inward
wants a lining.

On the vain attempt of drawing Lord BOYLE'S
Picture, sent to him with his Portrait.

By Mrs ROWE.

IN vain with mimic skill my pencil tries
To paint the life that sparkles in those eyes,
What art, what rules of symmetry can trace
That air of wit, that bloom, and modest grace!
What soft degrees of shade and light express
The inward worth those speaking looks confess.
'Tis more than beauty here that charms the sight,
And gives our souls an elegant delight,
Were virtue seen to mortal eyes, she'd wear
Those peaceful smiles, and that engaging air.

Lord BOYLE'S answer to Mrs ROWE.

NO air of wit, no beauteous grace I boast,
My charms are native innocence at most,
Alike your pencil and your numbers charm,
Glad every eye, and every bosom warm.
Mature in years, if e'er I chance to tread
Where vice triumphant rears aloft her head,

Ev'n there the paths of virtue I'll pursue,
And own my fair and kind director you.

The Quack Doctor's Speech.

GOOD people, I've no selfish aim;
I neither money want, nor fame;
I've an estate, and I live well,
Whate'er discarded servants tell,
Feed on Potatoes, beef, and carrot,
And four sleek horses draw my chariot;
I owe (as thou canst witness Zany)
None in the neighbourhood a penny.
So as, I said before, no view
Cou'd bring me here but love to you;
No! friends, I solemnly assure ye,
My sole intention is to cure ye,
And for that purpose I proceed,
To prove you all are sick indeed.
Man, Sirs, is like a tub, or sink,
From every thing we eat, or drink,
A vicious sediment remains,
Prolifick source of future pains,
Where, tho' concealed from vulgar eye,
Gouts, fevers, agues, dormant lie;
These, by intemperance jog'd, awake,
And (as when we a vessel shake,
From the low bottom dregs arising,
With filth th' imprison'd fluid poison)
With the swift blood and spirits mingling,
Set all the tainted mass a tingling,
Now to prevent such dire devouring,
The sink of man needs frequent scouring,
To compels which salubrious end,
My sovereign remedies I vend,

Which in an instant, let me tell ye,
Cause such a ferment in the belly,
That in an hour, I'll hold a guinea,
They'll purge as tho' the de'il was in ye!

But, Sir, I've reason to complain,
I offer you my help in vain,
Because, forsooth, in all appearance,
You're well, and may be twenty year hence;
You slight my medicines, scorn to buy 'em,
Whereas wou'd, you be mov'd to try 'em,
They'd soon (or killing is no murder)
Convince you, you're in strange disorder.

If any man has ta'en my pill,
And found not by it he was ill,
By G—d I freely tender down,

To such complainant—half a crown!
Z—nds! whence can this perverseness spring?

'Cause you're in health?—'tis no such thing!
One dose of this, will soon assure ye,

'Tis scarce in physick's pow'r to cure ye,
Flesh! what a life have I indeed,

To prove you pills and powders need?
Must I take so much pains to make 'em,
Yet have you boggle thus to take 'em?

Such scurvy usage calls for rage,
Here, carpenter, knock down the stage.

Ungentle nymphs, of *Spain* adieu!
I owe this shameful foil to you,

The virtues which your springs impart,
Have render'd mine a useless art:
Henceforth *Moorfields* shall be my care,
I find a siter audience there,

I'm thought in *Bedlam's* near vicinity.
An *Asculapin* city!

R.P.

The Invitation to Mr Timpl. By M^r M^r.

Conscious of weakness, long the subtle muse
Hath silent lain, her wings us'd for afe,
Unless to beat the air:
Her thoughts of friendship charm so strong,
Her fast ring pinions draw along,
Tempted to try, she overpois'd with care,

2.
You've a large fancy, easy thoughts, and just;
Can stretch and soar aloft, and smiling mope
Regard beneath, the attempt:
But tho' you smile, like yours, a nature kind
A little will indulge the vainness of a mind,
Who dares even for all its honesty in intent,

3.
What she I want the grace of the time,
Nor dare with you in equal merits shine.
To copy is ambitious strife:
Is worth superior lesser grows,
By shedding influence on one,
Who values truth and friendship, as I value life?

4.
Too late you're d' from pains and ill I grow,
And long, and with you to my cool retreats
(Your promise must be true.)
For you there waits a welcome from the heart,
And all my powers with joy will do their part,
To accommodate a friend, particularly you.

5.
Not worth at thinking, thoughts, which fill my brain,
And cares resulting from th' unpleasing strain
Of trade (whence hipp, and spleen)
Shall keep their proper distance then,
If I am master of the man,
Can think at all, or govern the machine:

6.
Or works of perfect wisdom, power, and love;
Or virtues, which the human mind improves
We'll with your aid pursue:
We breath for an immortal State,
And when expires time's present date,
The clime will be our own, nor will our task be new.

7.
Not that we will indulge a temper that's too free,
Rigid and stiff, like men o'erwhelm'd with care,
Disfranchis'd by old books;
Bad friends to the religion they profess,
Who strip it of its easy cheerful dress,
And think to please their God with prayers and quips
and sour looks.

8.
To joy and glad our hearts, all-beams' our bosoms,
A rich variety of meats and drinks both given,
To make them kind and free:
Or ale, or cyder, beer, or wine,
Are all my friends as much as mine,
Who'll deign to wish me well, or wish me

On a Student, whose Name was RASHEL.

AS Rashly dost away his time,
His tutor job'd him for the crime,
To which he answer'd, 'Sir, I'm sorry
That you forget the sacred story;
'In it these very words you'll find,
'Do nothing rashly, which I mind.
'The Author should have told in what Part
of sacred Story it is found.

On MIRANDA, passing thro' Bury, in her return
from Bath last Season.

BT sickness driv'n from Thetford plains
To BATH Miranda went,
Whose sickness caus'd the Norfolk swains,
In gen'ral, to lament.
Nor did they grieve for this alone,
In Bury, youths griev'd too,
Well Suffolk youths concern might woe,
Not lest, her worth, they knew.
Since she, who kindles sweet desire,
At Bath found wish'd relief,
All the returning nymph admire,
And joy succeeds to grief.
Her radiant eyes, her blooming cheeks,
Again now charm our sight,
And you in every thing she speaks,
Meet always fresh delight.
For when she speaks, her words so fit,
Her sense so clear, we find,
As prove she has the readiest wit,
And most judicious mind.
While other females weak, yet vain,
Rich souls, or fops, must prize,
Such objects are of her disdain,
Of her esteem--the wife.
The wife and virtuous only--she
Knows, can true bliss produce,
And happiest of mankind is he,
Whom she to bless shall chuse.
If strangers ask, who is the maid,
So high, so fair, in fame;
Justly, what's of Miranda said,
May SALLY BARKER claim:

W. S.

On the Dean and Chapters beautifying the Inside
of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.

Temple novo decorare suntu.

Hor.

WHEN ignorance display'd her sable
wings,
Veiling the soul, as night the face of things,
O'er the deluded world was widely spread,
Religion was but pagentry, and shew,
Nor did mankind God's purer worship know.
Temples indeed their lofty columns rear'd,
And saints without, but none within appear'd,
Then did St Peter's noble fabrick rise,
Whose spires in beauteous order kiss the skies,
Embellish'd outwardly with stately shew,
But left to be adorn'd within by you.

PETRIBURGENSIS.

Ex nihilo nihil fit.

What cruel star its dire malignance shed,
On hapless Damsels, and on Celib's
head!

A pair, who long have sigh'd, but sigh'd in vain,
To be united in the nuptial chain.
But gold its necessary aid denies,
Gold, the support of all our nuptial joys, (same;
The swain possessor nought, the nymph the
Ah, luckless Damsel! and too luckless dame!
'Tis hard, but so capricious is your fate,
Tho' nothing is between, ye ne'er must meet.
Hymen averre cries, Both are baffled quite.
'Cause nothing parts ye, ye must ne'er unite.

PETERBOROUGH

INDULGENCE better than SEVERITY.

Infani sapiens nomen ferat, æquus iniqui,
Ultra quam satis est, virtutem sospetat ipsam. Hor.

HEAR, ye fond parents, rigid pedants hear,
Whose love's imprisonment, tuition's fear
Think from restraint what numerous mischiefs rise
Severity that fatal sum supplies.

The heir relax'd, with raptures walks the streets,
A sponge well fill'd, and squeez'd by all he meets,
Attentive to alluring debauchees,
Against restraint and precepts grave invetighs.
Or tir'd with life, thro' cruelty of friends,
Some worse catastrophe his being ends,
Castile a late and shocking influence sends.

Let generous youth, when learn't the grammar rule,
With due reflection make the world their school,
With greater prudence, they experience there
A parent's kindness, than a parent's fear.
That volume shou'd for earliest labours call,
The rest are only different transcripts all.
Whate'er the sages wrote, or poets tell,
The living Lexicon explains as well.

For want of this thousand repine at fate,
And learn how life should be enjoy'd, too late,
Grumbling retire with heavy aching hearts,
Cause its true relish, ere well known, departs.
Like wretches suddenly grown rich they fare,
After a tedious run of want and care,
Transported with the thoughts of full supply,
As soon as e'er they get possession, dye.

S. U.

* A young Gentleman, who being debarred
the Converse of his Equals, drank himself into
a fatal Fever with his Inferiors.

Newcastle on Tyne, May 29.

Thy Whittle, his humorous Letter
To Master Moody, Razor-Setter.

GOOD Mr Moody, my beard being cloudy,
My cheek, chin, and lips, like moon in th'
eclipse, For want of a wipe.

I send you a razor, if you'll be at leisure
To grind her and set her, and make her cut better,
You'll e'en light my pipe.

Dear Sir, you know little, the case of poor Whittle:
I'm courting, tantree, if you will believe me,
Pray mark what I say.

I'm frank in my proffers, and when I make offers
To kiss the sweet creature, my lips cannot meet her,
My beard stops the way.

You've heard my condition, and now I petition
That without omission, with all expedition,
You'll give it a strike,

And send it by Tony, he'll pay you the money,
I'll shave and look bonny, and go to my honey,
As snod as you like.

If you do not you'll hip me, my sweetheart will slip
me,

And if I should smart for't, and break my brave
heart for't, Are you not to blame?

But if you'll oblige me, as gratitudes guides me,
I'll still be your servant obedient and fervent,
Whilst Whittle's my name.

* A North Country Phrase, expressing a particular Favour
done to one.

A Copy of Verses spoke by a School-Boy in praise of
Farinelli, after an Oration against him.

Shall rhet'rick in a bubbly-flowing stream,
Sap the foundation of thy deathless fame?
And not one member of the tuneful choir
To Farinelli string th' obsequious lyre?
Forbid it, pow'r!st left angry musick frown,
And from her empire look indignant down,
Lest harmony to see her darling child,
So favour'd from above, below revild,
And melody give place to eloquence,
Snatch the small portion of her spirit hence.

My glowing heart no more the thought
sustains,
And all Parnassus rages in my veins.

Shou'd pow'rful Thuly's mighty shade appear,
Glare in my eyes, and thunder in my ear,
His furious tide of eloquence I'd stem,
And call the torrent but a murr'ring stream.

Nor can I sing unblest with Phœbus' fire,
Since Farinelli does my soul inspire,
Thy name with raptures makes my heart to glow;
And homage-numbers voluntary flow.
Each muse appears, her lyre melodious strung,
And airs celestial join thy matchless song,
Which to the heart by subtle magic move,
And melt each rugged passion into love.
This know the fair, and bless his wond'rous
throat,

Faint at each strain, and die on ev'ry note.
Go on, ye fair! indulge each soft desire.

Dear Farinelli ye may safe admire,
He pleases, yet your honour don't invade,
By his sweet tongue no list'ning maid's be-
tray'd,

No noxious poison lurks in ambushade.

Nor is thy influence to the fair confin'd,
But gently still diffuses to mankind.
In hearing thee each fell its rage forgoes;
Thy strains all animosities compose.
The Tory, Whig, Jacobite, Jacobite,
In Farinelli's praises all unite.

How then can the dear warbler of the stage;
Corrupt the spode's manners of the age?
No; to refine the soul thou sure wast giv'n.
Who hears, and raises not his thoughts to heav'n?

CONSTANTIA'S Complaints.

CON. swears (and sure she knows) that
Farinelli,
Has no such charms as doating females tell ye;
She slight's his eunuch pipe, not 'cause she's fickle,
But 'cause it only serves the ear to tickle,
No musick makes (says she) on Venus high-hill,
Your Hero Vox est, & præterea nihil.

You call him God, wou'd I cou'd find him
man!

Love charm'd as ball, and pleas'd, tho' shrunk
to sum:

And, can you think, bright Phœbus did so long
Daphne pursue, to treat her with a song?
Sure he intended her a better boon;
To me this creature's pipe is out of tune;
Yer, you, alas! to fond of it are grown,
Like the Py'd Piper's twill destroy the town;
Yet I would build one to extend his praise,
net could raise

A LETTER to a FRIEND removed into the
Country for his Health's Sake.

*Te testor, cum Virgilium Flaccumve revolvis,
Nonne solent Animo tetrica vatescere Curae,
Nonne potes vel jam Morbi deponere partem,
Alkali qui toties, toties A idamq; fessellit?
O! ego si poteram quog; numisue plenus eodem
Te Medicis sanare modis, te carmine sacro
Demulcere! sed heu circumspice corda Sanguis
Torpet iners, Mentemq; negavit Apollo. Shippen.*

Since thou, my friend, to *Bell-Hatch* charming
seat,

From toil some cares hast made a wise retreat;
There for a while thy drooping spirits cheer,
And breathe with profit the salubrious air.
To thee the muse directs her humble flight,
(For muses still in *Sylvan* scenes delight.)
In thought I on thy rural walks attend,
And in those sweet recesses join my friend.
At early dawn we trace the dewy fields,
And view the blessings pregnant nature yields;
There's not an herb or flow'r on which we tread,
While roaming thoughtful o'er the verdant mead,
But seems for some peculiar use design'd,
Of nutritive or medicinal kind.
Their variegated hues and smells delight
At once th' olfactory nerves, and joyful sight.
No less the fruit depending from the trees
Charming appear, matur'd by slow degrees;
What noble thoughts instruct us as we view
How aptly these the state of mankind shew!
This high, that low, these great, and others small,
Some budding forth, some rip'ning to their fall;
Others have hung their space, and on the ground
Doom'd to decay are now diffus'd around.
Here should we chance to see some am'rous two,
Of kind aerial, perch'd upon the bough;
In nature's voice, do'st not this social pair
Against polygamy aloud declare?
Then shall we into admiration run
At nature's care to nourish up the young:
But here a query wou'd perhaps succeed;
Do these then part? and only meet to breed?
Do they for ev'ry year reciprocally chuse,
This a new mate, and that a recent spouse?
See while we talk the feather'd pair is fled,
Our eyes pursue their flight to yonder mead;
Where grazing flocks dispersed o'er the plain,
And artless manners of the shepherd swain,
Patterns of innocence, our notice gain;
Oh! lively emblems of primeval bliss,
Such was our fathers' state in paradise:
Nor pride, nor envy, here disturb your rest,
No passions raise a tumult in your breast:
You covet not vast useless heaps of store,
With just enough content, you seek no more,
Exempt from all the nameless, num'rous round
Of plagues ills, which higher ranks confound;
In sweet serenity you spend your days,
And in your sphere advance your maker's praise.
Reflecting thus, we should conceive from hence
Some strong ideal state of innocence;
Create some other *Adam* in our thought,
Just from the hands of the almighty brought;
Indu'd with an eternal, blooming youth,
His reason clear, and capable of truth:

Make nature round him ev'ry thing supply,
To please his taste, smell, touch, his ear, or eye.
Behold him made the favourite of God,
With special graces, special pow'rs endow'd;
And yet behold this goodness infinite,
When in his pow'r to save desert his favourite.
Lost in the maze of thought, we blindly trace
The hidden springs of heav'n's mysterious ways;
The more we think, the more confus'd-- But mo-
Is past, to **Bell-Hatch* let us now return;
Where find we D-rhy kindly spread the board
With what we chuse, or what her stores afford.
D-rhy, for ever courteous, ever free,
Adorn'd with all the charms of modesty;
Pleas'd we behold, with ev'ry lovely grace,
Good nature sweetly sparkling in her face:
Her soft behaviour, and her easy air,
Proclaim discretion, speak her wife as fair.
How neat herself! how vastly neat her house,
Here in her praise I cannot be profuse,
The theme's so far superior to my muse,
Cou'd I, O Pope! like thee devote to fame,
And give to mortals, an immortal name:
D-rhy should live, and in my deathless page
Become the pattern of some future age.

* *Bell-Hatch*, is a Farm House near Henly in
Oxfordshire, exceedingly neat within and without.

AN ELEGY on Mrs T—n.

Unhappy fair! by fatal love betray'd,
Must then thy beauties thus untimely fade?
Are all thy bloomy soft inspiring charms?
Become a prey to death's destructive arms?
Thy short thy day, and transient like the wind,
How far more blest than those who stay behind!
Hid in the grave, thy griefs with thee remain,
And life's tempestuous billows break in vain.
But oh, ye fair! in lawless passion gay,
Who heedless down the paths of pleasure stray,
Tho' now secure, with smiling joy elate,
Yet pause, and think on Annabella's fate:
For such may be thy unexpected doom,
And thy next sleep consign thee to thy tomb!
But let it be the muse's gentle care,
To shield from envy's rage the mould'ring fair.
To draw a veil o'er faults she can't defend,
And what prudes half devour'd, leave time to end.
Be it her part to pay a pitying tear,
And heave a sigh of sorrow o'er thy bier.
Nor shall thy woes long glad th' ill-natur'd crowd;
Silent in praise, but in detraction loud:
When scandal, that thro' life each worth destroys,
And malice, that embitters all our joys,
Shall in some ill-far'd wretch, find latter stains,
And let thine rest forgot, — as thy remains.

On the foregoing ELEGY.

The virgin muses now are prudes no more,
But lend their aid the visions to deplore:
The warbling nine that Spencer taught to sing
The pleasing transports which from virtue spring.
Now tune their vernal lyre, to modify lays,
And Oldfield, Cælia, Annabella praise.
Good nature's pity to the guilty fair,
May justly lend a sigh, or drop a tear.
Merit alone should be the muse's theme,
We wrong the innocent, by praising them.

PETITION of a certain Schoolmaster to a noble
EARL.

Ne merito quoniam propria non pelle quiescit.

MY lord, from my friends I intelligence had,
That L—on fellow of E— is dead,
Having quitted a certainty, and in great need,
Still, still unprovided, bumbushing for bread,
A beg of your lordship to go to the king.
To get his place for me, 'till some better thing—
Your lordship well knows—what a slave, and how
hearty,

[party:
I've been to your cause and to serve your whole
I scrupl'd at nought to promote your good ends;
I wrote, and I libell'd, to gain you more friends,
What I wanted in sense, in learning, and merit,
I amply supply'd with a loud lying spirit,
And therefore, my lord, lest I shou'd be a jest,
To the opposite side, and baulk'd with thereof
Of your frustrated friends of their great expectation
I beg to the king your recommendation—
I'm qualify'd sure—you know my great know-
ledge,

Having never been at one, I long for a College—
If once but a college I get on my back,
Instead of + Sir John I shall be + Sir Jack.
Now this, if you do, you'll have prayers most for-
vent,
From your drudge and your tool, and your humble
servant.

+ Sir John—a Title given such as are admitted
to Orders without regular Education, having never
seen College.

+ Sir Jack, one who has been at College two or
three Years and taken no Degree.—

Sir JOHN'S SOLILOQUY after writing the above
PETITION.

I—(curs'd be my folly) a certainty sighted,
What! this the fine way that I am required?
This the great interest of all my friends
Whopromis'd me daily—they'd make me amends.
Thou shalt be a bishop (they'd tell me) a dean;
Nay, (Nay what thou wilt)—*Can take 'em, but
when?*

I've libell'd and spar'd ne'er a T—in the nation;
I've wrote my self quite out of all reputation,
And still unrewarded—by heav'n's, if this fail
I could find in my heart—(to do what) to turn tail.
This said, the Reverend Doctor, in a fume
Push'd ope the Door, and raging left the room.

EPICRAMS by T. Misogamus

A Recipe to make a married Man live long.

MARRY late, my dear friend, you will
ask me what then?
Kill your wife by a quack, and ne'er marry again.

2. EPICRAM.

MT goods are lost, my house is burnt,
And yet upon my life,
I swear, I've no misfortune met;
For in't was burnt my wife.

3. EPICRAM.

THROW all your lumber over-board,
Cries Tar, and try this cure for life,
Is blest advice, upon my word
I swear, and over reef life

TO LYNGEUS. Seep. 267.

If the satire is sharp, we allow it is good,
But thine's a dull pun on Sylvanus and wood.
He's left in a wood (says our Lynceus the wise,
Who seeks for a best where not good nor best lies—
Sylvanus is wood, so meet judge for the prize.
If this is true wit, and thou'rt brought to this test,
As wood is Sylvanus, so's Lynceus—a beast.
But if this is false, and thy pun will not pass,
Thy lines do demonstrate that thou art an ass.

YARICO.

TO Mr URBAN, on the Epigram Writers.

SINCE Lynceus and Mævius are two of the
word,
Pray, buy a fool's cap and bestow on—the first.

YARICO.

TO Miss W—f—d.

WHEN sunny fish exchange their native flood,
And wing'd like birds with musick charm
the wood,

When grazing herds forsake the verdant plain,
And cleave with nimble fins the liquid main;
When east and west, and north and south unite,
And light and darkness equally delight;
Then shall Amelia from my heart remove,
And I exchange her for another love;
Then, not before, shall I with her compare,
And think another like Amelia fair.
Then, not before, I shall another wed,
And take some w—on g—y to my bed.

ABRACADABRA.

EPICRAM.

MATT Prior prescribes this Epigram padlock;
As best preservative in wedlock,
Be to wives virtues very kind,
But to their faults a little blind.
Let all their ways be unconfin'd,
And clap your padlock on—the mind;
But had *Mar* written, let me tell ye,
In the soft reign of *Farinelli*,
He'd have prescrib'd a diff'rent wear,
Of amulet 'gainst jealous tear,
And clap'd his padlock on—the *Ear*.

An Extempore, upon seeing a Shop late an Attor-
ney's Office in Lawrence-Lane.

Bless me! what change is here, my friend?
Pray stop:
A lawyer's office turn'd to a chandler's shop!
Tho' odd indeed appears this alteration,
The lord send such a one thro' out the nation.

On several Petty Pieces lately publish'd against
DEAN SWIFT, new deaf and infirm.

THY mortal part, ingenious Swift! must die.
Thy fame shall reach, beyond mortality!
How puny windings joy at thy decline,
Thou darling Off-spring of the tuneful nine!
The noble *Sen* thus, as vigour passes,
The fable tells us, is abus'd by asses.

C. C.

N.B. We shou'd be very ready to oblige the Lady
who claims a Share in a certain Poem, but could wish
it might be done with the Confidence of the Person it
concerns.

The following VERSES were composed by confidering the evil Tendency of some abusive Lines, p. 268. signed Wiltshire, and are addressed to that fierce Second of the worthy Champion, Richard Savage, Esq.

Semper ego auditor.

STill shall I see unpunish'd widlings write;
And persecute the church with *Savage* spite,

Burlesque religion, vilifie the gown,
To idolize a creature of their own?
Foster, if their whole moral scheme possess?
Dares call th' all-pow'rful God to reason's test,
At *Discipline* and *Credo* his censures flings,
And scorns such *speculative*, trifling things—
Shalt thou, unchecked, the mistred head de-
fame,

To exalt the praise of this new *Dragon's* name?
No—in the clergy's cause, I mount the stage,
Nor dread the champion or his friend's rage,
Unus'd to arms no artful *lances* know,
But yet undaunted meet religion's foe.

Go, jesuit in disguise; accuser fell,
Traitor to God, and advocate of hell.
Go, read this lesson to thy *hero's* face,
Who once has prov'd th' extent of royal grace.
Know, at another bar thou must appear,
And *Sinclair's* pierc'd body meet thee there.
Aloud for vengeance cry, and bleed anew,
Expos'd to th' ungrateful *murderer's* view,
Then shall the *calumny* tear thy lungs within,
And the *debauch*, but a *satire* the *sin*.
My cur'd advice observ'd augment thy pain,
And all *repentance* then indeed be vain.
Oh what deep sighs! what wishes then will
rise!

"That you had pour'd a torrent from your eyes,
"In penitential pray'r employ'd your time,
"Wrote sacred hymns, and not *approbations*
rhime.

Codex and *Wiltshire* would such warnings
plead,

To th' mercy seat deluded souls to lead;
Their friendly zeal inculcates peace and truth,
And curb the sallies of licentious youth.
Late their whole characters by all esteem'd,
As exemplary faithful pastors deem'd;
And, if to th' rights of nature they have claim,
Shall different *sense* of merit blatt their fame?
"Twixt *Paul* and *Barnabas* contentions rule,
One *Mark* approv'd, the other *Silas* chose:
Let's therefore to the sacred text appeal,
Was this term'd *sary*, *rage*, or *bigot* zeal?
They quarrell'd, parted, oo, from censure free,
But as to *judgement*'s Bill agree.
Why then their successors malign'd? who
preach,

The wholesome doctrine those apostles teach.
Draw no finesse from *modish* reason's force.
"To loath the *passions* with pathetic pow'r.
Break down no moulds to let the tempter in,
Or help to widen the broad way to sin.
Shall *private* rights gainst heav'nly laws rebel,
Each man's belief the sacred writ excel?
Is heav'n a purchase which *opinion* makes?
And he, that only thinks he shall, partakes?

I shudder at the thought, Return, ye blind,
And fly such liberties as snares design'd;
Contriv'd, like *Mahomet's*, proselytes to gain,
And suit the whim of each unsettled brain.
How strong the nope establish'd laws infuse,
Which you thus impudently dare undo.
Ewin *Foster* will your tulleome gaies spurn,
Such panegyrick: to rank fact turn;
Rail on, like *Shimei*, curse the sacred band,
And spread evenom'd libels thro' the land.
Their charity forgives the guilty page,
And shews a worthy pattern to the age.
They with the *Savage* to conversion brought;
And all his Works with dawning virtue
fraught:

But if by *Satan's* agents urg'd to write,
With thee he persever to vent his spite,
In infamy and scandal dip his pen,
And pray'r and penitence discard as vain,
Like thee too thus prophane upbraid his god;
Nor stand in awe of th' impending rod;
My honest zeal your railing shall chastise,
And all such daring *Rahabab's* defie.

PHILOTHEOS,

On the MAGAZINE.

URBAN, thy book's a public feast,
Each reader an invited guest.
As such, the bill of fare shou'd be
Replete with vast variety,
Somewhat to ev'ry palate cheering,
"Flesh, fish and fowl, and good red herring;
Where ev'ry one may pick and chuse,
And what he does not like refuse.
What one neglects may others please,
As some are fond of *rosten cheefe*:
Let none then blame the plenteous treat
Which yields such various kinds of meat.
Prishee, what is't in you or me,
Whether *F. W.* or *C.*
In *Orthodoxy* e'er agree?
You shou'd no party cause espouse,
For *High* or *Low*, not care a soule,
Impartially the text transmit
To store thy Magazine with wit:
If ought thro' favour you regies,
Your specious *sicle's* all a bite.

Frank Netherfield,

The BOON.

I Prishoe, *Calia*, grant one kiss,
I dare not a k for more;
And (are so small a boon as this
Can't make my *Calia* poor!
If such your fear, I promise to restore
Instead of that one kiss two thousand score,

N. B. In the Verses by a Gentleman of 18, p.
213. line ult. the Reader is desired to put youth-
ful instead of blooming, and three Lines above
it taints for rains.

We ask Saphonetta's Pardon for omitting
her Epigrams.

Our Correspondents are desired to hint
to us some Subjects of Dignity for the next
Year's Prize.

The Monthly Intelligencer.

JUNE, 1735.

Tuesday, JUNE 3.

G *Erge Wood*, a Bailiff of *Fulham*, stood in the Pillory at *Fetter-lane* End, pursuant to his Sentence last Session at the *Old-Bailey*, for Perjury, in falsely charging some Justices and other principal Inhabitants of *Fulham*, with rescuing a Prisoner out of his Custody, to makethem liable to the Payment of a Debt of 6*l.* 11*s.*

Wednesday, 4.

Four of the Malefactors condemned last Session (See p. 274) were hang'd at *Tyburn*. *Gregory* feigned a Laugh even at the last Moment. *Peele* and *Lastimer* were re-
prieved for Transportation.

Monday, 9.

A Fire broke out at *Mrs Calloway's* a Brandy-shop in *Cecil-Court* in *St Martin's-Lane*, which in a few Hours consumed that and 13 more Houses. The Woman was committed to Newgate, it appearing, among other Circumstances, that she had threaten'd to be even with the Landlord for having given her Warning, and that she would have a Bonfire on the 10th of *June* that should warm all her rascally Neighbours.

Thursday 12.

About this Time *South-Sea* Trading Stock, which for some Months never varied above Half or 3.4ths per Cent. fell near 4 per Cent. and all other Stocks in Proportion; occasioned, 'twas thought, from the Apprehension, that there was no Hopes of securing the Ballance of *Europe*, without *Great-Britain's* taking Part in the War.

The Parliament met and was prorog'd to the 31st of *July* next.

Friday, 13.

The Court of *King's-Bench* made the Rule absolute, by which a *Mandamus* is order'd to issue, requiring the Vice-Master of *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, forthwith to deprive *Dr Richard Bensley*

of the Office of Master of the said College, in Pursuance of a Sentence pronounced against him by the Bishop of *Ely*, April 17, 1734; (See V. iv. p. 216.) or to show Cause to the contrary.

Sunday, 16.

Came on a remarkable Trial in the Court of *King's-Bench* at *Guildhall*, before the Lord Chief Justice *Hardwicke*, wherein *John Edwards* was Plaintiff, and *John Peazey*, a Constable, Defendant. The Plaintiff had brought his Action against the Defendant for taking out of his House a Silver Tankard, which Fact the Defendant admitted, and justified himself under a Warrant from the Commissioners of Licutenancy of the City of *London*, for the levying a Fine of Ten Pounds upon the Plaintiff, for his Neglect of Duty as one of the Collectors of the Trophy-Tax, which being proved to the Satisfaction of the Court, the Plaintiff was nonsuited.

Thursday, 19.

Came on in the Duchy Court of *Lancaster*, before his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*, Chancellor of the said Court, assisted by the Right Hon. the Lord *Hardwicke* and Mr Baron *Thompson*, the Rehearing of the Cause wherein the Right Hon. the Earl of *Wilmington* is Plaintiff, and *Nathaniel Garland, Esq.* Defendant, touching the Boundaries of a Manor, and several Parcels of Land in the County of *Suffex*, and after several Arguments by Council on both Sides, the Court was pleas'd to order the former Decree to be revers'd, and for both Parties to try the Issue at Common Law, before a Special Jury, at the next Lent Assizes for the County of *Suffex*: Six of the said Jury are to examine the Writings on both Sides, and also to take a View of the said Lands, which are about 800 Acres.

The great Cause lately depending in the Court of Chancery, for settling the Estate of the Lord *Lerbmere*, deceas'd, upon an Appeal from the Master of the Rolls, is finally

finally determined (with little Variation from the Master's Decree) in Favour of Mr *Lechmere*, his Lordship's Heir at Law, and Knight of the Shire for *Worcester*: And amongst other Things *Cambden-House* (near *Kensington*) is decreed him, with the Land thereto belonging.

A Trial came on before the Lord Chief Justice *Eyre* at *Westminster*, between *John Sharper* Plaintiff, and Mrs *Kemptie*, Widow of Capt. *Kemptie*, Defendant. The Capt. hired the Plaintiff as a common Sailor, for a Voyage from *London* to the Coast of *Africa*, and from thence back to *London*. The Action was brought for the Plaintiff's whole Wages, from the Time of his being hired, to the Ships Arrival back at *London*. It appeared by the Evidence, That the Captain gave the Plaintiff leave to go on Shore at the Island of *St Thomas*, and that the Plaintiff refused to return on Board, to perform the Remainder of the Voyage; whereupon the Court declared, the Plaintiff had forfeited his whole Wages, according to the Acts of Parliament concerning Seamen; and the Jury gave a Verdict for the Defendant, whereby she is entitled to her Costs. D

Monday 23.

A Serjeant-at-Law of the *Poultry Compter* was committed to Prison by the Court of King's-Bench for a Misdemeanour in taking 400 *l.* worth of Goods in Execution, to satisfy 127 *l.* for procuring unskilful and unsworn Appraisers to value the Goods at 86 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* for selling the Goods to the same Appraisers; and for not paying the Money into the Sheriffs Hands, nor making any Return on the Sheriffs Warrant.

Tuesday, 24.

Sir *John Barnard* and Mr Ald. *Godschall*, were chosen Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing.

Mr *Arthur Dabbs*, Mr *Raoufherne*, Mr *Shipton*, Mr *Nicholas*, Mr *Perkins*, and Mr *Morse*, Partner with Mr Alderman *Child*, having been nominated by the present Lord Mayor, paid the customary Fines to be excused from the said Office. See Vol. IV. p. 390.

The Court of Alderman resolved, that *Bartholomew Fair*, in *Smithfield* shall for the future be held only three Days, viz. the 23, 24, and 25th of *August*; and that only Stalls and Booths be erected for the Sale of Goods, &c. usually sold in Fairs, and no Acting to be permitted.

Wednesday 25.

In the Court of Common Pleas, was a

Hearing of the Exceptions to the Verdict and Evidence in the late Trial between *John Phillips* and *Hugh Fowler*, Esqrs. (See p. 274.) L. Ch. J. *Eyre* and Mr Justice *Porter* gave their Opinion, that the Verdict was agreeable to Evidence; Mr Justice *Dent* and Mr Justice *Reeves* doubted; the Court being equally divided, no Rule could be made, so that the Plaintiff is at full Liberty to sign his Judgment, and have Execution for the 500 *l.* Penalty given by the Statute.

Monday, 30.

The Duke of *Bavaria* lately made Sir *Hans Sloane*, a present of a fine Gold Snuff-Box, with his Picture in the Lid, valued at 100 *Gulneas*; and Sir *Hans* in Return made the Duke a Present of some Curiosities, his Highness being a Virtuoso.

Her Majesty has ordered Mr *Risbrack* to make the Busts in Marble of all the Kings of *England* from *William the Conqueror*, in order to be placed in her New Building in the Gardens at *Richmond*.

Sir *John Norris* with the *British Fleet* is arrived at *Lisbon* to the no small Joy of that City. His *Portuguese* Majesty receiv'd him in a most gracious Manner (See p. 309) Another Squadron is fitting out under Admiral *Stuart* in order to join Sir *John Norris*.

The Bishops of *Bristol* and *Gloucester*, the E. of *Scarborough*, the Master of the Rolls, and others, having represented to the Queen the pernicious Consequences of the vending and drinking such vast Quantities of *Geneva*, to the great Detriment of the Health and Industry of labouring People, particularly of the Soldiery; A Resolution has been taken to suppress most of them in the County of *Middlesex*.

A subterraneous Building is by her Majesty's Order carrying on in the Royal Gardens at *Richmond*, which is to be called *Merlin's Cave*, adorned with Astronomical Figures and Characters. P. 438.

The French being fitting out 30 Men of War, Recruits are sending to *Gibraltar*.

BIRTHS.

THE Lady *Henrietta*, Widow of the Ld *Edw. Herbert*, delivered of Daughter (See Vol. iv. p. 267 H)

The Wife of *Stephen Pym*, Esq.—of a Son.

9. The Dutchess Dowager of *Bedford*, Wife

to the E. of *Jersey*—of a Son,

20. The Wife of *Dudley Ryder*, Esq.—of a Son.

May 28

MARRIED.

May 28. *J. Ames Sloane*, of *Twickenham*, Esq; :: to *Miss Jenkins*.

Edward Manwaring, of *Whitmore*, *Staffordshire*, Esq; :: to the eldest Daughter of *Wm Bunbury*, of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; a Fortune of 11,000 l.

Mr Townley, of *Ropley*, *Lancashire* :: to *Miss Clitheroe*, an Heiress of 7000 l. Fortune.

JUNE 1. *Thomas Saville*, Esq; :: to *Miss Martha Douglas* of *Great Ormond-street*.

--- *Lockwood*, Esq; :: to a Daughter of *Philip Andrews*, of *Tetbury*, Esq; with 9000 l.

4. *James Temkinson*, Esq; Merchant :: to *Miss Stretton* of *Battersea*, with 14,000 l.

George Lane of *Bedford*, Esq; :: to *Miss Wood* of *Brentford*.

5. *Henry Stapleton*, Esq; :: to *Miss Timney* of *Cambridgeshire*, with 11,000 l.

Miss Howe, Maid of Honour to the Princess of *Orange* :: lately to a wealthy Merchant at *Amsterdam*.

Peter Hedgeware, Esq; :: to *Miss Carolina Churchill*, of *Bristol*, with 15,000 l. Fortune.

6. --- *Ghent*, Esq; of *Hatton-Garden* --- to *Miss Hartley*, with 8000 l.

7. *Mr Pepps*, Banker in *Lombard street*, :: to *Widow Assen*, at *Pentacks* in *Abchurch lane*.

10. *Samuel Probyn*, Esq; :: to *Miss Ogden*, with 6000 l. Fortune.

Mr Edward Wormwood, a *Tobacconist* :: to *Widow Milward*, a Fortune of 20,000 l.

Philip Harury, of *Aben*, Esq; :: to *Miss Jenkins* of *Chiswick*.

--- *Philips*, of *Grove-snor-Street*, Esq; :: to *Mrs Sanley*, Widow of *James Sunley*, Esq; a Fortune of 18,000 l.

Mr Saul, *Woollen-Draper* in the *Strand* :: to the Daughter of the late *Sir Richard Kyvian*, a Fortune of 5000 l.

George Grantham, of *Wellborough*, *Northamptonshire*, Esq; :: to *Mrs Marshall*, Widow, worth 900 l. per Ann. He is her 5th Husband, and she his 5th Wife.

Mr Robinson, a Merchant :: to *Miss White*, a 5000 l. Fortune.

11. *John Wilder*, of *Nunside*, *Berks*, Esq; :: to *Miss Boyle* of *Warwickshire*, w 10,000 l.

Paul Plaisted, Esq; of *Suffolk*, :: to *Miss Sarah Simon*, a Fortune of 12,000 l.

13. *Petley Price*, Esq; of *Berks*, :: to *Miss Richardson* of *Derby* a Fortune of 10,000 l.

Robert Jeffreys, of *Kent*, Esq; :: to *Miss Shepherd* of *Hampton*.

16. *Sir Patrick Trimer*, of *Ireland*, :: to *Mrs Susanna Calloway Jenkins*, with 30,000 l.

17. *Sir Jeremy Lambley*, Brewer :: to *Mrs Simson*, Widow, a Fortune of 20,000 l.

John Lewis, of *Norfolk*, Esq; :: to *Miss Carolina Atkins*, a 6000 l. Fortune.

Charles Palmer, Esq; :: to *Miss Thompson*, a Fortune of 8000 l. and 250 l. per Ann.

19. *John Simons*, of *Herefordshire*, Esq; :: to *Miss Anne Colebrook*.

21. *Isaac Pitman*, Esq; :: to *Miss Sarah Newson*, a Fortune of 10,000 l.

Peter Saunders, Esq; :: to *Miss Elizabeth Turner* of *Bedford*, an 8000 l. Fortune.

23. *James Selwin*, Esq; :: to *Miss*

Fatherly of *Kingslon upon Hull*, a 16,000 l. Fortune.

Nicholas Take, of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; :: to the Heiress of *Dr Cockman*.

DEATHS.

May 30. *Joseph Lamson*, Esq; at *Vaux-hall*. *Thomas Jackson*, Esq; at *Cambridge*.

well, formerly a *Virginia Merchant*.

Francis Saville, Esq; Page of Honour to the Prince of *Wales*.

Mr Josiah Ratty, an *Italian Merchant* in *Bishopgate Street*, worth 50,000 l.

Mr Samuel Newman, a *Distinguishing Teacher*.

Paul Burrard, Esq; Member for *Tarmonth* in the *Isle of Wight*.

JUNE 1. The Rev. Mr. *Mose*, Rector of *St Nicholas* in *Marlborough*.

John Murray, Esq; of *Southampton-Road*, a famous *Face-painter*, worth 40,000 l.

Thomas Perkins, Esq; of *Bedford Row*.

The Rev. Mr. *Mose*, Rector of *Pulborough* *Sussex*, a Living worth 400 l. per Ann.

2. *Henry Hughes Westley*, *Somersetshire*, Esq; *James Thompson*, Esq; at *Twickenham*.

The Rev. Mr. *Kilby*, Rector of *Olney*, *Bucks*.

Sir Thomas Legard, at *Ganton*, *Yorkshire*.

Sir John Thurmond, a *Sea Officer*, knighted by *Q. Anne* for his Bravery.

--- *Goodwin*, Esq; at *Barnes*, *Surry*.

3. --- *Fountain*, Esq; in *Greek street*, *Soho*.

Capt. Robert Melville, at *Newington*, *Surry*.

Capt. Cleveland, one of the Commissioners of the Navy, and one of the Elder Brothers of the *Trinity House*.

4. *Wm Eberfoss*, Esq; at *Reehampton*, *Surry*.

5. --- *Arnold*, Esq; at *Tooting*, *Surry*.

Humphrey Jenkinson, Esq; in *New Bond street*.

Maximilian Gott, Esq; at *Godmeston*, *Kent*.

6. *Samuel Hall*, Esq; in *Leadenhall-street*, *Corn Merchant*, worth 20,000 l.

Evan Bignall, Esq; of *Hoovering*, *Essex*.

Mrs Miller, in *Brook street*, worth 10,000 l. and 500 l. per Ann.

7. The Rev. *Francis Staines*, M. A. Vicar of *St Gyles* in *Northampton*, Rector of *Uham*, and principal Surrogate of the Chancellor of *Peterborough*.

8. *Capt. Joseph Goring*, an old Military Officer of great Bravery.

Capt. George Blinckford, at *Hampstead*.

George Mleman Hughes, Esq; at *St Albans*.

He changed his Name from *Mleman* to *Hughes* for an Estate of 754 l. per Ann.

Mr Brown, a Chymist in *Old Fish-street*, Fellow of the *Royal Society*, and Author of some curious chymical Papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Sir Robert Ross, of *Henham-Hall*, *Suffolk*, Barr. He married the Daughter of *John Smith* of *Hoton*, *Suffolk*, Esq; and left only one Son, now *Sir Robert Ross*, Barr. about 7 Years old, to whom an Estate of 3500 l. per Ann. descends. His Illness is said to be occasioned by his great Fatigues at the late Elections for the Country's Interest.

Robert Johnson, Esq; Governor of *South-Carolina*, (May 3.) universally lamented in that Province.

James Barrett, Esq; in Grovesnor-street.

James Pearce, of Weymouth, Esq;

The Lady Bendish, in Great Poland-street.

James Nightingale, Esq; at Endfield.

10. Mr Thomas Hearne, M. A. of Edmund-Hall, Oxford. He was a famous Antiquarian, having many Years made Collections of English Antiquities, and printed them by Subscription. He left his Fortune among his poor Relations, and his MSS. which are very curious, to Dr Wm Bedford, Physician in London. 1500 l. was found in his Study.

11. Thomas Edwards, Esq; in Belton-street.

Peter Hutchinson, of Suffolk, Esq;

Moyle Briton, Esq; of Kent.

Wm Turner, Esq; at Croftwick, Norfolk, Brother of Sir Charles Turner.

Mrs Hogarth. Mother of the celebrated Mr Hogarth, of a Fright occasioned by the Fire. See Occurr. 9.

12. John Shafton, Esq; formerly Captain of a Troop in the Blue Guards.

Richard Barnard of Suffex, Esq; His Estate of 3000 l. per Ann. devolves to his Son now making a Campagne under Pr. Eugene.

Jesse Hamilton, Esq; at Lewisham, Kent.

James Grey, Esq; at Flanchford, Surrey.

14. Erasmus Pettingall, Esq; of Bloomsbury.

Nicholas du Bois, Esq; aged 70, a principal Officer of the Board of Works. He was appointed by K. Wm III. one of the Tutors to the Pr. of Friesland, Father of the present Pr. of Orange.

Mt Thomas Hallis, Whole-sale Cutler in the Minorities.

The learned Abbe Vertot, lately at Paris.

16. Geo. Fisher, Esq; at Cranford, Middlesex.

Francis Watkinson, Esq; at Little Chelfea.

James Freeman, of Jermin street, Esq;

Samuel Sydall, Esq; at Bath.

Capt. George Pitt, Commander of an East-India Ship, lately at Bengal.

Brig. Gen. Russel, at Bath.

19. Sir Edward Turner, Bart. so created by his present Majesty. He married the Sister of Sir Gregory Page of Greenwich; and is succeeded by his Son now Sir Edward Turner, Bart. He was reckoned worth upwards of 100,000 l.

General Hill. He was Page of the Presence, and Groom of the Bedchamber to the Pr. of Denmark; after his Death Col. of a Regiment of Foot, Lieut. General of the Ordnance, and one of the Privy Council to Q. Anne, at whose Death he resigned his Places. He left his Estate to the eldest Son of Ld Masham, his Nephew.

Lewis Delane, Esq; Deputy Governor of G

20. William Clayton, Esq; a Gentleman of an ancient Family at Addington, Lancashire, worth 700 l. per Ann.

John Shapleigh, Esq; near Exeter.

Robert Johnson, Esq; Governor of S. Carolina (May 3.) universally lamented in that Province.

Thomas Peterson, of Suffolk, Esq; His Estate of 4000 l. per Ann. devolves to his Son, now at *Minerva*.

PROMOTIONS.

MR Wm Baker, appointed the first Clerk to Sr Wm Tonge, Secretary at War. Mr Robinson, -- Master-Gunner of Upper-Castle.

A Mr John Till :: Collector of the Customs at Chichester.

Mr John Hodgson, and Mr William Collings, :: Riding Officers on the same Coast.

Mr G. v. v. Uncle to Baron Hartoff's Lady :: Prime Minister of State for the Electorate of Hanover, in room of Count Hornbeck, dec.

B John Butler, Esq; Son to the Lord Vile, Lancashire, appointed Clerk of the Pipe in Ireland, in room of Paul Barry, Esq; who resigned.

Mr Symonds :: made Associate of the Northern Circuit, in room of Mr Wind who resigned.

Edward Thwelland John Roberts, Esqrs; and their Survivors, constituted Collectors of the Customs at Southampton.

C Mr Nicholas Hammonds, made Deputy Surveyor to his Majesty's Works in room of Westly Gill, Esq; -- made Master Carpenter, in room of

William Kent, Esq; made Mason, in room of Nicholas Dubois, Esq; deceased.

John Goldart, Esq; -- Receiver General for Lancashire.

D William Duff, Esq; of Braco, created a Baron, by the Title of Baron Braco of Kilbray in the County of Cavan, in Ireland.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR Dodsworth, made Rector of All-Saints in York.

Mr Dry, of St John's College, Oxon. :: succeeds Dr Knight in the Living of St Sepulchres.

Mr George Watts, elected Preacher to the Society of Lincoln's-Inn.

Mr John Walrige, made Vicar of Mather, Cornwall.

Mr Kettle, chose Fellow of the College of Manchester.

Mr Woolwin, M. A. made Rector of Cromwell Gloucestershire.

F Mr John Smith -- Rector of Mapple and Vicar of Sutton in the Isle of Ely.

BANKRUPTS.

George Kent of Workop, Nottingham. Grocer.

John Lewis of Blackheath, Kent, Merchant.

John Bourne of London, Merchant.

Richard Holt of Westminster, Taylor.

Thomas Stone of Camberwel, Saleman.

Daniel Tabart of Westminster, Jeweller.

John Law of Southwark, Backmaker.

Wm Adams of Barton, Suffolk, Mailer.

John Buffar of Cheapside, London, Haerdasher.

John Griffiths of Cheapside, London, Hairer.

John Giffits of New Brentford, Middlesex, Draper.

John Walton of West Smithfield, Linnen Draper.

Nicholas Newson of Framlingham, Suffolk, Vintner.

Moses Andrews of Leadenhall-street, London, Jeweller.

Joseph Callaway of Idington, Middlesex, Butcher.

John Laguerre of St Clement's Dance, Midd. Painter.

William Reeve of Lombard street, Goldsmith.

John Joyner, jun. of Stepney, Mailer.

Rich. Willmott of Bartholomew-cloze, Lond. Japanner.

Sam. Newcombe, jun. of Okehampton, Devon, Mailer.

Richard Ellison of Hounslow, London, Master.

Jeremiah Godfrey of Aldwell, Hertfordshire, Merchant.

James Wyatt of Covent-Garden, Taylor.

Thomas Brignall of St Ives, Apothecary.

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS.	Monthly BILL of Mortality, from May 27, to June 24.
Amsterdam—36	Bank 138 $\frac{1}{2}$	Christned $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} 665 \\ \text{Females} 609 \end{array} \right\}$ 1274
Ditto at Sight 35 10	India 148 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buried $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} 863 \\ \text{Females} 839 \end{array} \right\}$ 1702
Rotterdam—36 1 a 36	S. Sea Tra. Stock 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	Died under 2 Years old — 632
Antwerp —36 2 a 3	—Annu. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 2 and 5 — 140
Hamburg—35 7	—New 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 5 and 10 — 66
Paris —31 $\frac{1}{8}$	An. 1726. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 10 and 20 — 50
Cadiz —39 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 40	Ditto 1731 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 20 and 30 — 128
Madrid —39 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Mil. Bank 108	Between 30 and 40 — 172
Bilboa —39 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Equivalent 105	Between 40 and 50 — 190
Leghorn —51 $\frac{1}{8}$	African 18	Between 50 and 60 — 131
Genoa —53 $\frac{1}{8}$	Royal Aff. 100l. 96	Between 60 and 70 — 101
Venice —52	Lon. ditto 13l. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 70 and 80 — 61
Lisbon —5s. 6d. a $\frac{1}{8}$	Bank Cir. 7l. 10s.	Between 90 and 106 — 10
Porto —5s. 5d. a $\frac{1}{2}$	Ind. Bo. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. C. 89s.	
Dublin —11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto 3 p. C. 55s.	
	S. S. Bo. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. C. 79s.	

Midsummer Divident to be paid July 30
Sea Annuity Divident July 21
Mort and Victualling Bills in Course of Payment.

1702

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qt.

Wheat 28s. 30s. to 32s.	P. Malt 18s. to 21s.
Rye 18s. to 20s. od	B. Malt 16s. to 20s.
Barley 15s. 16s. to 18s.	Tares 18s. to 20s. 23
Oats 12s. a 16s. a 20s.	H. Pease 16s. to 20s.
Pease 20s. to 22s.	H. Beans 16s. to 20s.

Buried	Weekly Burials
Within the walls 135	June 3 . . . 407
Without the walls 408	10 . . . 469
In Mid and Surry 734	17 . . . 389
City and Sub of West 449	24 . . . 437
1702	1702

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 1 l. 16 s. to 2 l. a Load.

Cash in the Pool 24s. to 25s. od.	Loaf Sugar double refine 9d.	Opium 11s. a 12s.
Old Hope per H 3l. 10s. to 4l. 00s.	Ditto single refine 56s. to 64s. per C.	Snickeliver 4s. 6d.
New Hope 4l. 10s. to 5l.	Cinnamon 7s. 8d. per lb.	Rhinbarb fine 18s. a 25s.
Rape Seed 10l. to 11l. 00s.	Cloves 9s. 1d.	Sarsaparilla 3s. od.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	Mace 15s. od. per lb.	Saffron Eng. 22s. od. d.
on board, 14l. 14l. 10s.	Nutmegs 8s. 7d. per lb.	Worm seeds new
Tin in Blocks 3l. 13s.	Sugar Candy white 60d. to 18 d.	Balsam Capiva 3s. 00d.
Ditto in Bars 3l. 15s. 6d.	Ditto brown 6d.	Balsam of Gilead 20s. 00d.
Copper Eng. best 51s. 5s. per C.	Pepper for Home cons. 14d.	Hipocistana 4s. 6d. a 5s.
Ditto ord. 46s. 16s. to 51s. per C.	Ditto for exportation 12 d.	Ambergreece per oz. 8s.
Ditto Barbary 85s. to 95s.	Tea Bobba fine 10s. to 12s. per lb.	Cachibual 18s. 6d. per Pound.
Iron of Bilboa 35s. 05s. per Tun	Ditto ordinary 8s. a 9s.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Dit. of Sweden 16l. 10s. per Tun	Ditto Congo 10s. to 12s. per lb.	Opera red, per Pipe 25l. a 28l.
Tallow 28s. a 30s.	ditto Pebe 14 a 16s.	ditto white none
Country Tallow 21. 7s. 0d.	ditto Green fine 09 to 12s.	Lisbon red 25 a 30l.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Imperial 9s. to 12s.	ditto white, 20l.
Raisins of the Sun 32s. od. per C.	ditto Hyson 20s. to 25s.	Sherry 26 l.
Ditto Malaga Fraills 19s.	Drugs by the lb.	Canary new 25 a 28 l.
Ditto Smirna new 22s.	Balsam Peru 14s.	ditto old 32 a 34 l.
Ditto Alicante 18s.	ditto Tin 7s. od.	Florence 3l. per Chest.
Ditto Lipra new 19s.	Cardamoms 3s. 6d.	French red 30l. a 40 l. per H.
Ditto Belvedere 29s.	Campfire refine'd 6s.	ditto white 20 l.
Cattans new 35 a 40	Crabs Eyes 01s. 8d.	Mountain malaga old 24 l.
Prunes French none	Jallop 2s. 8d.	ditto new 20 a 21 l.
Sugar Powd. best 54s. a 59 per C.	Manna 2 s. 6d. a 4 s. 0d.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7s. to 0s. od.
Figs 26 s.	Moffick white 4s. 4d.	Rum of Jamaica 6s. od. a 7s. od.
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The principal Foreign Advices are—Count Koningsegg with the Imperial Army has abandoned all Italy to the Allies, who have blockaded Mantua. —The Primate of Poland has acknowledged King Augustus —A contagious Distemper is broke out in France —Nothing from the Rhine —But an Alteration of Affairs is shortly expected in divers Quarters. See p. 329.

A REGISTER of BOOKS, for JUNE, 1735.

- A** Sermon preached at St. Dunstons Church, April 27, 1735, the Time of the Yearly Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity Schools at West London. Printed for M. Downing, price 6d.
2. Some additional Notes towards a further Elucidation of the apocalyptic Visions. By Nathaniel Marwick, B.D. Printed for M. Downing.
3. The Skimmer: Or, the History of Tantal and Menestee. Printed for F. Gallicke, price 3s.
4. A Narrative of the Method by which the private Letters of Mr Pope have been procured, and published by E. Curll, Bookseller. Printed for T. Cooper p. 6d.
5. The Case of Abraham, commanded to offer up his Son Isaac in Sacrifice, fairly reason'd. Printed for T. Cooper, price 1s.
6. Philegon re-examin'd; In answer to Dr Syke's second Defence of his Dissertation concerning Philegon. With a Postscript concerning the Chronicon Paschale. By John Chapman, M. A. Printed for J. Crownfield.
7. The Letters of the Marchioness de M--- to the Count de R---. Translated from the French by Mr Humphreys. Printed for J. Willford, price 3s.
8. An Historical Enquiry on the Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, and incidentally of the other Courts. Printed for J. Shuckburgh, price 1s. 6d.
9. Memoirs Historical and Military from the Year 1672 to 1710. Being a complete Body of Military Discipline. Translated from the French of the Marq. de Feuquieres. In 2 vols. 8vo. Printed for T. Woodward, price 20s.
10. A Sermon preached at the Abbey-Church at Bath, May 17, 1735, before the Commissioners for Charitable Uses for the County of Somerset. By The. Bowyer, M. A. Printed for C. Rivington, p. 6d.
11. The Proceedings of the last Session at the Old Bailey. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.
12. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account of the Malefactors executed at Tyburn, price 6d.
13. The Sermons against Popery, preach'd at Salter's Hall. Complete in 2 vols 8vo. price 10s.
14. The English Nobleman, or Peasant of Quality, a true History. printed for J. Brindley, price 1s.
15. A plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; in which all the Texts in the New Testament, relating to it, are produced and explained. Printed for Med. Knapton.
16. Le Payson Peuvant; or, the fortunate Peasant. Being Memoirs of the Life of Mr M--- Translated from the French of M. de Marivaux. printed for J. Brindley, price 3s.
17. A complete History of Arianism, from the Origin of it in the Year 260 to 1666; shewing its Influence on Civil Affairs, and the Causes of the Dissolution of the Roman Empire. By Wm Webster, D.D. printed for J. Brindley, price 12s.
18. A Scurvy for the Dissenters: Or, Fanatick Vipers. Wherein some of the Dissenting Teachers, who preach'd against Popery at Salter's Hall, are charged with the blackest Ingratitude, &c.
19. The Philosophical Grammar. Being a View of the present State of experimental Philosophy. In 4 Parts. By Benjamin Martin. printed for J. Noon.
20. A Defence of Christianity: Or, an Answer to a Pamphlet, entitled, The Athanasian Creed a Preterative against Heresies. By a Gentleman of the Temple. printed for T. Worrall, price 1s.
21. Letters Historical and Critical, from a Gentleman in Constantinople to his Friend in London: Giving an Account of the Largeness and Extent of that City; its Palaces, &c. printed for G. spavan, price 1s.
22. Delle Satire e Rime del Divino Ludovico Ariosto, Lib. II. Con le Annotazioni di Paolo Rolli, Compagno della Societa Reale. E. Accademico Fiorentino, nuovamente del Medesimo accresciute e corrette. Sold by Olive Payne, price 3s. 6d.
23. A Voyage to Guiney, Brazil, and the West-Indies, in his Majesty's Ship the Swallow and Weymouth; describing the several Islands and Settlements, &c. By John Atkins. Printed for Wenz and Chandler, price 4s.
24. A short Account of the People called Quakers, shewing their deceitful Manner of answering their Opponents Books: With several large Catalogues of their Anichristian Doctrines and seditious Practices, &c. By Henry Pickworth. Sold by J. Willford, price 1s.
25. The Church of England vindicated from Calumnies, and the true Views of the Dissenters, in their Demands of the Repeal of the Corporation and Test

- Acts, laid open. Reprinted from the Weekly Effluant. See p. 255. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.
26. An Epistle to the Author of the Essay on Reason. printed for T. Cooper, price 6d.
27. The Poet finished: I. Prose. Being a Dialogue concerning Mr Pope and his Writings. Particularly his Epistle to Dr Arbuthnot. Printed for E. Curll, price 1s. 6d.
28. A Discourse concerning the Nature of Christ's Kingdom; chiefly designed against the Corruptions and Usurpations of the Church of Rome. Preached at Sherbourn in Dorsetshire, April 8, 1735. By Henry Grove. printed for R. Ford, price 6d.
29. Scripture Politicks: Being a View of the original Constitution and subsequent Revolutions, in the Government Civil and Religious, of that People out of whom the Saviour of the World was to arise. By S. Croxal, D.D. printed for J. Tonson.
30. A Letter to Mr Foster, on the Subject of Heresy. By Henry Stebbing, D.D. printed for J. Pemberton, price 6d. 6s.
31. Two Discourses concerning the Necessity and Dignity of Marriage, with a brief Account of the Duties, Difficulties, and Advantages that attend it; whereto are subjoind Rules, in order to the being happy in that State. Preach'd at Sudbury in Suffolk, April 13, 1735. By John Ford.
32. False Whiggism: An Essay on the Merits of the Opposition. printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.
33. THE GENERAL DICTIONARY Historical and Critical, continues to be published Monthly as usual. See p. 223.

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
JULY, 1735.

Note. The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE EXTRAORDINARY will be published about the 20th day of *August*, and will contain, besides the POEMS for the 50*l.* Prize, Proceedings of the last Session of Parliament.

EXTRACT of Mr. FOSTER's *Letter to Dr. STEBBING.* (See p. 315.)

S I R,



ONCE more step forth to do justice to myself: And by that, I apprehend, I shall do justice to St. Paul, whom you appear, to me, to have misrepresented. Truth is, or ought to be, the only thing we aim at: I intend therefore to treat you with an honest freedom, but yet with decency. — If I chance to use some of your particular phrases for the sake of making an innocent experiment, how they will become another pen, you can have no just ground to complain; because if they displease in the copy, they cannot stand rightly in the original.

You are pleas'd to begin in the common Strain of Controversy, and tell me, that my *Sermon upon HERESY* has given great and just offence. You ought not, Sir, to have said just offence, till you have shewn sufficient grounds for it: But if it has unfortunately given great offence, tho' it was compos'd with better views, so has your *Letter on heresy*; nay, truth itself, has given as great and frequent offence, as ever error did. But lest any should imagine, my notion of Heresy was intended to undermine the established Church, and, on that account, must give just offence to every good Churchman; I shall quote some of the greatest writers the church of England could ever boast of, in the same sentiments with me.

Mr. Cbellingworth, in a letter to a friend perverted to Popery, has this very remarkable sentence: "If you think me an Heretick, and therefore to be avoided, you must prove me to be ἀνταρκαξίπλοῦ, condemned by mine own judgment, which I know I am not, and

therefore think you cannot*." Again, "He that believes the Scripture sincerely, and endeavours to believe it in the true sense, cannot possibly be an Heretic*." — Bp Taylor, speaking of the error of those, who did heartily believe in Christ, and yet most violently retain Circumcision, says: "So long as it stood with Charity, and without human ends, and secular interests, so long it was either innocent, or conniv'd at; but when they grew covetous, and for filthy lucre's sake taught the same doctrine, which others did in the simplicity of their hearts, then they turn'd Heretics, — and Titus was commanded to look to them, and to silence them. — For Heresy is not an error of the understanding, but an error of the will. — If a man's error be not voluntary, and part of an ill life, then because he lives a good life, he is a good man, and therefore no Heretic: No man is an Heretic against his will†." — Mr. Hales of Eaton says, that "Heresy is an act of the will, not of reason, and is indeed a lye, not a mistake; else, how could that known speech of St. Austin go for true, *Errare possum, Hæreticus esse nolo*? Indeed Manicheism, Valentinianism, Marcionism, Mahometanism are truly and properly Heresies: For we know that the Authors of them received them not, but mistook them themselves; and so knew what they taught to be a lye*." — This great man having mentioned a passage from St. Austin, I shall add another, containing exactly the same description of a Heretic as I have given in my Sermon: *Hæreticus est, qui alicujus TEMPORALIS COMMODI, & maxime GLORIÆ, PRINCIPATUS que sui gratiā, falsas ac novas opiniones vel gignit vel sequitur. Ille autem, qui bujusmodi hominibus credit, homo est imaginatione quadam veritatis, ac pietatis illusorius*†.

I cite these passages, Sir, not as *authoritatis*, to determine this point in debate between us;

* *Letter to Lewger.* † *Preface to the Author of Charity* maintain'd. || *Liberty of Prophecy* 8vo. p. 30, 38.

but to silence unreasonable clamour, and remove those prejudices, which you, and such writers as you are, industriously infuse into the minds of the people, to discredit every one that asserts and vindicates their liberties. I can very contentedly bear your *hardest censures*, for maintaining what I think to be the truth, in company with that orthodox Father St. *Austin*, the scourge of Heretics; and with the incomparable Mr. *Chillingworth*, the ever-memorable Mr. *Hales of Eaton*, and the pious and judicious Bp *Taylor*, those bright ornaments of the reformed Religion, and eminent pillars of your own Church.--- All the Clergy of this character (and I would hope their number is not small) who defend the common cause of Protestants, and are the glory and strength of the Church of England, I highly honour and reverence; but the advocates for schemes of Church power, unknown to Christianity, and to our Laws and Constitution, I shall always oppose; and would willingly flatter my self, that I can't, for this, suffer in the esteem of the real friends of Religion and Liberty.

You begin the argumentative part of your letter with some critical remarks, allow'd not to be very material with respect to the main controversy. But yet as you seem to triumph on having made these observations, and thereby shewn how easily you could defeat such a rash and inconsiderate writer as I am; I must, in mine own defence, examine what you have offer'd. I have said, that *Heresy*, generally, signifies no more than a *Seet* or *Party in Religion*; this you admit: But whereas I say likewise, that *Heresy*, in the *New Testament*, is most commonly used in an indifferent sense, and but seldom in a bad one; this you affirm to be a great mistake: And to prove it so, you endeavour to shew, that in 3 of the Texts, in which I suppose the word to be used indifferently, it must have a criminal meaning. It appears to me, Sir, that you have been very unhappy in the choice of two of your examples at least.

Here Mr. *Foster* answers Dr. *Stebbing's* Question, (See p. 316. A.) how *Heresy* in 1 Cor. xi. 19. appears to be used in an indifferent sense? 1st. By observing that, according to all good rules of Criticism, if an Author's reasoning may be fully explain'd, by the indifferent sense of a word, it must not be understood in a bad sense. 2. By shewing that the inference the Dr would draw from *Gluttony* and *Drunkness* oppos'd to *Heresy*, is arguing wildly; for the pretended Parallel is no more like the case St. *Paul* represented than darkness is to light: For (says he to the Doctor) in order to make such a similitude as will support and justify a parity of reasoning, *Gluttony* and *Drunkness* must be sometimes used in an indifferent sense, as you acknowledge *Heresy* is; or *Heresy* must be al-

ways used in a bad sense, as *Gluttony* and *Drunkness* are.

As to the instance of *Tertullus*, calling St *Paul* a *Ring-leader* &c. (See p. 516.) Mr *Foster* says, a great deal might be said to shew that he might use the word *Seet* or *Heresy* in a general indefinite way; then makes this parallel, as to the word *party*---Suppose, at the Trial of *Algernon Sidney*, one of the Council, employ'd against him, had charged him with being a *ring-leader* of the Republican Party; would any one have been so weak as to assert; B that the word *Party* varied from its common signification, and was to be understood in a bad sense? The whole phrase, I allow, would have been intended reproachfully, but the word *party* might still retain its general and usual meaning. It would not have been the design of the speaker to blame *Sidney* for belonging to a party, but for being of the Republican party; nor might it be the design of *Tertullus* to reproach St *Paul* for adhering to a *Seet*, but for being a *ring-leader* of the *Seet* of the Nazarenes, which was charged with sedition. So that they are the epithets and characters, made use of to distinguish the *Seet* or *Party*, that in both cases convey all that is criminal and ignominious in the Dides.

Mr. *Foster* observes, that the Apostle's answer, after the manner they call *Heresy* &c. means no more, than that he was very improperly represented as a leader of a *Seet*, or *Heresy*, because he adhered to the old Religion, believing all things written in the Law and the Prophets.--- And then tells the Doctor, tho' it is not very material, you are mistaken in your interpretation of it; and if I was inclined to imitate your style, I could easily say---you are by much too concise in your criticisms, and too quick and peremptory in your conclusions. The Doctor, continues he, has obliged the world with this notable Observation, that every common ENGLISH Reader, knows that the original Greek word for HERETIC is ever more pinn'd down to a bad sense. (See p. 316. F.) But how does he know this? Because he finds the word *Heretic* always carries with it, a charge of Error in our language, is he sure, it must have a bad meaning in Greek writers? Does every common ENGLISH reader know, (by the same rule) G that because the word *Bishop*, among us, signifies a *Dioecesan* Bishop, therefore 'Επισκοπος can't denote in general an overseer; as it is render'd Acts 20, 28. by our own Translators? or because the word *Church* is pinn'd down to a good sense can it be infer'd that 'Εκκλησία does not signify an assembly indefinitely, as Acts xix. 22? Where do you find this consequence? "I challenge the best Logician upon Earth to draw such a conclusion from such premises". (See p. 316. D.)

[To be continued.]

The Daily Gazetteer. June 30, No. 1.



HIS new Paper is introduced into the World by Mr *Walsingham*, who says, it owes its Being to the Agreement of several Authors, who have for many Years been embarked in the same Cause, and now unite in the same Paper, in the following Method, *viz.* The *Free-Briton* to be continued every *Thursday* by himself; the *London-Journal* every *Saturday*, as usual, by Mr *Osborne*, and the Writers of the *Courant* to chuse such other Days as they think fit; and the Vacancies to be left for Correspondents.

The Title is chosen only with a View to the Intelligence it is to contain. As many different Hands are engaged, it will be impossible to preserve any uniform Character upon the Whole; and every Gentleman will subscribe a Name to distinguish his own Performances, since every one can be accountable only for himself, tho' all will readily concur in promoting the great End of these Writings.

The Daily Gazetteer. July 3, No. 4.

Of the Marks of a good Administration.

THE first Characteristick of a good Administration, is a sacred Regard for the Laws, that the Certainty of them be most firm, and the Sanctity of them most pure; that the Administration of Justice be not only uncorrupted but unsuspected, and the Seats of Judicature supplied with Men, whom not the Arts of Courts, nor Jobs of State, nor servile Dispositions, nor dependent Fortunes have recommended to Preferment; but whom the concurring Approbation of Mankind had raised to the highest Eminence of the Bar before they were elevated to the Bench; Men whose Authority was Law before they were Judges in the Courts; whose Fortunes were above Temptation before they accepted Employments, and who were trusted by every Man of his own free Choice, before they were called to Publick Trust by their Sovereign.

Another Mark of a faithful Ministry, is their due Regard to the Authority and Liberty of Parliaments, that every Act and Measure of Government be submitted to the Discussion of the People's Representatives, and every Instance of their Advice made a Rule of Government not to be departed from; that the Weight and Influence of the Crown be wholly directed to the Good of the Publick, and never employ'd against the Happiness of the People; that the Royal Prerogative be never oppos'd to the Rights of Parliament, nor the Royal Assent refused to Bills which have pass'd both Houses of Parliament. And when this great Consideration is shewn to the People, when their Representatives have this

Share in the Government of their Country, this mighty Exercise of supreme Power, they must see and feel, that the Interests of the Administration are the Interests of the People.

A To these may be added, what must be the Consequence of an Administration, which preserves the Constitution of Parliaments, and the Course of Justice entire, that the Lives of Men will be most safe under such a Government; that neither the Weak will be the Victims of their Violence, nor the Strong the Objects of their Vengeance; that illu-
B strious Blood will not be shed, nor Oppressions multiplied to support their Power; that their Jealousy, their Anger, or their Revenge will not be gratified by the Perversion of Law, nor Opposition loaded with Penalties, nor the Tongues and Thoughts of Men with Restraints; but that all Men have Liberty to act for the Publick, without Danger to their Persons, to examine the Conduct of publick Affairs, and to oppose all Attempts which endanger the common Interest.

The next undoubted Mark of a good Administration is the equal Protection of different Persuasions in Religion, that no Man be invaded in the Liberty of Conscience, nor injur'd for his Sentiments in the Concern of his
D Salvation. As it is the highest Form, and most odious Species of Tyranny to enthrall the Mind of Man, and compel him to acknowledge Opinions which he does not believe, or to abjure Opinions of which he is a Believer; it is the incontestible Evidence of a good Government where all Opinions are free; where no Inquisitions are made into Men's Consciences, nor Hardships annexed to Modes of Religion: Where this is the Advantage of
E any People, it is at the same Time, a Virtue in Ministers who are free from any Imputations of giving up the Rights of one Part of Mankind to the Bigotry and Superstition of others, or of gaining Zealots and Churchmen to their Cause by the Sacrifice of Dissenters, or of engaging a Faction to aid them against
F Civil Liberty, by contracting with them for the Destruction of Religious Rights.

There are other Marks, by which Ministers may be distinguished with eminent Advantage: When they shew, that no Power or Prosperity can make them forget their Relation to the People; when their Affability and Candour to their Inferiors is such as if they knew of no Superiority; when their perfect Knowledge of publick Business makes them scorn all Disguise and Mystery. But such, whose Ambition is their only Cause of Quarrel, and none in Opposition to them, but such as, in spite of their Resentments, envy their Abilities even more than their Authority, whilst their personal Friends are more numerous, and of greater Distinction than Men in Power have usually enjoyed before them.

Fra. Walsingham.

The Old Whig, July 3. No 17.

A Defence of the Gentlemen who preached against Popery at Salter's-Hall.

THE Charges brought against them are
1. That several of the Lecturers insinuate very severe Reflections against the Church of England, which seems to be the peculiar Mark of their Spleen; and that in all their Complaints against Popery, there is that Mixture of Invektive against the Establishment, that 'tis pretty hard to guess which of them they think to be the greater Tyranny of the two. See p. 255.) Would not any one think from hence, that the Church of England is particularly named, and her Doctrines directly opposed in these Sermons? Nothing is less true. The Grounds of this pretended Charge are, that some of the Preachers have asserted that such an Authority as requires a blind Submission to the Priest, is the very Essence of Popery; that the Validity of the Sacraments doth not depend on the uninterrupted Succession of the Bishops from the Apostles thro' the Church of Rome; and that idolatrous Papists cannot be saved according to the Terms of the Gospel Covenant. Now the asserting these Principles can be no Reflection upon the Church of England, because she hath no where in her Articles, Canons or Homilies taught, that her Priests have Authority to demand a blind Submission from the Christian People, or that the uninterrupted Succession is necessary to the Validity of the Christian Ministry, or that Idolatrous Papists can be saved according to the Terms of the Christian Covenant. To assert these to be Doctrines of the Church of England, is to misrepresent, vilify and bely her. They are only the superstitious Tenets of particular Persons, and want the Sanction of national Authority. The private Opinions of a S—b—g, a W—b—r or a V—n, are not the Doctrines of the Church; nor the Rants of an Enthusiastical Bigott, to be esteemed as her sacred Voice and Language. Therefore the Reveries and mad Claims of particular Persons may be exposed, without inveighing against the Church of England, which neither teaches nor vindicates them.

2. The Charge against Mr C—r is, that he hath impeached and insulted the present Bishops of the Church, by saying: 'If Popery be really increasing, and if even the Prelates of the Establishment are sensible of it, methinks they should be sensible of the Necessity of a stronger Union amongst all Protestants;' which Sentence hath been made to speak the following Language. 'If even the present Bishops of the Church, who are some of the last whom one would ever expect to be apprehensive of any Danger from that Side, do nevertheless see that Popery gets Ground amongst us; one would imagine they should come to an Agreement with us Dissenters, by removing their own Order, prescribed Forms of Prayer, and every Thing else.' But this Paraphrase is forced, nor could any Man find

out Episcopacy and Common Prayer in Sentence, but one whose Head was turned giddy by too much thinking of them. But if the Prophanation of a sacred Ordinance of the Christian Church is the principal Occasion that divides and discontents Protestants, the removing that Occasion of Division would be both an Honour and Security to the Church. And in this several of the Reverend Bench themselves, and many of the best of the inferior Clergy agree with me.

3. The same Gentleman is charged with being far gone in the Principles of Infidelity, because his Notions about Authority, Succession, and the Priesthood are exactly what we find in Infidel Writers. 'If this, says one, be Superstition, then Revelation is Superstition; and I defy him, if he believes this Principle, to believe his Bible.' (See p. 257 H.)

But is it a Disgrace to Christians to hold such Truths as are common to themselves and Infidels? Mr C—r declares against Authority over Conscience, and a blind Submission to Priests; now if to deny these is Infidelity, poor Paul and Peter! How will you escape the dreadful Charge? You, who have declared against the having Dominion over the Faith of others, and Lording it over the Heritage of God? Yea, what shall we say to our blessed Saviour himself, who commanded the Multitude and his Disciples, saying: *Call no Man your Father upon the Earth, for one is your Father which is in Heaven. Neither be ye called Masters, for one is your Master, even Christ?* Even our Saviour himself was, according to this Account, a Teacher of Infidelity; for he expressly warned Men against that blind Submission, and assuming that tyrannical Authority, that some modern Gentlemen are endeavouring to palm upon Mankind as his Gospel. But can these Men talk of Infidel Writers; and Principles of Infidelity, or discrediting the Scriptures, without Blushing? Do they not know that Infidelity, both at home and abroad, springs from their ungodly Claims and wicked Abuses of Power? Could the most inveterate Enemy of the Gospel of Jesus do more to depreciate the sacred Writings, and expose Christianity to Contempt and Scorn, than Writers, who make the vilest Absurdities, and the worst Doctrines, to be the Doctrines of the Gospel?

Another Reason urged of Mr C—r's Infidelity, and not believing his Bible, is so low as not to deserve any Notice. For as he says, 'tis mere Superstition to imagine that God goes out of the common Method of his Providence to punish the Sins of particular Persons; so he produces in Proof of it, Eccles. 9, 2. *All Things come alike to all, there is one Event to the Righteous and the Wicked. As is the Good, so is the Sinner, and he that sweareth as he that feareth an Oath.* I know not whether the Persons who have brought this Charge of Infidelity against Mr C—r believe this Maxim of the wise Man or no. If they do, Mr C—r's Maxim, which is the very same in other Words, holds good. If they do not believe it, they will

not

not only in some Respect deserve the Charge of being *Infidels*, but all the observing Part of the World will conclude them to be defective in their Understandings too.

The Daily Gazetteer, July 5. No. 6.

The ancient Constitution; in Answer to two late Craftsmen.

SIR Wm Temple justly observes, 'That Self Sufficiency is the worst Composition that ever was made out of the Pride and Ignorance of Mankind.' The Truth of this we have in the Author of two late Discourses concerning the *ancient Constitution*; (See p. 287, 293.) for never did any Man betray more gross Ignorance, mix'd with a *peris Insulence*, than this puzzle headed Collector of Scraps about the *Antiquity of Parliaments*.

He begins very pompously, with telling us, 'That the *Antiquity of Parliaments* hath been absolutely denied by a Set of *Profligate Writers*, who have endeavour'd to persuade us, that *Liberty* was not our *ancient Inheritance*.'

'Tis very true, that *Liberty* and *Property* were not our *ancient Inheritance*: Our Forefathers felt the Weight of this terrible Truth; but what then? They were, at all Times, even the most ancient, our *Rights*, tho' not our *Inheritance*: For, what the ingenious Author of the *Persian Letters* says, is perfectly just (See ib.) But this little Dabber in *Antiquity and Reasoning* says, 'that as long Possession gives a Title in Law, so, the Public Rights of Mankind acquire Strength by long Prescription.'

What a profound Writer on Politicks is this Man! how knowing in the *Rights of Mankind*! 'Tis plain, by *public Rights*, he means *natural Rights*; for, immediately after, he calls them *natural*, as distinguished from *legal*. But, can *natural Rights* acquire Strength by *Prescription*? No, surely, they are the same Yesterday, to Day, and for ever. They are established in the unalterable Nature of Things; and are neither stronger nor weaker by Time: They are the only Foundation of all just Authority; and, the sole Reason of all Laws: All Governments were, or should be, instituted to no other End but the *Security and Preservation of all the People's Rights*.

Our Author says, 'It looks a little odd, to see a Set of Men, who call themselves the *Advocates of a Whig Ministry*, defend these *Prerogative Principles*.' What *Prerogative Principles*? Surely, not such as I have just now laid down about the *Rights of Mankind*. If those are *Prerogative Principles*, *Sidney's* were so. Our Author speaks again, 'Is it not a very odd Sight to see the *Defenders of a Whig Ministry* follow such slavish Writers as *Brady*, when the *Antiquity of Parliaments* hath been vigorously maintained by the ablest Writers in the Cause of *Liberty*: such as *Selden*, *Sidney*, *Pettit*, &c.' What a notable Argument is this! A Collection of Names of Men! there is but one of these Authors who thoroughly understood the Principles of *Liberty*; I need not say,

Sidney of Immortal Memory; who, had he lived in these Days, would never have wrote his Book, much less patroniz'd such scandalous Abusers of *Liberty* as the present Writer is against the Court. Mr *Selden* was, indeed, a good Antiquary; but he is against our Author, even in the very Paragraph he quotes from him. See p. 293 C.

But I will explain the Oddity, and shew, why the *Whig Writers*, such as *Sidney*, *Tyrrel*, &c. wrote as *Advocates for the ancient Constitution*; why *Brady*, and other *Tory Writers*, wrote against it; why the *Craftsman* pleads for it; and why I write against it, after I have just mentioned, that our Author has confounded two Things, which ought ever to be kept distinct, *Facts and Principles*; for tho' I agree with *Brady* in many of his *Facts*, and think them undoubted Records and true Testimonies; yet I agree with him in none of his political Principles, nor in the Use he designed to make of his *Facts*.

Those Writers for the *Antiquity of Parliaments*, designed well; the Principles of *Liberty*, and the *natural Rights of Mankind* being not so generally understood, as at present: The Writers for *Courts*, which were big with arbitrary Designs, had made great Use of the ancient State of *English Slavery*, and the Novelty of *Parliaments*, to induce the People to think, that if *Parliaments* were laid aside, they would be in as good a Condition as their Forefathers, and possess all the Rights which they held by virtue of the *ancient Constitution*: The *Whig Writers* therefore, to combat these Doctors of *Slavery* in their own Way, labour'd to prove the Freedom of the *ancient Constitution*, and the *Antiquity of Parliaments*; but whether they did prove it is the Question. I think not, and that we have no Occasion for *Antiquity or Authority*, while we have Reason on our Side.

The Reason of the *Craftsman's* setting up the Excellency of the *ancient Constitution*, is with a full Design to disgrace the Government, as it was settled at the Revolution; and to induce the People to believe, that they got nothing by all the Blood and Treasure spent in securing *K. William* upon the Throne, and in settling the Crown on the present Royal Family. And my Design in writing on this Subject is to shew, that *New England* (as *Ld Shaftsbury* calls it) is infinitely preferable to *Old England*; that the modern Constitution vastly excels the *ancient Constitution*; and so to vindicate the *Wisdom and Justice* of the Revolution.

F. OSBORNE.

rog's Journal, July 5. No. 348.

FOG diverts himself and his Readers with Observations on a Pamphlet lately published, entitled, *Opinion no Proof of Patriotism*, a Thing, says he, with a grave Title, and seeming to promise to set something right which had been misrepresented on the other Side; instead of which, you have a String of common Place Sentences for above 20

Pages together, and there the Pamphlet ends. From whence I shrewdly suspect, says *Fog*; that 'Squire *Walsingham* is the Author of this Work, since he is the only Man who can write for ever, without so much as aiming at some Meaning; besides, the incessant Tautology, with which it is filled, is altogether in his Manner.

But were we to apply some of these incoherent Sentences, what Service could they do Mr *Walsingham's* Friends? He says, if the People be well governed, it becomes them to support and wish well to such as govern them well. But if the People neither wish well, nor are willing to support those that govern, does it prove that Ministers govern well? — Again, bad Ministers have been opposed by Men as bad as themselves. — Which only proves bad Men may sometimes act right, not that bad Ministers ought not to be opposed.

Our Author quotes a Story 'in *Philip de Comines* of the War undertaken by the great Men of France, for rescuing their Country from the Oppression of *Lewis XI.* who ward off the War, not by relieving the People, removing Grievances, or abolishing Taxes, but by gratifying the great Men, the Patriots of that Time, with Places and Pensions.' — Now, who are these great Men among us here discrib'd? If they are any Friends of his, is it not weak to mention it? However, his Parallel will not hold throughout, for it's well known, many have refused Places and Pensions, because they would not join in laying Burthens upon the People.

He runs from this to the Story of Lord *Clarendon*, who, he says, sell a Sacrifice to those Opposers, who, having afterwards engross'd to themselves, that Power which by their wicked Arts he had lost, made it soon effectually appear, by their abandoned Measures, by their Rapaciousness, and Schemes of publick Servitude, how naturally they hated and opposed a Minister so unlike themselves.

It is strange he did not consider whether this Character of Lord *Clarendon's* Opposers, did not fit some Friend of his. — Must we not turn our Eyes upon the Man who all know has opposed other Ministers, and was for pursuing them to Death and Destruction? — Upon the Man whose abandoned Measures, Rapaciousness, and Schemes of publick Servitude, alarmed a whole Nation?

"It requires but a small Degree of Sagacity (says this fine Gentleman) to distinguish betwixt publick Zeal and private Passion; and in an Opposition that continually rages it will be easily seen, that it is Men and not Measures, that give the real Offence; especially when the Opposers have themselves formerly approved and promoted the very same Measures which they afterwards opposed."

Here one would expect our Gentleman was going to prove, that those who opposed his Paymaster had approved and promoted what they since opposed. — Not he, it is only applied to a Story of some body that in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* was Council against *Alger-*

noon Sidney, and yet after the Revolution was for restraining the Prerogative.

He complains, that those who oppose his Paymaster should raise an Outcry against Corruption in Elections, and make continual Practice of it themselves, — but he does not deny the first, nor prove the last.

Now he comes with another of his old Woman's Sayings, — "Private Passion often calls itself Publick Spirit, and very selfish and foolish Men often call themselves Patriots, and traduce others much better than themselves, as Enemies to their Country." — Does this justify any one Thing that has been complained of? Does it give the least Colour of publick Good to any of those Measures which have occasioned publick Discontents?

He next is pleas'd to let us into a Secret relating to publick Happiness, for he says, "As to the present Situation of Liberty, and the Condition of our Government, I thank God I can find more Causes of Comfort than of Fear or despair." I suspect he has found a Pension, a Cause of Comfort indeed, and a strong Reason why he should like our excellent M——; for certainly he is the only M—— in the World that would give a Shilling to such a Writer.

"Whoever (says he) hath both the executive and legislative Power, may as certainly turn it to Evil as to Good, to oppress as well as to protect, yet it doth not from hence follow, that it will always be abused and perverted."

Did any of those who opposed his Paymaster, ever assert, that Power will be abused and perverted? If they did not, what does all this Stuff signify?

He would make us believe that all this Opposition is only occasioned by his Paymaster's holding a great Place, for he asks, "Who was more the Butt of Satire and Abuse than a certain noble Lord now retired, for a Course of Years? — While he was guilty of holding a great Station in the Government, and suppos'd to influence the Cabinet, he was all that while represented either as a contemptible Minister, or terrible Blunderer."

Why this is all true; and I remember the Time when Colonel *Cb—s* was represented as a Cheat, and Vulture *H——* as an Extortioner and an Usurer, and yet now they are seldom talk'd of; but does it follow, that because we don't now hear the same Outcry against those Men as while they were upon the Scene of Action, that the one never was a Cheat, nor the other a Usurer? Present Grievances will always be more talk'd of than those that are past, and your noble Lord had the good Luck to leave behind him a Person who at least was his Equal in both the Talents laid to his Charge, which diverted the publick Resentment a little from him, but whenever he shall be named, Justice will be done to that Character which he acquired while he was in Business.

The

The Craftsman, July 5, N^o. 470.

Some farther Considerations on our ancient and modern CONSTITUTION.

E Nough has been said, to shew that the People of England have always had a Share, or a Right to a Share, in the Legislature of this Kingdom; tho' the Manner of exercising that Right, and even the Form of holding Parliament, have often varied; the Persons, composing these Assemblies in ancient Times, took their Seats by Virtue of certain Tenures, not by Election, or Delegation, as at present. The several Estates of the Realm, as we now call them, were not originally distinguished, but sat together in one Assembly. Nay, when the great Increase of Barons, or landed Gentlemen, produced a Distinction of greater and lesser Barons; (or Lords and Commons;) and the Multiplicity of the latter made it necessary, that they should be represented, instead of coming personally to Parliament; even then, the Manner of Representation was not the same, as it is in our Days. The Cities and Boroughs sent Deputies to Parliament long before the Counties; and many Boroughs that had formerly this Privilege, are now disfranchis'd, or discharged from the Burthen of it, as it was esteemed, no longer ago than in Q. Elizabeth's Reign. See p. 320. Vol. I.

The Right of Election hath likewise admitted of several Alterations, either for good or bad Ends. At first, all the Land-holders seem to have had a Right of voting for Knights of the Shire; but in the Reign of Henry VI. it was confin'd to those, who had a Freehold of at least 40 s. per Ann. as it continues, and very properly, at this Day, tho' the Value of Money is so vastly altered; for I think our Security depends, in a great Measure, upon the Number of Free Voters.

As for the Right to Election in Cities and Boroughs, it hath occasioned more Disputes in Parliament than any other Point, and been too often determin'd, according to the Dictates of an overgrown Minister, or the Humour of prevailing Factions. But it is now settled by the late Act, for preventing Bribery, &c. which makes the last Determination of the House of Commons final, as well as the late Resolution of the House, confirming that Clause, according to its original Meaning, against a sophistical Attempt to explain it away.

In former Times no Person could be chosen a Knight of Shire, &c. without being resident in the County, &c. at the Time when the Writ of Summons bore date. It was likewise required that they should be notable Knights, notable Esquires, or Gentlemen; and as a farther Security that they should not betray their Trust, the Counties, Cities and Boroughs, they represented, were obliged to pay them Wages. Yet this is not altogether the Case at pre-

sent, and Persons of mean Fortunes have so often found Means of creeping into Parliament, and making a market of their Constituents, to whom they were absolute Strangers, that it was thought necessary, in Q. Anne's Reign, to enact that no Person shall be qualified to represent a County, who hath not a landed Estate of 600 l. per Ann. nor a City, or Borough without 300 l. per Ann. of Freehold, or Copyhold for Life; excepting the eldest Sons of Peers and Heirs apparent of any Persons qualified to serve as Knights of the Shire.

B The Power of the House of Commons hath also varied, just as Prerogative, or popular Liberty happened to get the Ascendant. Sometimes it hath been reduced very low, by the prevailing Influence of the Crown, or wicked Ministers. At other Times, it hath not only called evil Ministers to Account, and brought 'em to Justice; but even restrained, and deposed Kings, when found incapable of being reclaim'd, and set up others in their Stead. They have appointed Guardians of the Realm, and Commissioners to look after the Disposition of publick Money. Nay, it is a disputed Point whether the Consent of the Commons was not formerly necessary to the Creation of Peers.

C These Changes in the Power and Form of holding Parliaments, proves that the People of England had always a Share in these Assemblies, according to our ancient Constitution, in some Shape or other.

D St Amand says in his historical Essay, "that from the earliest Accounts of Time, our Ancestors in Germany were a free People, and had a Right to assent, or dissent to all Laws, and that that Right was exercised, and preserv'd under the Saxon and Norman Kings, even to our Days."

I shall now take Notice of two or three other Points, in which our ancient Constitution hath been materially altered.

E The first are the County Courts, which were formerly the chief Courts of the Kingdom, and existed long before those at Westminster. They were held, at stated Times, and Matters of greatest Consequence were tried in them, with little Expence, and none of that vexatious Chicanery, which now clogs most of our judicial Proceedings. Indeed, the Form of these Courts is still continued; but the Power of them is reduced, for the Sheriffs were antiently chosen in the County Courts, in which they presided, by the Suffrages of the People, but the Nomination of them now is lodg'd in the Crown, by Act of Parliament, excepting only the City of London, which still enjoys the Privilege of electing its own Sheriffs, who are also Sheriffs for the County of Middlesex. This was a very great Privilege; and is very far from proving the Kings of England despotic, or that the People were then Slaves by Law established. We all know what ill Uses have been made of these royal Officers, in some

late Reigns, both in packing of *Juries*, and packing of *Parliaments*; which would have been prevented, if the *People* had retain'd their antient Right of *Election*.

Justices of the Peace, or *Conservators of the Peace*, were likewise chosen by the *People*, but the Power of constituting these *Magistrates*, as well as the *Sheriffs*, is now transferred by Statute to the *King*, excepting in *great Cities* and *Corporations*, which have it by Charter in *Themselves*; tho' many of the *smaller Boroughs* have not an exclusive Jurisdiction, and are therefore subject to the *King's Commissioners*, as well as the *Counties*. Nay farther; when these *Commissioners* were first instituted, they were limited to a very small Number in each County; two of whom were to be of the *best Quality*, two *Knights*, and two *Gentlemen of the Law*; but, in Course of Time, they increased to such a Degree, " * that Mr *Lambard*, above an hundred Years ago, complained of their excessive Number; and, after him, the learned *Spelman* takes Notice that they were above threescore in each County. They are now without Limitation; and the *unjustifiable Appointments many Times of Persons for this Trust*, hath rendered the Office contemptible in the Eyes of the *best Gentry*, for whom it was originally intended. See Vol. II. p. 892.

The infamous Practice of exposing *Justice* to Sale hath since risen to such a monstrous Height, by the Number of *indigent Persons*, who got into Commission, and the *vast Powers* intrusted to them by a Multitude of *modern Statutes*, that it was lately found necessary to pass an Act, for their *better Qualification*; which I am afraid hath not entirely had the proposed Effect.—I shall say nothing of their Influence over *Elections*; especially in *Cities* and *Corporations*.

I shall conclude with repeating my former Declaration, that I am far from designing to insinuate that our *Constitution* hath not received several Improvements by the *Revolution*; or, to speak more properly, that it was not then, in a good Measure, brought back to its *original Principles*; but only to shew the Ignorance and Wickedness of those *Writers*, who have asserted that we had no *Liberty*, nor any *Right to Liberty*, by our *antient Constitution*. This is the Point, which I undertook to prove, and upon this I expect to be answered, if I am answered at all.

Universal Spectator, July, 5, No 350.

Defence of OPERAS.

THE first Design of the Stage was to discountenance Vice and encourage Virtue, by shewing both in their true Light; and so far Theatrical Entertainments deserve En-

* Jacob's Law Dict. under the Head of *Justices of the Peace*.

couragement, whether the Moral be given in plain Sense, a sublime Stile, or join'd to *Musick*; which last, indeed, has often been ridiculed for its Absurdity in making Heroes sing their Anger and Repentment as well as their Love; but it is equally unnatural for Men to talk in Rhime or Blank-Verse, to govern Kingdoms, &c. in measured Periods, as to sing their Orders, or defy their Enemies in *Musick*. These are Cavils of low Wits, who mistake the Design of the Stage, which is to convey a Moral in the most agreeable Manner, and to allure us to Virtue by flattering our Senses, while it improves our Minds; for this Reason the Theatre is allowed to call upon the Sister Arts, Poetry, Painting and *Musick*. If then an Opera, or a Poem set to *Musick*, gives us, in some pleasing Allegory, a Lesson of Morality, it must be preferable to the comick Vein or the tragick Stile; the first sets us too much upon the merry Vein to consider the Moral; the Incidents of the latter too much affect us to let us consider the Design of the Poet; or, in attempting the Sublime, he often becomes unintelligible: Neither of these Inconveniences can be objected to the Pieces set to *Musick*, the Harmony of which keeps us attentive at the same Time, that more than one Sense is entertained; the Language intelligible, and in a just Mean between the Rant of Tragedy, and the low Wit of Comedy; besides the Operas of the *Italian* Poets, from whom our Operas are taken, have more delightful Allegories, and more excellent Morals than our modern Writers.

What put me on these Reflections was, a young Gentleman's being very severe on Operas in general, and that of *Alcina* in particular; he could find no Allegory in the whole Piece, and nothing of a Moral. I differed from his Opinion for the following Reasons. The Poem of *Alcina* is finely set to *Musick* by the inimitable Mr *Handel*, and is taken from *Orlando Furioso*, Book 6, 7. The several Characters in the Fable convey many useful Lessons; it figures to us the Violence of youthful Passions, which hurries us beyond the Bounds of Reason; and makes good the old Proverb, *Repentance treads on the Heels of Sin*; it proves that neither the Counsel of Friends, nor the Example of others, can stop the giddy head-strong Youth from the Chase of imaginary or fleeting Pleasures, which infallibly lead them to cruel Reflections, and too late Repentance. The Character of *Alcina's* Beauty and Inconstancy, proves the short Duration of all sublunary Enjoyments. *Rogero*, the Hero of the Opera, being attack'd by monstrous Forms, figures the Vices which continually war upon us, and his resisting them for some Time, shews the first struggling of a virtuous Mind; for *Nemo repente nequissimus*; *Alcina's* Change into Deformity by Virtue of an enchanted Ring, which *Melissa*, a Sorcer-

d given Rogers, figures to us Remorse
science awakening Reason, which strips
Pleasures of their Paint and gaudy
ings, shews them in their innate Defor-
and causes our Abhorrence.

Phil. Miscellany, July 5, No. 134.

prising Articles of the Deist's Belief.

HOOKE, R.

IE Abuse of Words is a Fault often com-
plained of, but is most pernicious when
Characters are affected by it. Thus it
unusual for the Writers on the Side of
ed Religion to miscall those good Gen-
s, the Deists and Free-thinkers, by the
of Infidels and Unbelievers. Whereas, if
tamine their Tenets and Principles, you
onfess they are the most credulous and
rious Bigots in Nature. They are indeed
mes charged as denying the Evidence
th in general, and would admit nothing
sorted by Reason and Demonstration.
om it. As to their Faith, tho' it be not
Same Sort with that of Christians, yet
nore extensive. You will not admit any
as a proper Object of Faith, which con-
ts the Principles of Reason and common

Whereas these Gentlemen can believe
Cases, the Truth of Religion only except-
tion without any Ground from Reason,
sometimes against its clearest Dictates.
they are not weak and superstitious e-
t, to believe in Jesus Christ, the Prophets,
spokes, yet they can confide in the won-
Discoveries of Toland, Walshton, or Tindal.
they have Mysteries too of their own, and
much in Positions, which are something
than incomprehensible and unintelligible,
they are absurd and contradictory. A few
es of the Deist's Creed will shew this.

principal one is, that all Persons, as such,
gues, Promoters of Error, Disturbers of
ind, and the Pests of Society, and are ac-
as Creatures of human Policy, appointed
ist the Government. This they think not
of the Clergy of any one Communion, but
'Tis an established Maxim, that Priests
Religions are the same. If the honestest
n does but put on a black Gown,

-Hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto.
-this believing in Spite of Reason and
sience? He that can believe at this Rate,
n time come to believe, that both Sides of
radition may be true or false.

they do not believe the Truth of the Gis-
tracles, they believe what is harder, viz.
it was established and propagated without
it all. That some poor Fishermen, with-
redit, Learning and Power, should establish
ig on contrary to the Prejudices, Interests,
Passions of Mankind; if they did not
nce Men by some Power from on High,
can we account for their so speedy Suc-

These are Difficulties, but none to the
s. Do these Gentlemen deserve to be re-
nted by the Name of Infidels? No surely.

I was going on to other Articles, but was
prevented by pursuing Dr Waterland's second
Charge.—In which the Doctor is so unconsci-
onable as to take from Deists and Hereticks all
their Armour, all those pretty Appellations
wherein they trusted, scarce leaving them a
Rag to cover their Nakedness.

There are some other Titles, which may be
thought liable to Exception: That of Free-
thinker stares me in the Face—unless it
means Freedom from Thought, or from all re-
ceived Rules of Thinking. But as to this, you
formerly did them Justice, (See p. 20.) Nay,
I question whether the Name Deist be not used
in too great a Latitude, when applied to them
all. I conclude therefore, with moving, that
such Men for the future, may not be called
Unbelievers, but Misbelievers.

Yours, &c. A Christian Believer.

* See Whimsical Worthy's Picture, where this
C Sentiment is finely turned upon the Infidels. Vol.
IV. p. 460 H.

From the Prompter, N. 70.

Of the Nature of Chance. In a Letter stating
a Dispute that happened between two Friends.

SIR,

YOU may remember, one Evening we
had a Dispute upon a Subject of a ve-
ry high Nature, no less than the Cause of
Deity. I then thought your Sentiments not
quite so right as I would have wished; and
I told you, that I believed some wrong Au-
thority had fastened them upon you, your Con-
duct in Life being too good to flow from
such Sentiments. Right Sentiments of Deity
appear to me to be of such Consequence to
Happiness, that I think no Man can be happy
that errs from Truth; I shall therefore reca-
pitate the Dispute, and offer some further
Arguments to your Consideration.

You said, *Farther than what we saw we
could not go.* I answered, that if one saw a
Plan drawn upon a Paper, one would be apt
to think something drew it; and the next
Question would be, *who drew it?* True, said
you, but *Chance* may have been the Occasion
of the World. I then asked, what you meant
by *Chance*? and I think, in this Case, the
clearest Interpretation of the Word *Chance*,
is, *that the World might or might not have been*;
and it was your Answer, *The World then is.*
This we are sure of: This we see: *Why then
was it?*—According to Chance, *it might as
well not have been, as have been, and, as well
have been as not have been.* What then deter-
mined its being? Since according to our De-
finition of it, *Chance alone* never could. *It is,*
but it could not be itself; Chance is to-
tally indifferent, and would never have de-
cided one way nor other. A Decision there
is, and that Decision *excludes* Chance.

In this manner I then thought, and think
still. But you seemed not sufficiently con-
vinced of it: However, I then asked you, if

in the World there were not evident Marks of *Regularity, Wisdom, Beauty, Order, &c.* You owned there was. Could Chance then produce *Order, Regularity, &c.*? This you would not affirm; but said, *The World might have made itself*; and as nothing could be made out of nothing; the World must have been eternal, and consequently is *God*. Then, said I, if so, there is a *God*. Now, let that *God* be the *World*, or something else, it is no Matter, provided in that *God* there are the proper Attributes, *Wisdom, Goodness, Truth, Order, Beauty, &c.* these necessarily and absolutely shut out all Possibility of *Chance, Evil, Badness, Impotency, Error, Deformity, &c.* out of the Original of Things, and out of the World; and we may boldly pronounce, if such be *God*, none of these Things can exist where he is, nor govern where he rules. But Chance, said you, then, does positively govern Parts of this World, tho' not the *Whole*. How, said I, does Chance govern Parts of this World? Is it in Contradiction and Opposition to the Arrangement made by *Deity* in the Whole? If so, then *Chance* is more powerful than *Deity*? Or, does *Chance* govern these Parts according to the Laws of *Order*? Both you found too absurd to maintain; and yet you was unwilling to part with your *Favourite, Chance*. You then instanced, *Chance* governed our Lives: As thus—A good and pious Man goes out, a Tile falls from a House and splits his Skull; it was *Chance* directed his Steps that Way, and in that Moment. This is hard for that good Man, who deserved better at the Hands of *God*. Is this fair-dealing *Deity*?—This indeed seems to be a home-charge upon *Deity* at first, but comes to nothing, when weighed and set in Opposition to the Character we have allowed *Deity*. I remember I answered you thus: You would then have had *Deity* wrought a Miracle to save that Man: You would have had the Effect of a hard Body falling upon a softer, from a certain Height, to have changed its Nature in that Moment, and not have done what it is its Nature to do, what it cannot avoid doing, being so ordered by natural, immutable, and reasonable Laws, fixed by an intelligible and good Being. This you would have done to save that Man's Life, and justify *Deity*. *Deity* should have acted inconsistently with itself, and out of the Course of Nature, and what itself ordered, or *Deity* is unjust, and (*Chance* dividing its Way) becomes impotent. All this must follow, if it was wrong that the Tile killed the Man; or if *Chance* governs our Life. But this did not entirely satisfy you; and *Chance* still governed with you, as instanced above. I then enquired what you meant by *Chance*, if it was a *real Thing*, a *substantial Being*? No Man ever yet would clearly paint this imaginary Existence in *real living Colours*; and I think, you answered, that it was *real*, that the Man was killed by the Tile, and that it was a *Chance* he went that Way; still indirectly realizing and personifying

Chance. It growing then late, we parted. I shall now add a few Words more, in order to exclude this *Creature of the Imagination* out of *Reality*, and make it as plain to the Understanding as it is true to the Fact.

A In the Case abovementioned, I could sufficiently exclude *Chance* from having any Thing to do in it (that is, *Chance* as a *Real Being*, not as a Word) by barely saying, *Why do Men build*? This Accident would never have happened, if Men had never built. *Chance* then, allowing it to be something, owes its Birth to an Action of Man, and is not Original nor Primary, existing in the Nature of Things; and not being first nor Original, can have no Share of Government in the World, or in its Parts, but is reduced, at best, to a *suave Being*, if you needs will give it a Being: But, I fancy, on further Enquiry, it will be reduced to be a mere Word made use of to express an Event that happens in human Affairs, and nothing real.

C The World is, at present, thrown into different Societies: These Societies engage Men into different Business: One builds, another trades, a third plows, &c. Each Man has a Vocation, which he follows in a constant Way. He, then, that follows Architecture, builds a House. The Materials of this House are, by their Nature, subject to Decay; the Time of their Decay comes, and at such a Moment it will fall; just at that Moment, another Man, who had for many Years followed another Occupation, passes by this House, it falls, and crushes him. Where is the Work of *Chance*? Had not this House been, regularly, so many Years decaying before it comes to its Crisis? Would you have the Effect of it not be, or be suspended, because a Man following his ordinary Business, passes by at that Moment of Crisis? Believe me, NOT *DEITY* ITSELF COULD HAVE PREVENTED IT: For *Deity* will never act contrary to the immutable Laws his eternal Wisdom has placed in the Nature of Things. His eternal Wisdom had made these Things of a fallible Nature: Their Decay is a natural, regular, nay, a beautiful Operation, and no Ways a Piece of *Chance*-work; and it was right and fitting that this Man passing then by, should be then crushed: It could not be otherwise: That would have been impossible.

To conclude—This Reasoning may be equally applied to every Accident of Life, wherein *Chance*, according to your System, governs as a *real Being*; and you may thus reduce it to a mere nothing, or a Word made use of to express a certain Idea. Besides, if this Argument be not satisfactory, are we not of a mortal, *suave* Nature? (I speak of our Bodies) are there not Millions of different Ways of ending this Fabrick? And can any one of these Ways be called a Work of *Chance*? Is a Fever, the Stone, the Gout, &c. are any of these *Chance*? Are they not rather natural Effects flowing from positive Causes? And a Tile falling upon a Man's

Head.

Head, is it not a natural End of human Life, and no Chance one? Let us examine Things wholly, and not in part only, and we shall totally reduce Chance to a mere Word.

If we once lay down, as a positive Principle, that in the Original of all Things there is *Wisdom, Goodness, Beauty, Order, &c.* We must of Necessity exclude all *Chance, Badness, Deformity, and Confusion*, from the Original of Things, and consequently from any Share of Government: For to imagine there is a good and a bad Principle in the Original of Things is absurd; both cannot exist; one must destroy the other, and, I think, we see enough to determine within ourselves, that it is the good Principle that exists, and not the bad. *Tours, &c. p. 370.*

The Daily Gazetteer, July 9, No. 9.

The Bank Contract stated.

THE Craftsman triumphs on detecting a Falshood, advanced in Vindication of a certain hon. Gent. as he pretends, in a late Pamphlet, entitled, *Some Considerations on the Publick Funds, &c.* by the Author of *The Case of the Sinking Fund*, relating to the *Bank Contract*; (See p. 308) In order to form a right Judgment of this Affair, it's proper to give a true State of the Case.

September 16, 1720, a Proposal was sent to the Bank by the Sub and Deputy Governors of the S. S. Company. On the 19th there was a Meeting at the House of the Post-Master-General, of several of the then M---y, the *bon. Person*, with five Gentlemen of the Bank, and five of the S. Sea Company. The Minute of what was then under Consideration, was, by desire, drawn up by the *bon. Person*, as one intirely indifferent. (See p. 244 C.)

But the Author of the *Considerations*, asserts, that the *bon. Person* was never present at any other Meeting than that of the 19th (See *ib. G*) Whereas 'tis affirmed by the Author of *The Case of the Sinking Fund*, that on September 23d following, there was another Meeting on the same Occasion, at which the *bon. Person* was present, and drew up another Writing, now to be produced, in his own Hand, the Substance of which, as inserted in that Pamphlet, is as follows: "That the Funds of the Bank of England of 3,700,000*l.* or thereabouts, redeemable by Parliament, be subscribed into the Stock of the S. Sea Company; for which the Bank shall be entitled to such Shares, as the said Funds will produce, the Stock being valued at 400*l.* per Cr."

Whether the *bon. Person*, was at both, or only one of these Meetings, and drew up the latter Writing as well as the first, is a Fact hard to be determined, even by the *bon. Person* himself at this Distance, it being near 15 Years ago. But supposing it true; tho' considering the Character of the Person, whom the Author of the *Case*, &c. had this Intelli-

gence from, and who helped him to the Paper he pretends to be the *bon. Person's* Hand-writing, it's possible the whole may be a *Forgery*; but be it how it will, all that is to be considered is, who was the Author of such Proposals, not who wrote them. Who projected the *Bank Contract*, not who drew it.

Now nothing's more evident, than that this Contract or Agreement, originally moved from those that then had the Direction of the Affairs of the S. Sea Company; and the Bank was, with great Difficulty, brought to listen to it. But whatever Influence prevailed with the Bank to accept of the Proposal, it does not appear, thro' the whole Course of the Transaction, that it was either recommended, approv'd of, or countenanced by the *bon. Person*; and tho' his drawing a Minute of it may be an Evidence of his submitting to it, yet it's none that he approved it; nor could he have any Interest in doing it; the Thing was entirely calculated for the Benefit of the S. Sea Company, and to restore its sinking Credit. He was always an Enemy to the S. Sea Scheme; he opposed it when first proposed; and avoided all Dealings and Traffick in it; he therefore could have no Design, by such a Contract, to fix an exorbitant Price upon that Stock, to make his own Advantage of it, as hath been unjustly insinuated in the Case of the *Sinking Fund*.

And indeed, if the Proposal for this Contract had proceeded from him, the Author of that Pamphlet would not have been wanting in his *Vouchers* to prove so material a Fact; without which all the rest he has said amounts to nothing. And no doubt but the *bon. Gentleman*, who communicated this original Contract to this sagacious Writer, would have been willing enough to have proved this, or any other Charge against the *bon. Person*; tho' one would think that *that Person* who revived or forged this Piece of Evidence, should, of all Men, wish that every Transaction relating to the *South-Sea* Affairs, were buried in Oblivion, which can never be remembered but to his Infamy, and with the Curses of Thousands upon his Head, who were undone by his execrable Frauds and flagitious Management, while his Coffers swell with the detestable Plunder of the Fatherless and the Widow, and he rides in Triumph over their Ruins!

But supposing this Thing, call'd the original *Bank Contract*, was genuine, even this will amount to no more than a mere Minute like that of an Agreement, a Sketch of something intended to be done, without *Style, Title, or Preamble*, not sign'd, subscrib'd, or executed by any Body, and consequently which no Body could be bound by; but which every one might object to, alter, or totally reject; and it is hardly credible that the Directors of the Bank or S. Sea Company could look upon it in any other Light. For, is it to be conceived,

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that they should transact an Affair of such vast Importance, in which their own Characters and Fortunes were so deeply concern'd, in so loose and hasty a Manner?

But it is plain the Gentlemen of the *Bank* never did understand it to be binding; but regarded it only as a Proposal offer'd to their Consideration. Accordingly they afterwards took the Opinion of their Council, which was, *That considering the Nature of this Transaction, it will not be safe for them to proceed upon the Proposition, without Consent of Parliament.*

The Craftsman, July 12. No. 471.

Mark of a Minister's being politically dead.

First, I think a Minister may be properly said to be *defunct*, when he hath work'd himself, as well as his Country, into such a Dilemma, by his *foreign Negotiations, and domestick Presumptions*, that he cannot stir any Way, and *War and Peace* are become equally impracticable, at least, in his Hands.

Secondly, When he is calling out for Help, and even demanding the Assistance of those, whose Abilities he pretended to despise, in the Insolence of his Prosperity. Any Body may see the Design is only to screen and justify his *future Blunders*; for if either *Peace* or *War*, should be advis'd and pursued, to the manifest Dishonour and Prejudice of the Nation, a *desperate Minister* would certainly endeavour to lay all the Blame upon *Those*, who offered him their Advice, tho' it might be entirely owing to his own *Misconduct*.

Thirdly, A Minister is certainly in such a *State*, when People are continually enquiring *who is to succeed him*, and he himself is known to be desirous of *making his Exit*, provided he were assured of not being called to *Account*, but be suffered to depart in *Peace*.

The last Sign of such a living *defunct Statesman* is, when all the *Books, Pamphlets and Papers*, written in his Defence, serve only to exasperate People the more against him.

When I reflect on this Particular, I cannot forbear wondering at a certain *hon. Gentleman*, still actually in the Land of the Living, who hath suffered a Sett of *Misereants*, for several Years past, to call themselves his *Advocates*, and even made Use of his Power to propagate their *scandalous Trumpery*.

I am still further surprized to find that, after they have destroyed several *Papers*, as well as his own *Reputation*, under Pretence of defending it, he should encourage them to *associate themselves*, as they call it, and come out, with an Air of *Authority*, under the Title of the *Daily Gazetteer*. He hath already had *weekly, quartan, and tertian Apologies*, in Abundance; and now he thinks a *quoridian* one necessary, and is resolved to give it the *most extensive Circulation*. What can be the Meaning of all this? Do his *Measures* grow every Day worse; or is the Number of his *Adversa-*

ries increased? But, perhaps, he had a Mind to try what *Clubbing of Wits* would do, after they had all failed in their *separate Struts*; and as *nine Taylors* are generally allow'd to make a *Man*, he might suppose that *twenty or thirty Scribblers* would make one *tolerable Writer*.

On the first Notice of this *projected Association*, it was natural to suppose that the *worthy Gentlemen*, who compose it, would pump all their Brains to set out, at least, with a little *Smartness*; but when I behold their *first six Days Work*, I am astonish'd even at their *Dullness*, and cannot forbear exclaiming, with our *incomparable Laureat*, that they have *out done all their former Out-doings!*

It is probable, indeed, there may still be a very considerable Reserve behind, for the learned and modest Mr *Walsingham* seems to promise us, in his Introduction to this *new political Farrago*, that *all the Gentlemen of the Court*, as well as *several others*, are to contribute their *Quotas* towards it. Now, *Carus, Freeman, the political Upholsterer*, and the renowned Sir *A. B. C.* who distinguished himself, so eminently, against Mr *Ward's Popish Pill-Flor*, have not yet made their Appearance; nay, it is more than possible that the *Hyp-Doctor, Corn-cutter*, and the *quendam Author of the Flying Post*, who are Men of *Humour*, as well as *Argument*, may be list'd under Mr *Walsingham's* Banner, and are to mount Guard on particular Occasions.

In this Case, Mr *D'anvers*, I really tremble for you, as well as Mr *Fog*. You seem me-thinks, to be in much the same Condition with the *poor Emperor*, tho' I hope the *ministerial Allies* will never drive you to the same *Ex- tremities*.

It is not their *Number* only, but the *artful Disposition of their Troops*, which gives me Uneasiness; for their experienced Commander, General *Walsingham*, gives us to understand, that they shall not preserve any Form of Character upon the whole; and that every *Gentleman* will be only accountable for himself; so that you will never know where to have them, since what one asserts, another may deny.

Sure never was there a more *subtile Combination!*—In ordinary Leagues, *offensive and defensive*, the *contradicting Parties* are not obliged to support each other in Measures, that are not in direct Pursuance of the *common Cause*, or which they do not approve, and will not undertake to defend; nay, we have even seen some *Powers* refuse to assist their *Allies*, whom they have actually drawn into a Scrape, and to oppose those, whom they are perpetually representing as the *most dangerous Enemies of Europe*. But these *Grubstreet Confederates* have agreed, to stand by one another in *all Points*, right or wrong, and to fall upon every Body, like *Gregory's Gang*, who pretumes to interrupt them in the pursuit of their *Bribe*.

The *General's* Reason for entering into such extraordinary Engagements is equally curious and souldierly. It is, says he, to vindicate publick Authority from the *rude Insults of base* and

and abusive Pens, &c.—I wonder he did not add, for the Settlement of the publick Tranquillity and the Ballance of Europe, which is commonly one Article in most of the modern Declarations of War. But what gives me the greatest Pleasure in this Piece, is the noble Spirit expressed in it against Rudeness, Insults, base and abusive Pens; Weapons, that a gallant Hero will always scorn to employ; and which nobody can charge Mr *Wolffingham*, or any of his Confederates, with having ever used.

Indeed, Mr *D'Anvers*, my heart akes for you. I once thought of advising you to set up your own Standard against them, and make no Doubt that you would soon have Volunteers enough to meet them every Day in the Field; but then they straggle about in little Parties, and lurk in such By Places, that it would be extremely difficult to find them out, or to follow them without a good Number of Post-Horses. However, this is a proper Time to introduce your Sister *Dorothy* and the two young Gentlemen, your Nephews, to the Publick; especially the good Lady, since the Confederates have got an Heroine in their Army.

Fog's Journal. July 12. No. 349.

Extract of the Votes of the last Parliament with Observations.

ON his Majesty's Accession, tho' a General Peace was not quite established, yet there was no actual War, Hostilities were ceased before *Gibraltar*, and his Majesty in his Speech told the Parliament, "That the strict Union among the Allies of *Hanover*, had chiefly contributed to the near Prospect of a General Peace; that he had already ordered back some of the Regiments brought from *Ireland*; and would proceed to reduce the Forces, both by Sea and Land, as soon as it could be done without Prejudice to the common Cause."

Jan. 27, 1727, At the Opening of the new Parliament, his Majesty acquainted them with the near Prospect of a general Pacification, and assured them, that his first Care afterwards should be to reduce the publick Expences.

Notwithstanding which gracious Declaration, Feb. 8. following, the Commons voted 15,000 Men for Sea Service; and in the Space of a Week afterwards 22955 Men for Guards and Garrisons for 1728, and 12,000 Hessians, in all a Standing Army of 34955 Men, besides the Sum of 50,000 l. a Year subsidy to the K. of *Sweden*; and 25,000l. to the D. of *Wolfenbuttle*.

Feb. 26, 1727. A Petition from the City of *London* was presented, alledging, That the Duties already laid upon Coals and Culm imported into the Port of *London*, only affect their Trade, and the Inequality of the Burthen thereof, is a great Discouragement to the Manufacturers, as well as a Hardship upon the whole trading People in and about *London*. The Petition was rejected.

[*Fog* has taken this Extract from an historical Account of the last H. of Commons, but seems to have forgot here the Author's Observation on the House's rejecting this Petition, viz. That it shewed a remarkable Instance of their Zeal for the Poor, and Regard for the City of *London*.

The same Day the Commons voted a Land-Tax of 3s. in the Pound; and being determined to examine strictly how the publick Money had been disposed of, Feb. 29. Resolved to address his Majesty to lay before them a particular Account of the Distribution of the Sum of 250,000 l.

But Mr *Treasurer*, Feb. 29. reported to the House, that his Majesty had ordered him to acquaint them, that the said Sum had been disbursed for strengthening Alliances and other necessary Services, pursuant to the Power granted by Parliament, but that a particular and distinct Account thereof could not be given without manifest Prejudice to the publick.

Obs. This Sum of 250,000 l. is about 6d. in the Pound upon all the Lands in *Great-Britain*; and perhaps an inquisitive Person may be apt to enquire, what the Commons did upon this Answer. To satisfy such Persons, I inform them, that, like dutiful Subjects, they resolved, That the House should adjourn till the next Monday Morning.

Some of the Commons, it seems, apprehended that the Clerks of the Exchequer had made some Omissions, and committed some Blunders in the Accounts delivered into the House, and Mr *Chock*, one of those Clerks, having been frequently called upon to explain and rectify those Accompts, and having, by Leave, withdrawn one of them, It was mov'd,

That all Accounts to be delivered for the future to this House, from the Exchequer, be signed by the Auditors of the Exchequer, or the Clerk of the Pells, or by their lawful Deputies, or chief Clerk, or one of them; but the Question being put, it passed in the Negative.

Here *Fog* omits the following Observation. So complainant were the Commons in the Business of the publick Accompts, and so unlike some of their Predecessors, who used to appoint Commissioners to enquire into, examine, and state those Accompts.

April 2. Ordered a Petition in behalf of *George Townshend*, and other Commissioners for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars relating to a Deficiency of the Sum of 36,000l. (by a Default of their Treasurer *Thomas Tompkins* who had withdrawn himself beyond Sea) to be taken into Consideration of a Committee, whereupon a Bill was brought in and passed for their Relief.

OBSERVAT. This is another Instance of their great Complaisance in the Affair of the publick Accompts. What the Merit of these Commissioners was, does not plainly appear; but their Petition was rejected by the preceding House of Commons.

OBSERVAT. We have already seen that there had

had been no less than 250,000l. in the Hands of the Government, for secret Services, of which no Account had been given; notwithstanding which, on a Message from his Majesty, May 29, the Commons by an Address assured his Majesty, that they will enable him to defray the Expences, till unsatisfied of the Engagements concerted for securing Trade and Navigation, and restoring the Peace of Europe.

Note. *The Writer of this Journal's omitting the Observations of his Authors for the Sake of which only the Votes seem to be quoted by him, makes good the Remark of a Brother Journalist, that the Necessity of filling up so many Columns by such an Hour, often occasions their Essays to be imperfect; but probably this Omission might be owing to the Printer, who finding he had too much Manuscript, might judiciously leave out a Paragraph or two.*

The Daily Gazetteer. July 12. No. 12.

The ancient Constitution further considered; from p. 343.

THE Craftsman, my Antagonist in this Dispute, says Osborne, is absolutely ignorant of the Meaning of the Words he quotes from old Records and Histories. There are not more distinct and different Ideas under any two Words, than those of King and Parliament of France, and King and Parliament of England; and they are as different between a King and Parliament of England, from the Norman Conquest down to Edward I. and a King and Parliament since the Revolution.

WILLIAM the First, and his Successors, during several Ages, were grand Landlords of the Kingdom, and the King was the only absolute Freeholder. The Lands of England were all Royal, which the King parcelled out to his chief Followers, upon Condition of personal Service; but now the Tables are turned, the People have got the Lands, and the KING is dependant upon them.

There is as great a Difference in the Ideas annexed to the Word *People*, as used in ancient Books and at present. When our old Records, Writs, and Histories use the Words, *Communitas Anglia, Communitas Anglorum, Communitas Populi, Clerus & Populus, &c.* (which our Author calls the *People*, the *People of England*, and the *whole People*) no more was meant by those Words, than the *Gentlemen who held their Lands of the King in chief*; and when *Clerus & Populus* are joined, the Word *Populus* signifies only the *Laymen*, who held those Lands, as distinguished from the *Clergy*; and when the Words *Communitas Populi* come after *Prelati, Barones & Magnates*, they signify only the *King's lesser Tenants*.

It is very plain to all who thoroughly understand the State of the Kingdom in those Days, that the *Persons*, who are called the *People* in the old Records, were very few; they were only the *Landholders*. And in the

Reign of the first Norman, as appears by Domesday Book, there were not above 16 or 17 Freeholders (as we now call them) in Dorsetshire; and, in all Probability, not 1000 in the Kingdom; these are our Author's *People of England*, nay, the *whole People*; whereas, at present, there are near 200,000 Freeholders, and almost as many Freemen; i. e. about 400,000 Freemen to one; one, did I say? There was not, properly speaking, one Freeholder but the King; for the People held all their Lands of him mediately or immediately, and paid him personal Service for them. This was the Condition of their Tenure, this the Law of England; so that even the Landholders were Slaves by Law established: For every Man, whose Person is at the Command of another, is a Slave, and if he is at the Command of another by Law, he is then a Slave by Law. And the People, who had no Share of Land (which were at least 999 in a 1000) were the Property of those who held the Lands. The Truth of these Things appears even from Magna Charta itself, one Article of which is, "That no Widow shall be compelled (for that was the Custom) to marry, if she be desirous to live single; provided she gives Security not to marry without our Leave (that is, the King's Leave) if she hold of us; or without the Lord's Leave of whom she holds!"—Wonderful Favour truly! This is ancient Liberty!

Our Author calls these *Facts, infamous Positions*; and says, he is ashamed to name the Wretch who affirms them. I affirm them, and desire he would, for the future, name me; for I know no Infamy in speaking Truth; and the Truth is, that in those Days, there was one continued Chain of Vassalage, from the King down to the meanest Slave; and this Chain of Vassalage was agreeable to the Law of England, according to Sir Robert Cotman, one of our best Antiquaries, who says, "that *Wm* the Conqueror, to supply his Occasions of Men, Money, and Provisions, ordered, That all should hold their Lands by so many Knights Fees of the Crown (that is, hold it as Soldiers, Sword in Hand, to fight when he summoned them) and he admitted them to infect their Followers."—But Authorities are endless; I could produce a thousand to prove the Truth of this Proposition, That the old English were Slaves by virtue of the Constitution; or, Slaves by Law established.

Now, for the other Part of my Proposition, that the Parliaments of those Days were neither composed of the People, nor chosen by the People, this our sagacious Author calls an infamous Position, (see p. 287.) and yet he has owned the same Thing, (see p. 345 B) The Persons, says he, composing these Assemblies, in ancient Times, took their Seats by virtue of certain Tenures, not by Election.—Good God! was there ever so unfortunate an Author, to demolish, in two Lines, and at one bold Stroke, that vast Building, which he has been, these two or three Years erecting!

ing! He has here asserted every Thing I have contended for; but, as his Assertion signifies nothing, I will prove the Truth of it: even from King John's *Magna Charta*, which, "He affirms (in absolute Contradiction to what I have now quoted from him) clears and ascertains the Right of the Commons, in so distinct a Manner, that he thinks no reasonable Man can pretend to deny it." He thinks! it is the highest Presumption in this Man, to imagine, that he thinks!

The Words, in *English*, of K. John's *Magna Charta* are these; "We will cause to be summoned the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and the great Barons of the Kingdom severally, by our Letters; and moreover, we will cause to be summoned, in general, by our Sheriffs, and Bailiffs, all others which hold of us in *Capite*, at a certain Day."

By this Law, the Way and Manner of Summons to great Councils was settled, and made more easy; for, by the former Writ the 15th of John, it appears to have been the Custom for the King to write to every one of the *Mistres & Fideles*, or, *Tenants in Capite* (which were no formal Barons) particularly, as he did to the Barons: And that the Custom was so, is likewise implied in this Establishment for the future, that it should be by particular Writs to every great Baron; and, in general, to all *Tenants in Capite*, by Writs directed to the King's Sheriffs and Bailiffs. Hence 'tis also evident, That only the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, and *Tenants in Capite* were summoned to Great Councils, or Parliaments; for, if any other were to have been summoned, Care would have been taken to settle the Way of Summons to them, as well as those mentioned: And 'tis as evident from hence, who were the Constituent Parts or Members of Parliaments, not the Commons (in the Sense of that Word at this Time) which appears beyond all Doubt from the Practice and Use of *Magna Charta*, confirmed by a clear Record 20 Years after. Here it is.

'The King to the Sheriff of *Suffex*, Greeting: Know ye, that the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, and all others of our Kingdom which hold of us in *Capite*, have granted us an effectual Aid, &c."

From these Premises, and others which might be produced, 'tis evident, that the Constituent Parts of the Parliament of those Days; or, the Persons of which (they were composed, were not the People; nor, were they chosen by the People; but, when the King wanted a Council, he sent for the greater Tenants, by particular Letters, and ordered the Sheriffs to send some of the smaller Tenants: But the People (who were, I say, 999 in a Thousand) chose no-body; for, these greater and lesser Tenants, were Hereditary Members of Parliament, sent for by the King, to sit in Council by Virtue of their Tenures, but not chosen by the People.

These Tenants by Military Service, were alfo

the only *Legales Homines*, or, *Legal Men* that named and chose *Juries*, and served on *Juries* themselves, both in the County and hundred Courts; and, in all Probability, were the Men who, at first, elected two Knights in every County out of the *Tenants in Capite*; and only they, as *Suitors* to the County Courts, were *Elders*, when the Body of them began to be represented in Parliament.

Universal Spectator, July 12. No. 353.

The Proof of FRIENDSHIP.

One faith, one fame, one fate shall both attend
My life's companion, and my bosom-friend.

DRYD. VIRG.

Adversity alone can shew how valuable a real Friend is. The rich Man has a Number of Friends to crowd his Table; the great Man is encompassed with Friends to be provided for—the young Spendthrift has a Multitude to—ruin his Fortune, and Share in the Plunder: But Adversity effaces all Obligations, even to the forgetting of your Name. Former Ages, indeed, have furnished us with a few Examples of real Friendship; the present Age scarce one.

The History of Poland gives us a beautiful Instance of the Power of this generous, disinterested, and virtuous Passion.

Othavius and Leobellus, two young Gentlemen of *Wilna* in *Lithuania*, were bred up together, and were inseparable Companions; they seemed to have but one Will, or two Bodies actuated by one Soul; and if at any Time they differed in their Sentiments, Reason and Justice were the sole Arbitrators.

While they were at the University, Othavius fell in Love with Paulina, a young Lady of distinguished Birth and Fortune, and a Match, seemingly, above his Hopes. At the same Time Gelafius, a young Nobleman, was recommended to the Relations of Paulina as a suitable Match, the Proposal was embraced, and he admitted. But the Haughtiness of the Nobleman, who thought he rather did than received Honour in his Addresses, was out-weighed in the Opinion of the Lady by the Humility, Modesty, and Sweetness of Temper in the Gentleman; the latter gain'd her Heart, the former caused her Aversion. Gelafius, piqued at the cold Return made to his Offer, imagined he had a secret Rival, and at length discovered him to be Othavius, and immediately threatened him with his Resentments. Othavius only answered, that Inclination was free, and if he could engage that of Paulina, it was not his Resentment should make him desist. This Answer irritating Gelafius, they parted thoroughly displeased with each other.

In the Interim Gelafius prevailed on Paulina's Parents to forbid her all Conversation with Othavius, ordering her to look on Gelafius

Iafius as the Husband designed her. This increased her Aversion to him, and her Love to *Ottavius*; which *Gelasius* perceiving, resolv'd to remove his Rival; he set Spies upon him, who discovered he often entertained *Paulina* at her Window, when the rest of the Family were in Bed. Enraged at this, he takes his Friend *Megasius*, and a Servant, and with them lay in Ambush near *Paulina's* House. Soon after *Ottavius* came with his Friend *Leobellus*. On the Signal given, *Paulina* appeared, and *Leobellus* went off to some Distance, to give them Opportunity for Discourse.—The Servant immediately attacked *Leobellus*, *Gelasius* and *Megasius* fell on *Ottavius*. *Leobellus* soon disabled the Servant, and ran to assist his Friend, who, with his Back to the Wall, maintained an unequal Fight. At the first Thrust *Leobellus* laid *Gelasius* dead, and turning on *Megasius* wounded him and put him to flight, without any Hurt to himself; but *Ottavius* was desperately wounded.

Megasius, recovering, gave an Account of their Misfortunes to the Relations of *Gelasius*, laying his Death to the Treachery of the two Friends, who assaulted him in the dark; and prevailed on the Magistrates to seize on the supposed Murderers; *Ottavius* was taken, but *Leobellus* escaped, and lay concealed, hoping to prove his Friend's and his own Innocence; *Ottavius* was try'd, and sentenced on the single Evidence of *Megasius*, to lose his Head. He was accordingly led to the Scaffold, and the Executioner was on the Point of doing his Office, when *Leobellus*, rushing thro' the Crowd, bid him stop his Hand, for that himself was only Guilty; and mounting the Scaffold, declared the whole Matter to the Magistrates, clear'd his Friend, and offered his own Life to satisfy the Laws. Whereupon the Populace cry'd *Pardon*, and the Magistrates carried back the two Friends to the Hall to rehear the Cause.

The Palatine of *Wilna* was present at the Re-hearing, and found the two Friends generously contesting which should die to save the other; he examined every Circumstance, and having heard with Pleasure and Surprise *Leobellus* plead for his Friend's Discharge, said, "So far am I from esteeming you Guilty, or condemning you to Death, that I cannot but term what you have done a glorious Action; I therefore not only acquit you both, but condemn *Megasius* to lose his Head for his Treachery and Perjury, and request, as a Favour, to be admitted the Third in your Friendship." *Megasius* however escaped the Punishment by the Intercession of powerful Friends.

The Palatine not satisfied with this Act of Justice, procur'd *Ottavius* the Happiness of his *Paulina*; married *Leobellus* to a Relation of his own; and recommending them to the King of Poland, got them very honourable Posts at Court.

The Old Whig, July 17. No. 19.

Men and Brethren, Fellow Christians and Protestants.

THE Protestant Religion and Liberties, which, by the Favour of Almighty God, you are in quiet Possession of, are Blessings *envied* you by all the Antichristian Powers of the Church of Rome. The Northern Herefy, such they call your Religion, is the Object of their incurable Hatred, and what they have for many Years sworn and labour'd the Destruction of.

It might reasonably be hoped, that the frequent Experience which this Nation hath had, of the Pernicious and Cruelty of the Church of Rome, the Persecutions which she is at this Day carrying on against our Brethren the Protestants, in France, Germany, and other Places, and especially the Advantage which we have in reading and examining the sacred Writings, should be abundantly sufficient to prevent our entertaining any favourable Opinions of the Religion of that Church.

But many Protestants are lending their helping Hands to the Cause of Popery; and are not ashamed to disperse Papers thro' the most distant Parts of the Kingdom, profess'dly maintaining the Church of Rome to be a true Church, and persuading Men to believe, that they may continue without Danger of Salvation in it.

Luther, and the first Reformers were of quite different Sentiments, and would have abhorred such a Conduct. We don't acknowledge, says Luther, the Papacy for the Church, neither for Part of it, but for Corruption and Desolation, or for Antichrist, who opposes the Church, the Word and Order of God, and exalts itself above them as God of Gods.

When the Protestants were charged with Schism for their Separation from the Romish Communion, Bucer replied: Schism with them (the Romanists) is to depart from their Antichrist to Christ the Lord, and to exchange the Abominations of Antichrist, for the Doctrines and Institutions of Christ; and therefore we glory in the Name of Schism. For we could not belong to the Members of Christ, if we should adhere to the Body of Antichrist. Apud Steckend. Lib. 3. Sect. 122.

"The Antichristian Papacy (says Frederick Miconius, who lived at the Beginning of the Reformation) was so abominable and foul a Beast, that Paul and John could scarce sufficiently describe him. The Passion and Satisfaction of Christ was treated as a mere History, like the *Odyssies* of Homer. Concerning justifying Faith there was a deep Silence. Christ was described as a cruel Judge, damning all who wanted the Intercession of the Saints, and the Indulgences of the Pope. They placed in the Room of Christ, Intercessors and Saviours, the Virgin Mary like the *Parans* *Dians*, and many other Saints, new ones being frequently created by the Popes; and yet even these they taught would not pray for

for us, unless we merited it of them, and of the Orders and Societies which they founded."

The Church of *England*, in her Homilies against Peril of Idolatry, charges the Church of *Rome*, with having occasioned Men by their Images to commit horrible Idolatries, which she justly calls foul Abuses, and great Enormities, and a most odious and abominable Vice; and says, that they that love such evil Things, they that trust in Images, they that make them, they that favour them, and they that honour them, are all worthy of Death. And thus exhorts her Children: Let us Brethren rather follow the Council of the good Angel of God, than the Suggestion of subtil Satan, who attempts by such Sacrileges, to deprive God of his due Honour; and because his own Face is horrible and ugly, to convey it to himself by the Mediation of gilt Stocks and Stones, and to make us the Enemies of God, and his own Suppliants and Slaves, and in the End procure us, for a Reward, everlasting Destruction and Damnation.

So that the Judgment which the Church of *England* forms of the Church of *Rome*, is the same with that of all the other Churches of the Reformation. She denies it to be the true Church of Christ. But how charitable are some of her professed Sons grown in this Respect? Displeased with the severe Censure of their Mother, and out of a fond Affection for the old forsaken Prostitutes, they will have her to be a true Church, the Spouse of Christ; tho' a little disordered, and over run with the slight Disemper of a Leprosy or Plague. Charitable Men! How amiable, how consistent, to see Protestants turning Advocates for the Synagogue of *Rome*! Our worthy *Diocesan* excites his Clergy, by Circular Letters, to preach against Popery: But lest it should be too harshly spoken of, the *W*-rs and *V*-ns put in a friendly Caveat: Oh call her not *Whore*! Don't deny her to be a true Church. *Bishop Land* says, she is a Member of the whole. Don't represent the Impossibility or Danger of Salvation in her Communion.

But why this Tendernefs in the present Conjunction, amidst the common Complaints of the Growth of Popery? Can it be an Argument to prevent its Encrease, to represent it to the World as the Doctrine of the Church of *England*. that the Church of *Rome* hath the true Essence of a Christian Church; that Salvation is to be obtained in her Communion; and that those who have the Liberty of consulting the sacred Oracles, are neither mad, nor want an Excuse for their Madnefs, in embracing the Errors and Idolatries of the *Romish* Church? Will not Popish Missionaries make their Use of this Concession? This fatal Concession!

But why do I wonder since the Reason of this Conduct is obvious? If the Church of *Rome* be no true Christian Church, down goes the *Dagon* of these *Philistines*, the Idol of the *Apostolick* uninterrupted Succession, and all the imaginary Powers that are to be conveyed with it.

But let not the sacred Name of the Church of *England* be thus dishonoured and prostituted. This Charity she never taught. This necessary Dependence on this near Relation to the Church of *Rome*, she never inculcates. She separated from her as an Antichristian Church; and when she renounced her Idolatries, declared them foul and damnable. Let not therefore, Fellow-Protestants, any favourable Opinions of her Doctrines and Practices ever find Admission into your Minds, and prepare you for a Return into her Communion. If you love Christianity, you must abhor that Church which hath in every Article corrupted it.

Substreet Journal, July 17, No. 293.

Abridgment of a scarce Pamphlet, intitled, A Computation of the Increase of London, and Parts adjacent; with Remarks thereon.

IN the Year 1695, a nice and well-grounded Calculation was made of Houses and People within the Bills of Mortality, which stated the former at 105,000, and the latter at 530,000. The Increase of both which for 21 Years may be justly calculated by the Increase of the Importation of Coals, which is owing to the Increase of Buildings and Inhabitants, and these will still bear a Proportion to one another, as long as Coal continues to be the general Fuel.

In 7 Yrs ending	Chalders imported	Medium import ed, and consumed yearly.	Yearly Increase of Chalders
1695	...	315,427	
1702	2,265,083	323,583	1,165
1709	2,412,518	344,645 1 half	3,009
1716	2,628,168	375,452 1 half	4,421

The Computation thereupon is as follows,

Year	Chalders consumed	Numbers of Houses	Numbers of People	Yearly Increase (in each 7 Yrs) of Houses	People
1695	315,427	105,000	530,000		
1702	323,583	107,715	543,704	381	1,957
1709	324,645	114,726	579,094	1,001	5,055
1716	375,452	124,981	630,856	1,467	17,394

This is something above 5 Heads per House, and a little more than 3 Chalders per ann. for each House, one with another.

This Increase of Houses and People, it is feared, is not owing to the Increase of Trade, but to other Reasons, viz. 1. The Union of *England* and *Scotland*. 2. The Publick Funds, which have occasioned the erecting several new Offices and Societies, and brought great Numbers of People to live in and about *London*. 3. The Army, the General, and other Officers of which, chiefly centre here, on Account of the Court, their military Posts, or Seats in Parliament. From these three Causes it may perhaps be found, that other Parts of the Kingdom as well as *North Britain*, are both impoverished and diminished. 4. The Number of *Foreigners* among us, who if they bring Money and Skill to carry on Manufactures, may be a

Benefit, but otherwise, if they come as the Palatines did, with nothing but Distempers.

The next Computation proposed is, how much *London* and *Middlesex* may reasonably pay more to the Land-Tax, than they did in 1695, by Reason of this Increase in Buildings. The Number of Houses in 1695, being 105,000, suppose they had been rated at 3*l.* per House, to a Tax of 4*s.* in the Pound, which is but a Rent of 15*l.* per Ann. per House, one with another, the Tax would have amounted to 315,000*l.* on House-rents only. Then as the Increase in 1718, may be computed at 21,000 Houses, the Tax thereon will amount to 63,000*l.* which being added to 315,000*l.* the Total will be 378,000*l.* for the Sum which *London* and *Middlesex* might reasonably pay to a Tax of 4*s.* in the Pound, in 1718.

But should it be urged in Behalf of *London*. &c. that tho' they did not pay to the full of the Land-Tax, at a Medium of the Rents, yet they paid more and higher than other Parts of *England*, as being nearer to the Eye, and Inspection of the Government, it may be answered, that allowing that they did so, the following good Reasons may be given why they ought to do it. 1. Because of the great Advantage *London* has by Trade above other Places. 2. Because of the quick Circulations and Returns of Money. 3. Because even this Situation, by which they are under the more immediate Inspection of the Government, is a great Advantage, by giving them an Opportunity of furnishing the Court, the Nobility, and Gentry, with all or most Things for their Tables, Houses, Equipages, and Apparel, and of making a speedy Application against any Oppression. For these Reasons, it seems but just and equitable, that remoter Places, which have not any such Advantage, should be eased in Taxes.

But as this Ease in the rating of the Land-Tax has been continued by chusing Gentlemen of Estates in the Country, for Representatives in Parliament, who, by uniting in the House of Commons, preserved that Ease to themselves, and those they represented: So, by the same Rule that this Ease has been maintained, it may be lost to them, and turned another Way, by the Majority falling to other Hands. And towards this, there seems not only to be some Tendency, but a Progress already made, by chusing Strangers for Representatives in remoter Burroughs and Corporations. (*The Remainder of this Abridgment turns on the great Influence of STOCKJOBBERs, which is much altered since this Pamphlet was writ, and therefore we omit it.*)

From the Prompter, No. 70.

OF EPIC POETRY.

Heroic Poems have a just Pretence

To claim the utmost Stretch of human Sense.

TASTE for Epic Poetry being one of the natural Consequences of a martial Dis-

position, and as there seems a Time approaching, when the Trumpet will be fashionable Music, it can neither be a useless nor unpleasant Entertainment, says the Prompter, if I borrow a Dissertation upon this Subject from the Author of an unpublished Poem, of the *Epic Species*.

This cannot be improper, because the present Age, without much Regard to Judgment, in Poetry, has so profusely overflowed in the Practice, that it seems reduced to the Idea of a certain Musical Cadence of Words, or plain common Sense, raised to Harmony, by Numbers.

The Truth is, this Dexterity of Numbers, is but a Part of the Means, mistaken for the End, and used as a Vehicle by the first divine Poets to convey the Bitterness of Instruction, with the Honey of Delight: But this Witchcraft of Softness exposed the Art by Degrees to the Prophanation of the Ignorant. Every body became able to imitate the Dance of the Numbers; few looked deep enough for the Meaning.

An Epic Poem is so called from a Greek Word that signifies SPEAKING, because the Poet, here, speaks and relates Things, in his own Person, contrary to the Dramatic, or Stage Poem, which take their Name from a Word in the same Tongue, that signifies ACTING.—I shall define what it is, because our CRITICKS have represented it as an Undertaking so formidable, that one would be apt to imagine them engaged in a Conspiracy to scare Men from writing at all, instead of furnishing Instructions, how to write, with Discretion.—To make out this Charge, we shall need examine but one Witness, the Author of the *complete Art of Poetry* publish'd about 20 Years ago.

"The Epic Poem, says this Gentleman, is, in the Opinion of *Vossius*, *Rapin*, and the D. of *Buckingham*, the greatest and most noble in Poetry. It is, says *Rapin*, the greatest Work that human Wit is capable of. All the Nobleness, and all the Elevation of the most perfect Genius can hardly suffice to form one such, as is requisite. The Difficulty of finding together, *Fancy* and *Judgment*, Heat of Imagination, and Sobriety of Reason, Precipitation of Spirit, and Solidity of Mind, causes the Rarity of this Character's happy Temperament. It requires great Images, and yet a greater Wit to form them. Finally, there must be a Judgment so solid, a Discernment so exquisite, such perfect Knowledge in the Language in which he writes, such obstinate Study, profound Meditation, and vast Capacity, that scarce whole Ages can produce one Genius fit for an Epic Poem. And it is an Enterprize so bold, that it cannot fall into a wife Man's Thoughts, but it must affright him."

The last Stroke of this Paragraph makes it necessary for an Attempter of Epic Poetry, unless he would lie under the Mortification of supposing himself excluded from the Number of this Author's Wise Men, to say something concerning the Constitution of his Subject. Under this View I am inclin'd to endeavour a Definition

Fiction of the *Epic Poem*, and a short Explanation of the Parts of that Definition, in a manner, which disembarassing the *Art of Criticism*, from the *Jargon* of its *Terms*, may demonstrate that the Difficulty, is by no means so insuperable, as these Gentlemen represent it. I am not altogether satisfied with what has been written on this Head, even by *Aristotle* himself, and much less by his *Commentators*, ancient, or modern.

A thousand *Dippers* into Poetry, and some of its *Professors* too, have been misled by our *Spencer's Fairy Queen*, the *English Translation* of *Orlando Furioso*, and other *Italian, French, and Spanish Writers*, of more *Fancy* than Judgment, to mistake for *Epic Poems*, any Tale told in Verse, containing a long Series of Romantic Adventures, related of some Hero, who gives Name to the Composition: But, there are scarce two Things in Nature, which differ more widely than an *Epic Poem*, from these *Historical Verifications*.

An *Epic Poem* is some noble and particular *Instruction in Morality*, conveyed to the Apprehension, under *Shadow* of some suitable, single Action, feigned or real; which Action must be illustrious and important in itself, and its Personages, interest Heaven and Hell, in its Successes, and be probably, delightfully, and surprizingly told in Verse, with constituent Parts, or *Episodes*, ornamentally depending on, and arising naturally out of it. But, in the Management of this Story, and of all the Parts, which compose it, the Poet is never to have other View before him, but to strengthen, by the Persuasion and Authority of *EXAMPLES*, That one moral Lesson, which he is desirous to imprint on the Mind of his Readers.

To explain the Definition by enlarging its Particulars: A Man, who resolves to undertake *Epic Poetry*, is not to write a *History*, but to propagate a *Moral*. *Homer*, for Example, conceived such a Design; it was not his Intention to write the Story of *Achilles*, or the Conquest of *Troy*; this had already been done by the *Historians*. Now, *Pleasure* was none of his End, who aimed at useful *Instruction*, and sought some powerful Means of insinuating to the *Greeks*, who were split into little independent free States, and as *factions* as *English Men*, that *Dissention, among Friends, gives Advantage to Enemies*, and, that this can never be recovered, but by *Unity and Concord*.—The Victory over *Troy* was, at that Time, discoursed of, among the *Greeians*, with much Vanity and Delight, as a Conquest, which had cast a General *Glory* on their Country. *Homer* judiciously fell in with this Humour; and forming such a Story, as might serve to give Example to the *Moral* he would inculcate, borrowed Names and Events from the Leaders, and dark traditional Rumours of that War, and so composed his *Ilias* for Conveyance of his *Moral*.—This may serve as an Example, what is meant in the Definition, by some noble and useful *Instruction in Morality*.—Had

Homer been born some Time after, when *Alexander's Arms* shone so glorious, and all *Greece* became one *Monarchy*, it is probable, that his *Moral* would then have been, The irresistible Influence of Power in a wise and a brave Man's single Hand; and what Benefits accrue to good Subjects, by Courage and Loyalty; as we see, that *Virgil*, who lived when the Republican System of the *Romans* gave Place to the Monarchical, made it the End of his *Æneis*, to reconcile his Countrymen to the single Power of *Augustus*, under Fiction of a Prince, brave, wise, and pious, who, being directed and favoured by the Gods, established a new Empire, against all Opposition, out of the Ruin of an old one. From that new Empire, which he writ of, those very *Romans*, who were his Readers, deriv'd all their Glory; so that it was easy to induce them, upon a Supposition of *Heaven's Will*, to expect the same Blessings from this new Change of GOVERNMENT, which they had experienced from their Ancestors old Change of COUNTRY.

To impress the Moral, forcibly, on the Reader's Apprehension, some Action, (that is, some Story) is supposed and related, the sole Intent whereof must be, to point out an Instance, in as strong Lights as possible, where this very Moral is made good, by Example.—This Action must be suitable, that is, it should be capable of admitting, easily, and becomingly, the Incidents, which must be wrought into it, for producing the Example.—It must be single, that is, there must not be several Actions, which have different Ends: There may be Accidents upon Accidents, and Variety of Designs, the more the better; but then, every one of them, as well separate as together, must conduce to the bringing on, and Illustration of this one main Action, which is the Example of the Work, and a Proof of the Moral.—Neither is this Restriction a Nicety deduced from the Opinion of this or that Critic. It is a Natural Necessity, and the Reason of it is evident; Actions only successive, and which produce not one another, as Causes do their Effects, raise Diversity of Reflections, dilate, and spread too thin, the Attention of the Reader, whereas a Work, which only drives on one End, to which every Part is made distinguishably conducive, consolidates, and fixes the Mind to its Events, and operates more vigorously on both Memory and Understanding.

The Story may be feigned or real; that is, if no true Action, which has happened in History, can be adapted to the Purpose, the Poet is at Liberty to invent one, to his Liking! for, the Truth which is here to be taught, consists not in the Reality of the Events, but in the Natural Veracity, and Justice of the Moral; the Story being related for no other End, but to enforce the Moral, by Virtue of the Example.

The Action must be illustrious and important in itself, and its Personages: That is, it must

be some Story involving the good or evil Fate of mighty *Princes*, or illustrious *Commanders*; because there is no Man who will not readily conceive himself subject to those *Passions* and *Misfortunes*, which have Power to master and overwhelm these *high Rulers of the World*: as, on the other side, we are naturally drawn to admire all the *Virtues* of the *GREAT*, and to pride ourselves in their *Imitation*.

It must interest Heaven and Hell in its Successes; because there is something so terrible, and so wonderful, in well invented Representations, of this supernatural Kind, that they excite a certain Reverence, and Awfulness of Attention; and strike an Air of Majesty and Importance, thro' every Part of the Subject: To which may be added, the religious Obligation we are under, to attribute to God all the *Virtues* we are asked by, and to impute all our Sins to the Infigurations of the DEVIL.

It must be probably, delightfully, and surprizingly told in Verse; it must be told probably, because whatever we consider, as impossible, we think unworthy our Attention.—Delightfully, because Variety of well-marked Characters, surprizing Incidents, flowing Numbers, Strength of Imagery, Sublimity of Thought, and Ornament of Expression keep alive our Expectation, invigorate our Fancy, and hold us attentive to the Design of the Author.—And surprizingly, because the Mind of the Reader is by nothing so much enlivened, as an artful and astonishing Succession of Causes, and Consequences.

The Episodes are found necessary, because they are the Members of the Action, which would, without them, be too short, and too general, for the Dignity of this Poem; but then, these Epifodical Members must, ornamentally depend on, contribute to, and arise naturally out of, the main Course of the Action, because they cannot otherwise be properly said to constitute Parts of it. All the *Partis, Events*, and *Incidents*, which are found in an Epic Poem, must unite, with such Connexion, that the striking out any one, will leave, not a Gap only, but a Wound, in the Performance; and, adding any Thing to it, contribute more to its Deformity, than it can to its Ornament.

The last Part of the Definition needs no Explanation; for, whatever has been said already, tends solely to demonstrate, that the End of an Epic Poem is, by Relation of some great Action, with just and natural Imitation of Personages, Inclinations, Incidents, and their Consequence, to strike out the Influence of some fine Moral Doctrine, on the Reader's Apprehension.

From the Prompter, No. 72.

Vain are our neighbour's hopes, and vain their cares,

The fault is more their language's, than theirs:

The weighty bulion of one sterling line,

Drawn to French Wire, won'd thro' whole pages, shine.

Ld RosCOMMON.

RHYME, the sweetest, and most harmonious Recommender of our English

Verse, which no other modern Language is capable of succeeding in, has been strongly attacked, by some Gentlemen, who affecting the Reputation of a Judgment, too solid, to be toy'd with, are for exploding the Use of Rhyme, as a trifling and effeminate Jingle.

Their Objections, may be summed up, in the following Particulars: Rhyme came in with the *Runic*, or *Gothic* Barbarities, and was never known to the Practice of the Ancients.—Rhyme is unnatural, because it puts a Constraint on the Expression, to the Detriment of the Sense.—Rhyme is needless, because Blank Verse is harmonious enough without it, and more masculine, and noble.

To the first I answer, Rhyme did not come in with those Barbarities. The Poetry of the Hebrews was written with Rhyme: The Persian and Arabian, so peculiarly depended on this Ornament, that they have a kind of Poem among them, called *Qasidah*, which they derive from the antientest Use of their Country, and therefore consecrate to the Praises of God, and great Princes, containing from fifty to a hundred Distichs, the two first Verses whereof rhyme together, and the others alternately, keeping, throughout, but two Rhymes; so that the longest of these Poems are made, when they light upon such Terminations, as afford most rhyming Words: There are many such Persian Poems, of *Gianni*, *Hafis*, *Schami*, *Messih*, *Enveri*, and others, of that Nation, which are but moderniz'd Essays, (as our Chaucer by Dryden) the ancient Words being grown obscure, by Corruption of their Language; as Chaucer's, by Improvement of ours: These Poems are, for the most Part, full of sublime Sentiments, and Expressions, and might vie with the best of our European Performances; so that this Argument, concerning the Want of Antiquity, will be of no Force against Rhyme, and might be answered much more fully and particularly, but that it ought not to be allowed, that a Thing, good in itself, can be less so, for its Novelty.

The second Objection, that it is unnatural, is not true, because a Poet has not only the Liberty of changing his Rhyme, but is under an indispensable Obligation to do it, till he has made it rather an Aid, than a Detriment, to the Sense; and, nothing can be more unfair, than to lay that Objection against the Art, which concerns only the Artificer. But, were it true, it would lie more strongly against the best of the ancient Poets: They were under an Obligation to what they called *Quantity*, from the regular Disposition of their *Dactyls*, and *Spondees*, and other various Feet, which need not be enumerated. Compliance with this Quantity, reduced them to a Necessity of misplacing and interweaving their Words, in a manner, which dislocated the Sense, and injured it much more, than Rhyme can.

No Man, sure, who, knowing Latin, must consequently know, that this is the eternal Necessity of their Verification, will pretend to maintain, against Rhyme, that it can be more constrained, or unnatural, than such a warping Intermix-

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Intermixture, and Confusion of Words, which follow not progressively, as they relate to one another, and therefore express not the Images of Things, clearly and successively, as they arise in our Minds, and as they should be delivered in our Utterance; *without Transposition, or Perplexity*, that they may sink the more easily into the Understanding.

Rhyme, then, is neither *newer*, in its Practice, nor more *unnatural*, in its Use, than the Inventions, in whose Favour these Gentlemen are for having it exploded. Let us see, whether it will be found *needless*, from any sufficient Harmony, or nobler, or more masculine Beauty, or Energy, in *Blank Verse*.

My Lord Roscommon, one of the earliest Champions for this last, writes his *Essay on translated Verse*, in as good Rhyme, as he was at Leisure to put together; but, towards the End, becoming displeased with his own Performance, breaks out, on a sudden, into a rapturous Declamation, against the *Bondage of Rhyming*, and recommends *Blank Verse*, in a *Specimen*, which he collects, and pieces together, from some of the most noble and sublime Parts of *Milton*. This was, by no means, a fair manner of proceeding; the Images, which shine out thro' the Lines, he has chosen, would have made any *Prose* good Poetry: They shake the *Fancy* too terribly, to give Time to the *Judgment* for examining the Numbers; we are hurried away by the Sublimity of the *Thoughts*, and disdain to cast an Eye on the Mechanism of the *Expression*. Wou'd he have stated the Case *impartially*, he might have found a thousand Lines in his Author, which wou'd, instantly, have determined the Question in debate against him.

To say all in a Word, there is not one of the Arguments, which they use, in Defence of their Opinion, but might, with much better Effect serve our Cause.

Blank Verse may, perhaps, claim *Preference* in *Tragedy*, as coming nearer to our natural Manner of speaking, and yet retaining just *Majesty* enough, by virtue of its *Measure*, to lift it *above Prose*. But the *Epic Poet*, who speaks in *Person*, and relates or describes at Leisure, is naturally supposed to have Time enough for Ornament; nay, 'tis a material Part of his *Business* to study it, with Diligence.

Blank Verse, therefore, is no Way fit for his Use, since, unless where its Flatness is animated, as in *Tragedy*, by the Spirit of *Passion*, it must for ever be found in one of these Extreams; either degenerating to plain *Prose*, or becoming harsh, stiff, affected, and oblolete, as in *Milton*, from a mistaken Endeavour to appear solemn and majestic.

But, *Rhyme* is the delightful golden Mean, between these Extreams; it keeps *Prose* at a Distance, and yet, not only admits, but is a *Help* towards the softest *Ease*, or most vigorous Energy of *Expression*; for, it never was designed as a *Cramp* to the *Sense*, but an *enlivening* to the *Sound*: And no Man will deny, that, where the *Sense* can be as strong, full,

and free with the *Rhyme*, as without it, the Sound must strike the *Ear*, to the Advantage of the *Understanding*. For, besides its Spirit, and a certain Liveliness, which it cannot be denied to carry with it; it always serves as a *Help* to the Memory and a *Chain*, to connect, and bind together, the *Coherence* of the Verses.

As to the *Language*, wherein *Epic Poems* may with most Strength and Musick be written, I dare boldly pronounce, that there is none among the *Moderns*, that is comparable to the *English*: And, it is plainly their *Levity*, and Want of *Grandeur*, that disqualify them for *Rhyme*; so free will *Rhyme* be found from that *Effeminacy*, it has been accused for.

Tasso among the *Italians*, lamenting the Defects of his Countrymen's Poetry, confesses, that he knows not, whether he ought to impute them most to the ill Fortune of the *Writers*, or to a certain Weakness and Want of Energy, in the *Language* itself, which says he, is unfit for grave and solemn *Expressions*. This Defect in their Tongue, arises from their Redundancy of *Vowels*, which, tho' it sweetens the *Sound*, enervates the *Expression*.—*Italian* is the Language of *Laughing* and *Love*; it supplies, with Fullness and Delight, the domestick and narrow Uses of common Conversation, but wants *Weight*, when it comes to be dilated into *Argument*.

The Want of *Monosyllables* I conceive to be the Cause, why the Rhymes of *Italian* Poetry give a galloping *Levity* to the Turn of their Verses; their *Stanzas* run perpetually after this Manner; I take the Example from their celebrated *Tasso's Redemption of Jerusalem*.

Capitano, Christo, Mano, Santi,
Vano, Misto, Acquisito, Erranti.

Dissyllable or *Trissyllable* Rhymes carry with them, a certain Air of *Burlesque*, which wou'd better become the Ridicule of a *Hadibrai*, than the Majesty of an *Epic Poem*.

The *French*, who lie under the same Inconveniency, as to Want of *Monosyllables*, find some Remedy for it, in that their *Accent* is generally laid on the last *Syllable* of their long Words; by which Means their Rhymes come to terminate with more *Gravity*, than *Italian* Words are capable of; yet, they are not careful enough to preserve this Advantage, but degenerate, frequently, to *doubtful* Rhymes, like the *Italians*, as in this of *Boileau*.

De la Foy d'un Chretien les Mysteres terribles,
D'ornemens egayez ne sont point susceptibles.
Et de vos fictions le melange compable,
Même à ses veritez donne l'air de la Fable.

Of the Faith of a Christian, the terrible Myst'ries
Rejoice the gay Drest of impertinent Hist'ries:
And the Fictions, when mixed, tho' as well as
you're able,

To the pure Truth itself, give the Air of a Fable.

I have englished these Lines, as near as I could, to the very Run of the *French* Numbers, to give the Reader a true Notion of
their

their *debonnaire Heroicks*; there is something, so distastefully gay, in the *Skippling* of their Verse, a kind of *Panse-checked Rotation*, of the same merry Motion, like the *unlacing of a Muse*, as Mr *Hobbs* pleasantly expresses it; or, like the *Half Whirl of a Spinning-Wheel*, that their Heroicks are as inferior to the Grandeur of our *English*, as the lightest of their *Jig-Tunes*, to the Stateliness of a *Solo*. There may, I think, be discovered in their Verse, the dapper Genius of their Nation; a Sort of spirited or animal Vivacity, which dances gaily thro' the *Fancy*, without stopping at the *Judgment*; and with very little Regard, whether apt, or impertinent.

It's needless to add any Thing, concerning other modern Tongues; what has been said of the *Italian*, will effectually include the *Spanish* and *Portinguese*: The *German* must be owned worth Regard for its *Antiquity*, but will be satisfied with the Praises, which are due to its *Manliness*, without putting in for the Merits of *Harmony*. All the Roughness, which *English* is thought to retain, is of *Saxon* Original: And, to say the plain Truth, Poetry, in *High-Dutch*, is like the Nile among *Cataracts*: It may be rapid, and deep; but, 'tis rambling and terrible; and its Course obstructed every where, by the Mountains: it must roll over.—To carry Poetry farther North, would be dragging her to seek Friends, among her dreadfulest Enemies, the *Goths* and the *Vandals*.

The *English* alone, of all modern Tongues, is the Language of Poetry: It's *Tentonic* Monosyllable, which some have lightly blam'd it for, make it strong and comprehensive; its *Greek* and *Latin* Derivatives adorn it, with copious Choice of *Cadence*, and harmonious Terminations! It takes in *Rhyme* as a Subject, and moulds it to her Service, not obeys it as her Tyrant: It is grave, slow, soft, stately, majestic, significant, expressive, and full of Energy. It has a *Wealthiness* of Phrase, that is capable of furnishing all the Passions, with their most extravagant Excesses, whether tender or violent. It is a rich and inexhaustible Treasury, collected from the Excellencies of every other Speech; but so aptly and sweetly improved upon incorporating, that it as infinitely exceeds any one of those Tongues, which contributed to its Fullness, as *Honey* the Juice of those common *Field Weeds*, which the *Bee's Labour* drew it from.

Weekly Miscellany, July 12. No. 135.

MR HOOKER,

THE World has been lately alarmed with a Treatise concerning the * Nature and End

* A Writer of a Letter in the Old Whig, June 26, recommends this Treatise on the Lord's Supper the Author of which, says he, is generally thought to be a Gentleman, to whom the Publick is more obliged, than perhaps to any Person living, for his Writings in Defence of Civil and

End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; in which that sublime Ordinance of Christianity is debased, by a very low and jejune Interpretation, and the spiritual Benefits which have been reckoned to attend it, are either flatly denied or explained away.

The Observation on which he lays the greatest Stress for the Explication of his Subject is, that it is an Ordinance to be observed in Remembrance of Christ's Death; and represents the Death of Christ to have no higher View than the Confirmation of his Doctrine; which sets him only in the Front of Martyrs and Confessors, who in like Manner have sealed their Doctrine with their Blood.

But is it possible he should be ignorant, that Men, as knowing as himself, have understood a much greater Force and Emphasis in the Word *Remembrance*, to import not barely a mental Recollection, but a solemn Memorial before God, a Representation of the Atonement that is made for Sin?

He finds fault with our Translators for representing Our Saviour in *St Matthew*. as blessing it, i. e. the Bread, whereas God is rather the Word to be supplied—the blessed God, or gave Thanks, as 'tis expressed in *St Luke*. But had *St Matthew* named the Blessing of the Bread expressly, no doubt this Author would have found a Way to have got over it, as well as he does that express Pass-

sage of *St Paul*—the Cup of Blessing which we bless. He likewise denies that our Saviour's Discourse in the 6th Chapter of *St John*, belongs to the Doctrine of the Sacrament, tho' such an Exposition of it is recommended by Antiquity, and approved by our own Church; as he might have taken Notice, when he was explaining some Passages in the Communion Office.

But now I have mentioned his Explanation of those Passages; who can forbear being shocked at his Management of them, and some other Passages in the Church Catechism, his fraudulent Omission of some Things, and violent

and Religious Liberty. He has treated his Subject, with a Consistency for which he was ever remarkable; and has brought it to that Standard, from whence we pretend to derive all that we know of it, the sacred Scriptures. How it will be received by those, who are fond of false Ornaments and Decorations in Religion; who are for elevating every Christian Ordinance, till the Original is lost in Clouds and Darkness; I suppose we shall soon hear. But were all the Doctrines of the Gospel reduced to the Simplicity that is in Christ, there would be less Growth of Deism and Infidelity.—He subjoins the Preface to the Treatise, the last Clause of which is as follows: "Nor can I think any Time more seasonable to guard against Superstition of any Sort, than when Infidelity is making its last Efforts; which is ever seen to draw its main Strength from the Extravagances and Weaknesses of Christians; and not from the Declarations of Christ or his Apostles!"

violent Detortion of others? Inſomuch, that Charity itſelf muſt judge him conſcious of aiming, not to give the Church's Senſe, but his own. The Doctrine of a proper Atonement and Satisfaction for Sin, is ſo fully expreſſ'd in the Language of the Church, and ſo meanly eluded by this Author's Expoſition; that whatever be the Truth of the Doctrine every Man of common Senſe muſt ſee, he has not fairly repreſented the Meaning of the Church of England.

His making nothing neceſſary to a due Participation of this Sacrament, but a right View to the End of the Inſtitution, without requiring a Repentance of paſt Sins, is moſt abſurd and inconfiſtent, becauſe Chriſt's dying to redeem us from all Iniquity, cannot be worthily commemorated by them, who continue in the Love and Indulgence of that Iniquity, and are thereby unqualified for the Benefits intended by it; thoſe inward Benefits of Pardon and Grace, which, whether this Author will admit it or no, muſt be ſuppoſed to be in them, who conſider this Ordinance as Commemorative of the great Atonement, and, conſequently, exhibitivè of its ſaving Efficacy to ſuch as worthily partake in it.

Our Author's Objections, tho' many times repeated, that this is to annex that Benefit of our Religion to one Duty only, which belongs to all in Conjunction, will be found to have no Weight, ſince in the Notion of *partaking worthily*, we include a Perſon's coming up to the Terms of the Goſpel, not ſo as to deſerve any Reward for himſelf, but to be qualified for it thro' the Merits of his Saviour. Nor indeed do we ſuppoſe it any more due to this, than other Acts of Religion, but only we affirm this to be as the Chanel or Vehicle whereby ſuch Benefit is more particularly conveyed and aſſured to us, as the Reward of our whole Faith and Obedience, thro' the Merits of Jeſus Chriſt.

Whiſt the Value of this Sacrament is thus mightily depreciated, it may be fit to call to Mind what Outcry ſome have made againſt the impoſing it as a Teſt for ſecular Offices, as being an horrible Abufe and Profanation of the moſt ſolemn and ſacred Ordinance of our Religion. The Author of this very Treatiſe is generally underſtood to have been one of the foremoſt in this Clamour. And therefore he ought to aſſert the Conſiſtency of ſuch Behaviour, to ſhew what there is more ſacred in this, than other Acts of Religion, and explain what ſhould more oblige us, upon his Principles, to ſhut out ill Men from the Communion, than abſolutely to ſhut our Church-Doors againſt them, and reſuſe to admit them to join in our Prayers, or hear Sermons.

ORTHODOXUS.

The Daily Gazetteer, July 17. No. 16.

Reflections on the late Bill to limit the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons.

THIS Bill, inſtead of *leſſening the Power of the Crown*, the Pretence of it, would

have *leſſened the Power of the People*. A pompous Title with a moſt alarming Tendency! A Bill to *ſecure the Freedom of Parliament*, by multiplying Incapacities on the Gentlemen of England to ſit in Parliament, is of the ſame Nature with a Bill to *ſecure the Church*, by taking away the Liberty of Conſcience; the one muſt be as dangerous to the *Civil*, as the other hath always been to the Religious Rights of Mankind.

I take it to be a Queſtion of the greateſt Importance that ever came before the Publick, and highly affecting the Rights of the Subject. Every Man's Right indeed muſt be governed by the Conſideration of all Men's Security; but then the Right which is to be reſtrained, ought to have the utmoſt Weight, and the Benefit to accrue by leſſening it, ſhould appear in the cleareſt Light. Of all the Privileges of Engliſhmen, that of electing or being elected Representatives of the People, is the moſt tranſcendent. Even the high Prerogative of the Houſe of Commons in giving Money, is but the Effect of it; a Power, the Exercise of which is confined to 558 Members; but to be capable of being a Member is a Right which the People at large enjoyed 500 Years in Succeſſion, from the firſt Ages of Parliaments, which was never abridged but once, in Times of raging Violence, nor ever bounded, nor even qualified by Act of Parliament, from the Reign of Henry III. till ſince the Revolution.

By the ancient Laws no Engliſhman was debarred his Right of chuſing, or of being choſen a Representative, nor was to find himſelf in a worſe Condition, by being a Representative. The Clergy only could not ſit in the Houſe of Commons, and the Reaſon was, becauſe they were repreſented in Convocation. There was but one Civil Officer who could not be returned to ſit in Parliament, which was the *Returning Officer* of the Writ of Election; and even this was a Grievance loudly complained of, when any Man was appointed Sheriff with a Deſign to prevent his Election.

If we ſearch the Statutes of this Kingdom, we ſhall find no Laws in former Ages to diſqualify Gentlemen from being Members by reaſon of any Employment; and when any one was choſen a Member, the Commons aſſerted it to be both his Right and his Duty to ſit there, whatever Employment he held, or whatever Summons he had to attend in any other Station.

In the Commons Journal 8 & 9 Eliz. (Oct. 1, 1566.) we find that Richard Onflow, Eſq; Solicitor General, being a Member, and attending the Lords by the Duty of his Office, was claimed by the Commons, who would not chuſe a Speaker, in the Room of one lately dead, till their Member was reſtored.

" Notice being given to the Lords, upon Conſultation had amongſt them, Mr Onflow was ſent down with the Queen's Serjeant at Law, Mr Carus, and Mr Attorney General, to

see

show for himself, why he should not be a Member of this House, who alledging many weighty Reasons, as well for the Office of *Sollicitor* as for his *Writ of Attendance* in the other House, was nevertheless adjudged to be a Member of this House; and thereupon the House proceeding to the Election of their Speaker, Mr *Comptroller* nominated Mr *Onslow* to be Speaker, who humbly disabled himself, as well for Nonability of Substance meet for that Place, as also for the Oath made to the *Queen's Majesty*, and required them to proceed to a new Election; upon whose Arguments the House divided, and the Number to have him Speaker was eighty two, and the contrary Sixty; and immediately Mr *Comptroller* [Sir *Edward Rogers*] and Mr *Vice-Chamberlain* [Sir *Francis Knollys*] brought him from his Place and set him in the Chair."

This Passage is full in the Point before us, and is the Judgment of the House of Commons in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, that an Office under the Crown could work no Incapacity.

Again in the 23d Year of Q. *El.* the *Commons Journal*, Jan. 18, 1580, says, "that Mr *Treasurer* declared unto the House, that he and others had just now seen in the other House, one that is a Member of this House, to wit, Mr *John Popham*, her Majesty's *Sollicitor General*, being one of the *Citizens for Bristol*; and therefore he moved, that a Message might be sent to the Lords, with request that Mr *Popham* might be forthwith remanded and restored. Upon this Message, it was complied with, and the *Sollicitor General* was sent down between the *Queen's Serjeant Anderson*, and Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, Attorney-General; and was chosen Speaker."

In the 35th Year of this Reign, the Usage of Parliament was so well understood, that *Coke*, then *Sollicitor General*, did not obey the *Writ of Attendance* on the Lords; but being elected *Knight of the Shire for Norfolk*, attended in his Place in the House of Commons, and was, says the Journal, with one full Consent and Voice of the whole House, chosen to be their Speaker.

It is therefore apparent, that the making the Discharge of any other Trust inconsistent with the Discharge of the Trust reposed in a Member of the House of Commons, is a Novelty in our Constitution, and a Modern Abridgment of the natural and ancient Rights of the People.

It was a Proposition, which the Wisdom of our Fathers would have rejected as monstrous, that those whom the People had chosen to represent them in Parliament, should be the only Men in England incapable of serving the Publick in Office; or that Gentlemen, whose great Fortunes and Weight in their Countries, must recommend them above others to Offices of Trust and Power, should be the only Men in England incapable of sitting in the House of Commons.

On the other Hand, it was a Security to the whole People of England, that when they

electd Members to represent them; they thereby made Choice of competent Persons for all the Offices of the Government, and might better depend on the right Administration of Power, by having it in their own Breasts, to determine who should be trusted with Power.

The contrary Doctrine was never broached till within these hundred Years past; and in the first Instance, the Design and the Effect of it, was to destroy the Rights of Parliament, the Person of the King, and the Liberties of the People; the subsequent Attempts of this Kind, were to load the Settlement of the Protestant Succession.

Hence it will appear not only that these Self-denying Ordinances were always intended to new-model the Government; but that they are at this Time as needless as they are dangerous.

FRA. WALSHINGHAM.

Craftsmen, July 19. No. 472.

Remarks on the Daily Gazetteer, relating to the BANK CONTRACT. See p. 349.

THE ministerial (perhaps the Minister himself) Author of this Paper of *Prevarications*, hath not confined himself to the Case of the Bank Contract, but rambled into several Reflections on the Rise and Progress of the *Sea Scheme* in general, to which, he says, the *hon. Person*, who is charged with this infamous Transaction, was always an Enemy, and avoided all Dealings in it: But it hath been proved on several Occasions, that no Body contributed more to the Calamities of those Times, or turned them more to his own Advantage than the *hon. Gentleman* himself, however it may be disguised.

In 1716, whilst he was in a Place of great Power, he proposed a Scheme for paying off the national Debts, by forcing in the *Irredeemables* upon his own Terms, which struck at the Foundation of *Publick Faith*, so that it raised a general Clamour amongst the *Proprietors*, and even his good Friends of the Bank was the loudest in it.

Soon after this, the *hon. Gentleman* being dismissed from his Employments, another Scheme was proposed by the new Officers of the Revenues for taking in the *Redeemables* only, which being consistent with *Parliamentary Credit*, the Bank and *South-Sea Company* not only consented to a Reduction of their own Interest, but enabled the Publick to reduce above nine Millions more to 5 per Cent. by engaging to advance four Millions and a half between them, if it should be wanted, for redeeming and paying off the *Lottery Aids* 9 and 10 of Q. Anne, and the Banker's Debt.

It is true, indeed, that the same Gentleman, being still out of Power, opposed the *South-Sea Company's* Proposal, in the Year 1719, and spirited up the Bank to bid against them, but this is far from proving that he was always an Enemy to the Scheme. The only Contest was, who should have the Extension of this Scheme; and

And Bank-Stock being then considerably higher than South Sea, the former were persuaded that they could afford more for it than the latter, and so bid five Millions for it, which was more by three Millions and an half than the South-Sea Company offered, but as all Competitions are apt to run into Extravagance, They at last bid seven Millions, rather than let the Bank have it. This gave Rise to the general Infatuation, which afterward prevailed amongst all Ranks of People, from the vain Hopes of exorbitant Advantages, and laid the Foundation of all the Calamities, which ensued upon the Execution of the South-Sea Scheme.

How therefore can it be said, with any Colour of Truth, Reason, or * Justice, that the hon. Gentleman is not responsible for any South Sea Transaction of the Year 1720, when it appears that he blew up the Coals of Contention between the two Companies, which occasioned all the subsequent Misfortunes, especially, if it be true, as said † in the *Case of the Sinking Fund*, that the Bank did not desist from bidding against the South Sea Company, 'till he found his private Advantage in engaging them to do it?

But farther. Does he think that we have forgot his two notable Schemes, much about the same Time, one, for ingrafting the whole Capital of the Bank into the South-Sea Company, valuing the latter at 600 l. per Cent. the other, for consolidating the three great Companies into one, and dividing the Debts of the Nation among them? ‡ Mr Trenchard treated the Last of these Schemes as a Conspiracy to give up the whole Nation into their Hands.

But to the Point in Dispute, The Considerer (See p. 244 G) tells us, that Sir R. W. was only at one Meeting, Sept. 19, 1720, and drew up a Minute, &c. which was all that was wrote by him on this Affair, he not being present at any future Meetings.—Whereas the Author of the *Case of the Sinking Fund* asserts the contrary, and gives the Copy of another Paper in Sir R. W.'s own Hand, then lying before him, drawn up Sept. 23. (See p. 308 B) The Matter being brought to this short Issue the Publick expected it should be cleared up. But the ministerial Advocates were struck dumb, tho' frequently called upon. At last, an anonymous Writer in the *Daily Gazetteer*, pretends to take up the Gauntlet, but dares not come to a close Engagement.

He begins with calling this Charge, about the Bank Contract, a notable Piece of exploded Scandal revived again, tho' he confesses, in a Line or two after, that he knows nothing more of the Transaction than what he hath collected from the two Pamphlets above mentioned.—The Charge, indeed, is of a pretty long standing, and hath been often repeated, but it's so far from being exploded, that I do not remember any Attempt to answer it, in Form, 'till the Author of the *Considerations* undertook it.

The *Gazetteer* having stated the Proceedings

at the first Meeting in much the same Manner as they appear in the *Considerations*, comes to the real Bank Contract, as it was drawn up at the second Meeting, but quotes it very unfairly, for he hath left out both the Title and the Conclusion, which are very material, and then goes on to insinuate how possible it is from the length of Time since, and the Multitude of Affairs intervening, that this should slip the hon. Gentleman's Memory, and that the whole might be a Forgery. See p. 349 H.

I acknowledge that the Course of 15 Years is a pretty long Term for any Minister, and that the hon. Gentleman hath certainly had a Multitude of other Affairs upon his Hands, during that Time, and he may not have one of the happiest and strongest Memories. But I cannot imagine how it was possible for him to forget such a Circumstance as this, which was attended with so many remarkable Particulars, since he not only came up to Town, on Purpose, but it is plain from the *Considerations* (which every Body looks upon as his own) that the true Contract, of Sept. 23, was then lying before him, as well as the pretended one of the 19th, for he gives us the * Substance of it, in Part, exactly enough, and then breaks off with an &c.—As to the Meeting of the 19th, and the Paper then drawn up, he is even minutely circumstantial, and seems to remember every Particular, as well as it it had happened but Yesterday. Now, it is very surprising to me that his Memory should serve him so well as to one of these Papers, and fail him entirely as to the other, tho' the Paper, which he remembers so exactly, was immediately drop'd, and the other, which he pretends to have forgot, subsisted almost two Years afterwards, and occasioned many Disputes.

But it is insinuated, that the whole Story of this original Bank Contract is nothing but a Forgery, that there is all the Reason imaginable to believe it to be so; but as the Author hath not any where dared to insinuate upon it, in direct Terms, it ought to be looked upon as another wretched Piece of Pervariation, which almost amounts to a Confession of Guilt.

I am well assured there is not only such a genuine Paper now in Being, which several Gentlemen well acquainted with the Hand, have already seen, but that on Enquiry of the Parties present at these Proceedings it will be found that the hon. Gentleman also was at the Meeting of the 23d, and not only drew up the Paper imputed to him, but, that he made two Copies from it, in his own Hand-writing; viz. one for each Company, and I have heard it whisper'd that it cost him some Trouble to get up these, but, it seems, he forgot the Original, or might possibly think it was lost, after such a Distance of Time, and a Multitude of other Affairs. This seems to have been the fatal Mistake, and what drew him into such an awkward Dilemma.

* *Considerations*, p. 88. † P. 100, ‡ *Case's Letters*, 3d Edit. Vol. I. p. 44.

* *Considerations*, p. 83.

Weekly Miscellany. July 19, No 136.

In Answer to Mr FOSTER,

SIR,

YOU have set forth a most moving Complaint against a worthy Correspondent of mine, for *misrepresenting* your *Sermon on Heresy*. But this will do you but little Service, because you have *wisfully* misrepresented his *Charge*, whereas *he*, thro' *Inadvertency* only, misrepresented you. (See p. 290, 1)

Your Complaint is, that you are charg'd with dropping some Passages of Scripture; but this is not the Charge in the *Miscellany*; for your own Words are cited where you own, that *HERESY* in the *New Testament*, is sometimes used in a bad Sense, but seldom, and most commonly in an indifferent Sense; how then could he charge you with entirely omitting a Thing he before acknowledged you had taken Notice of? But his Charge was, that you had, in his Opinion, not mentioned the bad Acceptation of the Word *Heresy* in a proper Place and Manner, so as to convey the true and full scriptural Notion of it; and that you had managed the Matter with an Air of Partiality and Unfairness. The Crime therefore of *vile Abuse* in *disguising* or *curtailing* an Author's Words, must fall on him who only cited one Part of my Correspondent's Charge, leaving out what would have made it as clear as it was bonest. You say, my Correspondent either had not read the Sermon he had the Assurance to censure, or he deliberately and *wisfully* misrepresented you. The Place where you mention the bad Sense of the Word being several Pages from where he expected to find it, he might not carry both in his Thoughts at the same Time. But your dropping Part of his Charge, which lies all together in one Paragraph, must be with Design, since you cite only as much as makes for your Purpose.

After you had aggravated the Guilt of my Correspondent's *Misrepresentation* beyond Truth, the next Thing was to look for a proper Person to bear so heavy a Load of Infamy; and Mr Venn the unhappy Man was in one Respect as proper a Person as any in the three Kingdoms, because he is well known to be incapable of being a Tool of any Kind, much more of being a thorough obsequious Tool, and abandoned Prostitute. (See p. 292 G)

But if we consider his Office in the *Christian Church*, and his uncommon Zeal to employ his great Abilities in its Service, he was the most improper Person for a *Christian Teacher* to single out as a Mark of the most unchristian Malice. If the World should credit your black Insinuations, his Testimony ought not to be regarded in a publick Court, his Word should go for nothing in private Conversation, his Company ought to be avoided; and under such Circumstances of Contempt and Disgrace,

what Good can a *Clergyman* do in the Execution of his Office? What Comfort can he enjoy in common Life? You complain of *Misrepresentation*, and are guilty of a much greater to your Adversary, whose Armour of Innocence reflects it upon yourself. But by this Time, I presume, your Friends may have convinced you of your Guilt; and could they have disposed you to make a publick *Recantation*, you would have made all the Satisfaction, in your Power, to the Person whom you injured, and to your Religion, which you dishonoured. As a Teacher of Morality, I hope you tell your Audience, that *Reparation of Injuries* is a necessary Part of Repentance, and, as an Example to them, you should have put the Duty in Practice. Your Silence may be the Means of spreading the Scandal, and encreasing the Injury. You knew that you had no Evidence for your scandalous Insinuations, and yet deliberately published them. This was not an Error in Judgment, but the Fault of your Will, and shews the Rancour of your Heart, and not any Defect in your Understanding. You should have proved, by particular Instances, that the *Miscellany* has been a Common Place of the very Dregs of Scandal: My Character, as you have drawn it, is too concise; perhaps, it is your Way to draw Characters, as the Author of the Letters to Dr Waterland quoted Books, with a Gentleman-like Negligence, not with the scrupulous Exactness of Ecclesiastical Pedants. I intended to have collected together, out of your two Letters, and Sermons, a Parcel of your groundless Insinuations, bitter Invectives, and vulgar Expressions, that your Picture might have appeared, not as you drew mine, in Miniature, but at full Length; but I find my Common Place of Scandal too small to hold it all. If you should determine to have any thing more to do with the *Miscellany*, I am ready to produce them on Demand. Such ill Manners and Uncharitableness you'll not find in the Writings of the Clergy for 20 Years past. In the mean time I shall make some general Remarks on your Conduct. You talk often of the enslaving, enormous and tyrannical Power of the Priests. Be so good, Sir, as to speak out distinctly what, and whom you mean. If you mean the Clergy of the Church of England, name your Authors, produce your Passages. If they exercise and claim no more Power, than is agreeable to the Constitution of our Church, they act consistently with themselves, and have as much Right as the Old Whig to be consistent Protestants. You talk, in a Manner very unbecoming you, of Superstitions and Impositions. Name them; I desire, I demand. If you mean the Doctrines, the Rights, and Institutions established by our Laws, is it a Crime to believe what they subscribe, or to defend what they believe? Is it consistent with the Principles of a Protestant, or an Old Whig, to deny their

Fellows

Fellow Protestants the Liberty of judging for themselves, or to abuse them for acting agreeably to their Judgment? You say the *aspiring and corrupt Part of the Priesthood, in all Christian Countries, make more Unbelievers by their extravagant Claims than all the Infidel Writers.* (See p. 292 B.) In all Christian Countries! You may have a good Christian Meaning, as far as I can prove, but I should more easily have understood the Passage, if I had met with it in *Toland, or Tindal*; especially as it is in very suspicious Company. It follows a Charge upon the *Miscellany* for raising an *Outcry against Infidelity*. Good God! Is it possible for a *Christian Teacher* to be guilty of such an indecent, shocking Expression? Is there really no Occasion for an *Outcry*? Was there ever a greater Number of *Infidels* in the Nation than at present? Were *Infidels* ever more open, industrious, and successful? And is it consistent with a sincere Belief of *Christianity*, to reproach those who honestly endeavour to defend it? Account for your Conduct if you can.

You speak of the *Craft* of the Priests. This, Sir, is the *stale* Cant of *Infidels*. Unless your Writings be like your *Mysteries*, Words without any Meaning, you mean by *Priestcraft, absurd Doctrines, Superstition, Impostures* and *exorbitant Claims* mentioned before; the *Doctrines, Worship, Government, and Discipline* of our Church. This *Mystery*, you say, is now *unravell'd*, and the *Craft* is in *Danger*. There is another *Mystery* yet *unravell'd*, viz. How Things which were always publicly known, could ever be so great a *Secret*. Whether it be in such *imminent Danger*, God only knows; but I own, it seems to me, that the Game of *Forty-one* is playing over again. You write as triumphantly, as if the *Hierarchy* were actually voted out of the House, and *Laud* again upon the Scaffold.

But of all Things, how came you to think of appealing, as you do in your second Letter, to your Readers, as *Protestants and Englishmen*? Is it a *distinguishing Characteristick* of a *Protestant*, to disbelieve the Doctrine of the *Trinity*, &c. to deny that there is in the *Christian Church* a *Christian Clergy*, who receive their *spiritual Powers*, not from the *People*, or the *Civil Magistrate*, but from *Christ*; that there is in the *Governors* of the Church a Power of fixing *Terms of external Communion*, and inflicting *Censures*? You know better. Your Scheme, however *rational*, is not the general Religion of *Protestants*; ours, however *superstitious* and *absurd*, is the Religion of *England*, and it is odd that you should offer to appeal to a *Nation* against its own *Etablissement*.

With as much Inconsistency you call the *established Clergy* *Fictitious*, for attending the *established Religion*, and blame an *episcopal Clergy* for being *beardy Friends* to the *Hieror-*

chy; not without *charitable* Intimations, that their Zeal is the Effect of some *mercenary Views*; that they are no better than *Tools*, who expect to be well paid for their Work. Every Body must see which way the *Tide of Preferment* runs, and it is both unjust and ungenerous in you, and your *Confederates*, to put the *disqualifying Stamp of Party* upon them, and then tauntingly charge them with *Corruption* and *Ambition*. If, as you say, they be *aspiring Priests*, they aspire, like the first *Christians*, after *Disgrace*, and *Persecution* from such *landerous Tongues* and *Pens* as yours. If they be *ambitious* 'tis their *Ambition* to shew a steady Zeal for their *Religion*, and the best *human* Support of it, our *Etablissement*.

You differ from the *Opinions and Practices* of the Christian Church, down from the earliest Ages of it, from every *established Protestant Church* all over *Christendom*, and from the main Body of your Brethren in our own Kingdoms; you accuse such as differ from you, of having a *weak Head*, or a corrupt Heart; you call the *Clergy* *giddy Ecclesiasticks, Bigots, Enthusiasts*; and, at the same time, have the *Modesty* to complain of their *Insolence* and *Pride*. You scruple not to charge the *Government* with *Injustice* and *Tyranny*; dissatisfied under more liberal *Indulgences* than *Dissenters* enjoy under any other *Etablissement* in the Universe; (and there is no Nation without one); restless in your Endeavours to subvert the *Constitution*; and all this while, you have the *Prudence* to talk of *turbulent Priests*; in a perfect *Rage* and *Fury*, exclaiming against *Heat* and *Passion*. If you have any thing to offer in a *rational* Way, in God's Name offer it. Tho' you insinuate that we affect to be without *Light*, we shall not shun it; and if you write in a civil Manner, becoming your Station, you may expect a civil Answer.

But before you enter on any new Matters, it may be fit to discharge old *Arrears*. The *Miscellany* (No 91, 93) had the *Assurance* to censure your Notion of *Mysteries*, (See Vol. iv. p. 477, 492, 669.) and lest they might escape your Notice, I directed them to you in a Cover. In No. 106, it was so *abdicous*, as to meddle with another favourite Point of yours. You was all this while patient and quiet; which shews, that as *hasty* as you are to take Advantage of any little *Slip* in an Adversary, you are not so absolutely under the Dominion of a choleric Disposition, but that, when *Prudence* requires it, you can command your Temper.

R. HOOKER.

An Extract of Mr. Chandler's Account of the Conference between some Protestant Ministers, and two Russian Priests (See p. 241, 242).

Mr. Chandler observes, that the first Account of the Conference was rapidly published, without Leave of the Ver-

same individual Body with which he gave himself to his Disciples, he readily answer'd, that it was his *spiritual and glorified Body*. To which I replied, "1st, It could not be his *Spiritual Body*, because he had no such Body till after his Death and Resurrection. 2. That this was going beyond the Letter of the Text, which mentioned not one Word of a *glorified Body*, but spoke only of the Body present with the Apostles; but I told him I would not insist on either of these, but only ask him another plain Question, to which I desired, as plain an Answer, *viz.* What that Body was, which Christ says, *is given for*, and St Paul says, *is broken for you*, whether his *natural or spiritual Body*." Adding *I must pin you down to this*. After many artful Evasions, he said it was a *real Body*; and it was a long Time before, he would make any other Reply. At last he did grant in an indirect Manner, that 'twas Christ's *natural Body*, which he gave, or was broken for his Disciples. I immediately observed, that what he had before asserted, that it was his *spiritual Body* could not be true. He replied, that the Words, *which is given or is broken for you*, might by an easy Figure be understood, *shall be given, or broken for you*. "No Figure," said I, Sir, you are to prove from the *literal Sense*, for if you introduce one Figure, Protestants will introduce more, to justify their Interpretation of the whole Passage." This put an End to the Debate, and he declined any farther Answer.

Upon this we agreed to end the Conference, and enter into a free Conversation. Then Mr Vaughan said, I differ from my Brother Mr Morgan. For as he affirmed 'twas the *spiritual Body*, I apprehend 'twas his *natural Body*, in a *spiritual Manner* which Christ gave to his Disciples. From hence I took occasion to observe to the Company, that as these Gentlemen were not agreed, what Sort of Body Christ gave to his Disciples, 'twas Time enough to believe Transubstantiation when they had settled that Point. After the Conference was ended, Mr Chandler said to the Catholic Gentleman, that he wondered at the Decision of the Council of Trent, which had decreed that every distinct Part of the Host, and consecrated Wine, was equally the Body and Blood of Christ, with the whole of it. He said this was called the Doctrine of *Concomitancy*, and wished the Council had not entered into such Particularities. Mr Chandler concludes, nothing should have prevailed on him to publish his Account, but the Mistakes contained in the Conferences truly stated, the rude Treatment in which he has not only Reason to complain of, but also of a very injurious Account of this Conference transmitted to Antwerp, boasting of a signal Victory over the Protestants and him.

But says, whatever Advantage may have been gained over him, the Protestant Doctrine of the Sacrament still remains firm and unshaken, and the *Papish* Tenet of the *real Presence* or *Transubstantiation* will be found an Absurdi-

ty, if there be any such Thing as Truth in the World, or if we allow either our Senses or Reason, the Scriptures or primitive Fathers, to judge concerning it.

To Mr SYLVANUS URBAN.

SIR,

Altho' that exact Neutrality which you observe in your Book with regard to Parties, is the highest Pleasure to me, yet methinks I am grieved to see such a Detention of the common Enemy stand in the Front of your Magazine for April without Reproof. What are all your *Protestant* Correspondents asleep?

I must confess myself a very unfit Person for a Dispute of this Nature, but the Zeal which I have for my Religion and Liberties, will not suffer me to forbear.

The Apostles have informed us that false Prophets corrupt the Word of God, and teach Things which they ought not for filthy Lucre Sake, ever aiming at their own Advantage, and making Merchandize of the Souls of Men to satisfy their own Avarice and Ambition, Tit. i. 11. 2 Pet. ii. 3. and it has been very well made appear in the Spectator (See p. 137.) that the Favourite Doctrines of the Church of Rome are calculated with such sinister Views, and that Interest is the true Foundation of Popery. This it seems has roused up a Gentleman on the other Side, who in the Disguise of a Protestant Correspondent address'd himself to you, and endeavours to prove his Antagonist guilty of odious Aspersions and absurd Falsities; how he has done this is my Business now to enquire.

Altho' the Supremacy of St Peter does not depend upon his being Bishop of Rome, yet surely the Pope's mass. How does any Papist pretend to prove that the Supremacy belongs to the Pope, but by endeavouring to prove him Peter's Successor? And how will he ever be able to prove him St Peter's Successor, without first proving that Peter was Bishop of Rome? This therefore is a very material Point, in order to prove the Pope's Succession, without which his Supremacy, and consequently the *Papish* Religion falls to the Ground: And the Gentleman in saying that this is little to the Purpose has uttered errant Heresy, and contradicted that Faith, which (Papists say) *whoever believeth not cannot be saved*. Ego N. firmi fide, credo & affirmo, Sanctum Catholicum & Apostolicum Romanam Ecclesiam, omnium Ecclesiarum Matrem, & Magistram; Romanoque Pontifici B. Petri Successori ac Jesu Christi Vicario veram obedientiam spondeo ac juro. — Hanc veram Catholicam fitemur, extra quam nemo saluus esse potest. [Bulla Pii Quartii pro forma juramenti professionis fidei.] How can he prove that the Church of Rome is the Mother and Mistress of all other Churches, without first proving that Peter was Bishop of Rome, and had such Authority given him? If therefore he ever goes beyond Sea, I would have him to set a better Guard upon his Words, or else 'tis ten to one but

but they'll get him into the *Inquisition*, and if he is safer here, he ought to thank a Protestant Government. I must needs say, it appears very plain to me that St Peter was not at Rome when St Paul wrote his Epistle to the Romans, nor when he wrote his other Epistles from Rome, whether he was ever there or not I cannot tell. I find the Gentleman thinks that the *Babylon* mentioned in St Peter's first Epistle is Rome; I won't dispute the Matter with him, but hope he thinks the same Place is understood by the same Name every where in the *New Testament*. He says the *deposing Power of the Pope is no Article of Communion in their Church*, yet allows there is some who hold it, but then he says we can't give Instances that will prove this to be the Belief of Rome, any more than like Instances in our Protestant Churches will prove it to be a Part of our Creed. Strange! we can give Instances of Popes that have exercised this Power, in whose Person the *Jesuits, Monks, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese* Papists have placed the Infallibility, and yet such Instances will not prove this to be the Belief of Rome, any more than like Instances among us will prove it to be a Part of our Creed! Are the Pope's Bulls of no more Authority in the Church of Rome than the Sentiments of particular Persons amongst us? I would fain know of him, whether he himself does not verily believe, that the Pope has Authority to abrogate Subj-cts from their Allegiance to *Heretical Princes*?—If he says that he has, what Difference is there, I beseech you, between refusing Allegiance to, and deposing a Sovereign Prince? If he says that he has no such Authority, what wicked Wretches does he make of the rest of his Brethren, who have to oft been in open Rebellion, and secret Plots against their Sovereigns? Nay, what a damnable Villain does he make of the Head of his Religion, for encouraging such horrid Conspiracies! What a sad Wretch was his holy Father for issuing out that execrable Bull against *Q. Elizabeth*? and if he could be guilty of such dreadful Usurpation and Wickedness, where was his Infallibility? But the Gentleman asks, *Whether the Emperor, King of Spain, &c. do not look upon themselves to be as absolute and independant in their Dominions as Protestant Princes, and are not as faithfully serv'd?*—I allow them to be absolute enough, and well enough serv'd, as long as they are subject to his Holiness; but shou'd the King of Spain ever turn Protestant, no doubt but he'd soon be serv'd as *Harry IV. of France* was; (*i. e.* murder'd) and no doubt but there would be a Jubilee at Rome on that Occasion, and People there would be more devout and charitable than usual; yea, and no doubt too, but those licentious Whores the *Spectator* speaks of would have more Business.

'Tis no Matter when the *Purgatory* Doctrine came on first, as I know of, 'tis certain that it has no Foundation in the Scripture, and if St *Austin* said it, and pra^{ss}ed it, he

did but discover his own Superstition; and as odd as this Gentleman thinks it, tho' we call him a Saint, we don't believe him to be infallible. He says, the *Spectator* goes on to shew the Doctrine is ridiculous, because Catholics are infinitely divided in their Opinions about it. But where does the *Spectator* go on to shew this? He does indeed say this Doctrine seems ridiculous; but then it is because the Notion is groundless, and every particular Opinion concerning it is absurd and senseless. Those Protestants, who don't pretend to be wiser above that which is written, are all agreed in the main, concerning Hell, but should any curious Opinionist pretend to shew where, and what it is any farther than is revealed, and urge that it is in Mount *Aetna*, or in the Devil's A— in the Peak, such Doctrine would be very ridiculous. The Gentleman agrees with the *Spectator* that Rome gains by this Doctrine, but asks, *Whether England did not gain by abolishing it?* Much the same Question might be asked by a common Pick-pocket—I gain'd by robbing you, but did not you gain by making me refund?

The Gentleman is surprized that the *Spectator* allows Indulgences were in the primitive Times of Christianity, since they are an exploded Doctrine of the Reformed Churches. But the *Spectator* did not grant that the Indulgences of the primitive Times were the same with Popish Indulgences. The Indulgences of the primitive Times, he shewed, were only Mitigations of severe Penance imposed on Apostates, for denying the Faith, and sacrificing to Idols:—But their Indulgences are not a Relaxation of bodily Severities, but an Usurpation of the Authority of God, a Forgiveness of Sins, not only past, but to come, according to the Number of Years agreed for. These Indulgences says the Gentleman are not bought for Money; and in comes himself, and your Protestant Correspondent for Vouchers. For his own Part he never paid one single Penny, tho' he has often used the utmost of his Abilities to gain them; in laying Rosaries, and praying to Relicks, (*i. e.* dry Bones and Chips, I suppose) I wish he would tell us, whether he never got a Penny by procuring them for others? Your Protestant Correspondent too has been at Rome, and he never heard of such Taxes, tho' he made it his Business to enquire. I don't doubt but the Letter-Writer would think me very weak, should I believe that there was really such a Conference as this, and that such Persons, in such Company were concerned in it; mind therefore how this Fact stands attested.—The Pope never sells Indulgences; witness, a Popish Priest, and a Fairy. The next Time your Correspondent goes to Rome, I would have him to take a View of St Peter's Church, and then ask from whence the Money proceed'd that built that stately Fabrick, and who were the Collectors of it. The Gentleman glories of St Gregory the Apostle of England, which I be-

lieve

lieve he was, as much as he is the Evangelist of it. Pope Gregory I. did indeed send Austin the Monk to establish his Authority in England, and Pope Clement XII. for ought I know, has sent him on the same Errand.

After the Gentleman had said all this wonderful Stuff in Vindication of his Church, he proceeded, it seems, to point out (in the Fairy Company) some Falsities in the Spectator's Account of Auricular Confession. But we are not bound to take your Correspondent's Word for this, since he has not made it appear in his Letter to you. He has indeed told you, *That auricular Confession is prescribed in the Visitation of the Sick in the Common-Prayer Book in cases of a troubled Conscience, and in no other are Roman Catholics obliged to it.* Here's a Discovery for you!—Protestants and Papists are agreed in the Point of auricular Confession: For all Protestants agree that it is very convenient for Persons troubled in Mind to reveal their Grief to their spiritual Guides, that so they may have their Council and Assistance; and it is certain that Papists don't think themselves obliged to make this Confession but in Cases of a troubled Conscience. Where then lies the Difference?—Let the Difference lie where it will, I am sure the Falacy lies here.—The Popish Priests persuade their Laity that without Confession to them their Sins cannot be pardoned; therefore when the poor Wretches have broken any of the standing Rules and Orders of that Church, they look upon themselves in a State of Damnation till they have made Confession to the Priest, then to be sure their Consciences can't but be troubled, and by this Means the Priest's become Masters of their Secrets, and pick their Pockets. But it seems our Ordinaries of Newgate seldom fail of profiting by the poor Criminal's Secrets, while their Confessors are prohibited under the severest Penalties, not to make any Advantage of what they hear in Confession. If this be true, I fear all their Confessors go to the Devil, since I don't believe they hear one Confession which they do not make an Advantage of. A late Convert to the Protestant Religion, who was formerly a Popish Deacon, tells us, that he was acquainted with one Mr Holden of Paris, who was Confessor to most of the English Nuns, perhaps to some of this Gentleman's Sisters, in the Monastery of Sion—by St Victor's; this Gentleman used to tell him the Stories he had heard in Confession, and of the Nuns Scruples of Conscience, of their Pollutions, unlawful Desires, &c.—Nay, he tells us, it is the ordinary Discourse of Priests when they meet, to inform one another of what they hear in Confession, and how dextrously they behaved upon these Occasions; and he assures us he has been in their Company, when the Conversation was so indecent, that even an honest Pagan would have blushed. (See Memoirs of the Life of Mr John Gordon, p. 71.)

As to the Celebracy of Priests, the Gentleman owns it was not always universally practi-

sed in the Church, tho' always believed a perfect State of Life, and as such embraced by the Apostles after they were sanctify'd by the Holy Ghost. Were the Apostles then unsanctify'd Persons when they married their Wives? How does he prove this?—'Tis true, the Scripture and our own Reason tells us, that a single Life is freest from Cares, but that it is perfecter in other Respects, neither Scripture nor Reason tells us. But the Gentleman asks, *What harm is it, if such as choose to be Ministers of Christ, be obliged to what the Apostle calls better?*—But I say, the Apostle no

where calls this State better, except it be where there is the Gift of Continency; otherwise he says, *it is better to marry than to burn.* 1 Cor. vii. 2, 7, 9. And our Saviour himself says, that *all Men cannot receive this Saying.* I say therefore, to compel those to live single, who cannot live continently in that State, is the greatest Harm in the World.

'Tis in short what St Paul calls it,—*The Doctrine of Devils,* 1 Tim. iv. 10. And there is no Way to defend it, but by proving that all their Priests and Popes have always had this Gift, which I suppose the Gentleman will not pretend to, seeing he has not questioned the Spectator's Vouchers, nor indeed is it his best Way. The Gentleman it seems demonstrated to the fairy Company, that what the Spectator says of Thomas Aquinas was downright Calumny. But to this I shall say nothing, till I see the Demonstration. He says further, that it is absolutely false to say that the Pope is the general Heir of all the Clergy. And I know of no Body that has said this; but the Spectator has said, "that the Church is the general Heir to all the Clergy," and that I hope he will not have the Impudence to deny.

Besides these favourite Doctrines, by which Popish Priests bear rule over the Consciences and Purfes of Men, there are favourite Practices no less advantageous to them.—Their wonderful lying Miracle of St Januarius's Blood is now talked of all over Europe. Their miraculous House of our Lady at Loretto intices 10000 Fools to stare at it, by which they heap up immense Treasures: French Men will tell you of St Dennis, who carried his Head in his Hands, from Mount Martyn by Paris to St Dennis where he now reposes; and our English Papists are certain that St Bruno set on St Winefred's Head after Cradoc had cut it off, and restored her to Life!!!

—But I forbear to proceed any farther at present, and hoping I shall hear from your Correspondent again by some Means, I remain
Tours,
YARICO.

From the Prompter, No. 73.

ANSWER to the Letter on CHANCE and DEITY. See p. 347, 8.

So Atoms dancing round the Centre,
They urge, made all Things at a venture. Prior,

"I Verily believe that something did exist from all Eternity: Call this God, the World,

or whatever else you please (for I shall list for Words) that something which list from all Eternity, I conceive to upreme Being. It is a necessary Con- then, that all which now exists, ve been part of, or have proceeded is Supreme Being. I believe it is ecessary to ask you, Whether Matter be thought to have proceeded from ? If you allow me this, then, of Con- I must infer, that the Supreme Be- Matter imbibed with a proper Vegeta- low this Matter happened to be at ore than I can tell : that it is, appears.

for the present, I stop short, 'till I your Answer to what I have now e the Supreme Being ; and then, as it , I may say more.

e with you, that a right way of think- ht to be Man's first and dearest Con- erefore I said, *Further than we saw*

I do not go ; or, we deceive ourselves if we believe what we cannot compre-

What you say further in relation to rld, in the same Paragraph, is, accord- y Sentiments, *viz.* That the World

w this World was made, is not in the lear Point with me : But as nothing uce nothing, it seems the most near

if not so in reality, that the World eternally. How then can Chance be

l, as it is no ways concerned in the of the World ? You say indeed, for t the World might or might not have

nd then Chance absolutely reigns : But of my Opinion, for the Reasons be- tioned.

e to explain what I mean by Chance. e are many Actions in my life so very nt, that it is equal whether I do them

For Example, I am to visit a Friend next Street, is it worth my while to

nd consider, one Moment, what Stone et my Foot upon, since my Intent is

go to my Friend's House, which I as well by treading upon one Stone as

when no visible Danger is in the Will not the World allow then, that

idental, or by Chance, that I tread up- Stone and not upon the other, since it

ng so immaterial ? And if, in my Pas- happen to be killed by the Fall of a

hich might have been prevented, it by my stepping six Inches on one

an all the reasoning in the World con- ; that my Death was not accidental,

ance ? your long Reasoning, that it is na- the Materials of a House to decay,

w does it destroy Chance ? Since you ists, that his going 3 or 4 Inches from, or nearer to the House, was

accidental ; by Chance. When we

walk, we either pick our Way, upon Confide- ration, to avoid Dirt or Danger foreseen ; or, if neither Case happens, it must be allowed pretty accidental, as I said before, upon which Spot of Ground we tread, or whether we in- cline 3 or 4 Inches to the Right or to the Left."

The Replicant has expatiated a little from the first Point of Debate (*Chance*) and started new Matter, says the Prompter, then gives the Opponent's Answer ; an Extract of which follows ;

SIR,
HAving consider'd your Letter attentively, I shall now answer it in the best Man- ner I am able.

I could have wished you would have content- ed yourself with laying down simply, that there is a God, a Being endued with perfect

Wisdom and Goodness, without going so far as to decide what that Supreme Being is ; for I

do not really think such a Decision within the Reach of human Faculties. That we can

discover that there are such and such Attributed in the Divinity, by making the proper Use

of our Faculties, that I readily agree to ; but that we can go on and say, *such is, and must*

be the Divinity, seems to me to be going too great Lengths, and out of our Reach. But

since you have defined that Being, and expect my Answer, or Observations, before you go any further, upon what you now say to be the

Supreme Being, I shall briefly give it. Thus stands your Reasoning.

'Something did exist from all Eternity.— That Something you conceive to be the Su- preme Being.—All that now exists must have

been Part of, or proceeded from this Supreme Being. But as—Matter can never be thought to have proceeded from nothing. Ergo, The

Supreme Being is Matter imbibed with a proper Vegetation. You add, The World is,— How it was made is no clear Point with you.

—But as nothing can produce nothing, it seems most near Truth, if not so in Reality, that the World did exist eternally."

Of course then I must draw this Inference, That as there cannot be two Somethings exist- ing from all Eternity, and as the World is e-

ternal, *the World is God, or Matter imbibed with a proper Vegetation*, as you call it.

I take it for granted, that you mean that the World ever was what it is now, with re- spect to its natural Parts ; that is, that from

all Eternity there was in the World Men, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects and Plants. Ei- ther then these were eternal, or they have been

created. It is hard to conceive them to be from Eter- nity, their very Natures, and the Manner of their Continuance implies a Beginning.

If created, I ask by whom, from what and when ? For even the vegetable World has its

Law of Production: A Tree, or a Plant will not spring up out of the Earth unless there be a Seed in that Spot where they grow.

How then shall we clear up those Matters? the only Way, according to your System, is this; but what I am now going to say is only my own Conjecture, founded however on your Definition, and you may patronize or leave it, as you shall approve of it or not.

God, according to your System, or the World, is *Matter imbibed with a proper Vegetation*, which Word I must beg leave to explain by *Life and Intelligence*; for Life and Intelligence is in the World, and of Course, according to your Proposition, either *proceeds from, or is Part of God*---The World then, or God, being composed of three Principles, Life, Intelligence and Matter, exists from all Eternity.

The Parts of this World then are composed more or less of these three Principles, and exist under certain Laws established in their different Natures.

Eternal, the living Parts of the World, that is, Man, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Plants, cannot be of themselves for the Reasons above-mentioned. They were then created. When? from all Eternity, or at a certain Time? The first is absurd, for Creation implies a certain Moment. From what then were they created? From the three Principles composing the Creator; so that by this Account in the created there was nothing new, nothing but what was before actually existing in the Creator God, or the World. Before this Point, this *Æra* of Creation, then, the World or God existed, according to our Hypothesis thus, Life, Intelligence and a Chaos of Matter; for take the living Parts from the World, what remains but a *Lump of inactive Matter*? Thus indeed you save the Objection of a Creation from nothing, and still maintain the Eternity of the material World; but here will arise much greater Difficulties, and Inconsistencies; for thus stands the Reasoning now.

There was a Time, before the *living and intelligent* Parts of the World existed in *distinct* Beings, as they do now; because, these distinct Beings not being of themselves eternal, they must have been created or formed, and that not from all Eternity, but *within Time*, as has been proved before.

Before this *Æra* then of Creation, which (as Eternity has no Limit) may have been Millions of Years, God or the World must have existed thus:

Life, Intelligence, and Chaos of Matter; and what is still more, this Chaos of Matter must have existed 'till the Creation, distinct, un-influenced, and consequently independent of the other two Principles; for that Moment that Life and Intelligence *animate Matter*, it ceases to be a *Chaos*, and becomes a *beautiful, orderly, regular Thing*. How then shall we

reconcile the Entity of Deity, one Part of which (according to our present Hypothesis) existed from all Eternity, *abstract* from the others, and independent of them, and consequently must be looked upon as a different Being: For that which exists abstractedly and independently from another, is different from it: Here then we prove two Somethings existing from Eternity: A Thing in itself absurd. One may as well say, there are two *infinite Spaces*.

Besides, it is impossible to imagine that there, where Life existed from Eternity, there likewise should exist an eternal Lump of Brute Matter; I had almost said, *dead Matter*.

Neither is it more possible to conceive, that eternal Knowledge should not, from all Eternity, have thrown that eternal Life it was imbibed with into this eternal Mass of Matter capable, so animated, of forming such a beautiful Whole, but have left it so many Millions of Years uninhabited.

But no Difficulty, say you, of conceiving an eternal Union of these three Principles. The Definition of Deity, *viz. Matter imbibed with a proper Vegetation*, implies this eternal Life, Intelligence and Matter; for Intelligence cannot be conceived to exist without Life, nor Life (more or less) without Intelligence; and as we see no Creature that hath *Intelligence and Life*, but what likewise has in it Matter, it will follow, that it is not absurd to assert an eternal Unity of these three Principles.

The Old Whig, July 24. No 20.

On the abuse of WORDS.

THE Name of *Whig*, before, at, and since the Revolution, meant an inviolable Attachment to the People's Liberties, is retained by Men propagating all the slavish Doctrines of ecclesiastical and political Tyranny, and sapping the Foundations of Liberty, by denying the Right of private Judgment.

Thus too the Name of *Protestant* is prostituted to the Purposes of Superstition, priestly Domination, &c.

Thus also has it far'd with *Orthodoxy*, all claiming it, and, if they have Power on their Side, condemning all that differ from them, as *Atheists*, or Unbelievers.

Atheism, again, can scarcely be ascribed to a thinking Being: But in a less proper Sense it is too applicable to many nominal, immoral Christians; and to none more than to those who ascribe to the Supreme Being Attributes inconsistent with the Purity and Perfections of his Nature.

Infidelity signifies, among real Christians, a Disbelief of some or all the fundamental Doctrines of Christianity; but by Zealots it implies a Disbelief of their particular Opinions or Systems. Hence arise the contradictory Determinations of Faith, insisted on as meritorious,

orious and necessary to Salvation. But as meer Faith depends absolutely on the *Degree of Evidence* attending it, which will therefore gain a proportionate Degree of Assent, without the Concurrence of the Will, where then lies the Merit of such a Faith? And, on the contrary, what Demerit in disbelieving any Proposition, for which there appears no Evidence, but the Affirmation of a bold Asserter?

Infidelity, therefore, cannot be justly charged on any Man, who holds in *Sincerity* an Opinion, for which he is not only ready to produce the Evidences inducing him to embrace it, but willing to admit any other that can be offered for his Conviction.

But if any deserves the Name of *Infidel*, it is he who, against the Conviction of his own Mind, adheres to Opinions, condescending to his Interest, or gratifying his Ambition, to the Subversion of Morality, and the natural Rights and Liberties of Mankind.

Supposing then *Infidelity* is *willful*, and consequently *criminal*; to whom is it imputable? to the Unbeliever of Paradoxes, Absurdities, and Impossibilities; or to him who disbelieves the Evidences of Probability? —nay, Demonstration itself? What must we think of that pious Zealot, who professed to *believe a Thing, merely because it was impossible*; and consequently to disbelieve a Thing because probable? It can be no Breach of Charity to call such a one an hypocritical Infidel: In like manner, if Men espouse real Mysteries under the Notion of a Revelation; they are guilty of as plain an Absurdity. For a real Mystery cannot at the same Time be a Revelation, any more than that the same Proposition *can and cannot* be understood.

The Church of *Rome* is the greatest Patroness of profitable Mysteries, Absurdities, and Superstitions: But as they have been often so justly exposed, and never vindicated but with equivocal Evasion, I shall take no other Notice of them, than to wish all other Christian Churches were not chargeable with some such Imputations.

The Daily Gazetteer. July 24, No 22.

MR *Walsingham* (See p. 361.) having shewn, the ill Consequence of disabing any Subject of this Kingdom to be chosen a Member of the House of Commons, he asserts, that the first Attempt to destroy this vile Principle of the ancient *English* Constitution, was the famous *self-denyng Ordinance* of the long Parliament, which met in 1641, which was conceived to be the leading Motion to an entire Change of the legal Frame of Government. The noble Historian tells us in the Year 1644. That the violent Party had been long unanished with the E. of *Essex* for his Love to Peace, but how to lay him aside was the Difficulty, as he was entirely their (the independent Parties) Founder, and they owed all their Power and Reputation to him,

To remove this Difficulty, they resolved to prepare and ripen Things in the Church, that might afterwards grow to Maturity in Parliament. Accordingly a *Fast Day* was appointed, and Preachers nominated, who taught the People, among other Things, that both the City and Kingdom were concerned to see, that all the Offices of the Army, and all other profitable Offices were in the Hands of the Members of the two Houses of Parliament, who whilst the People grew poor, grew rich, and would therefore be scarce induc'd to put an End to the War, which must end their exorbitant Profit.

These Discourses had such an Effect, that being seconded in both Houses, an Ordinance passed, by which it was made unlawful for any Member of either House of Parliament to hold any Office of Command in the Army, or any Place or Employment in the State.

By this Ordinance the E. of *Essex*, E. of *Manchester*, Sir *Wm Waller*, E. of *Denby*, Maj. Gen. *Massy*, &c. lost their Command; but *Cromwell* saved his, by procuring his Absence at the Time when the others delivered up their Commissions, till the Army was new modelled according to his own Mind.

Walsingham concludes that what follow'd will be an eternal Lesson; that all Propositions of this kind are set on foot for temporary Ends, and contrived to unhinge the Government.

The Craftsman, July 26. No. 473.

MR *D'auvers* proceeds to make good his Assertion against the *Gazetteer*, and an Hon. Gentleman, concerning the *Bank-Contract* (See p. 349 H.)

The *Gazetteer* hints, "that it's not impossible but the *Bank* might have been imposed upon by false Representations of the *S. Sea Company's Affairs*; and might have *Hopes*, or *Intimations* given them that they should be no Losers by the Bargain." But it's nothing to the Purpose (says *D'auvers*) whether they were imposed upon, or not; whatever the *Agreement* was, they ought to have perform'd it.

I believe they had some *Hopes*, or *Intimations* given them that they should be no Losers; and accordingly, they were not only supported in refusing to comply with it, as soon as it turn'd against them, and at last entirely releas'd from it, but even rewarded for their *Collusion*.

The *Gazetteer* suggests, that it was not the Hon. Gentleman, but *5* of the preceding Ministry then present, who gave the *Bank* these *Hopes*. but it's more natural to suppose it was he, who afterwards made them good; and, indeed, it was the undoubted Interest of the whole Ministry, to make the *Bank* perform their *Contract*, which would greatly have retrieved the Losses, and abated the Clamours of those Times; but they were obliged to give way, and leave the Merit of completing the Misfortunes of the Year to their triumphant Successors.

B b b

The *Craftsman* having observed, that the Agreement between the two Companies, of which the *Hon. Gentleman* made a *Minute*, was the next Day confirmed, or ratified by a *Convent of Directors of both Companies*, and that the subsequent Proceedings of the *S. Sea Company* plainly shewed that they looked upon it as a *Contract*, for they never gave it up, till they were assured by the *Hon. Gentleman*, he would procure them the Remission of the 2 Millions, he then adds,

"But supposing that some of the necessary Forms, to make it a *binding Bargain*, were actually wanting; it cannot surely be deny'd that it was so manag'd, as to make every Body believe it was a good *Bargain*; which drew in Multitudes of cautious People, who had avoided all the Rocks of the *Alley* before, and added to the Misfortunes of others, who had not. I cannot describe the Misery and Distresses, occasioned by this *cruel Sense of Iniquity*; or, as it hath been most profligately called, BITING THE BITER; and, indeed, it is almost needless to mention it; for the Marks are not yet worn out, nor the Wounds healed up; but still to be seen, as well as severely felt, in thousands of the worthiest Families.

I must not forget to take notice that the *Gazetteer* seems to promise us another Answer to this Charge against the *Hon. Gentleman*; for he tells us, that he does not doubt but, in due time, the *Fact* will be sufficiently clear'd up and explained, to the Satisfaction of the Publick.

Why really there is still great Need of it, and I don't care how soon we have the Pleasure of seeing it; but, in the mean Time, I must beg Leave to offer the following Queries to the Publick.

1. Whether it does not now very plainly appear, that the *Hon. Gentleman* was at the Meeting of the *Committees of the two Companies*, on the 23d of Sept. 1720, and there drew up the Writing between them, which hath always been properly called the *Bank Contract*; tho' it was positively asserted that he never was at any other Meeting than that on the 19th, and drew up no other Paper than that imperfect Draught, publish'd in the *Considerations*?

2. Whether he did not afterwards make use of his Power to invalidate this *Contract*, by supporting the *Bank* in their Refusal to execute it, as well as awing the *S. S. Company*?

3. Whether he was not at last obliged to compromise the Affair between them, by taxing the Nation in a Sum of two Millions; which, by this Time, would have reduced almost four Millions of the publick Debts?

4. Whether he is not therefore very justly responsible for all the ruinous Consequences of this fraudulent Transaction, both to the Publick and to private Persons?

If to all this we add the *Hon. Gentleman's* compulsive Scheme against the *Irredeemables*, in the Year 1716; his working up the Contention between the two Companies, in 1719; and

his two famous ingrafting Schemes soon afterwards; with his late comfortable Doctrine, that the publick Creditors have no right to the *Sinking Funds*, for the Payment of their Principal, but are only perpetual Annuitants at 4 per Cent.—If we put all this together, I say, besides many other clandestine Dealings in the Funds, it will appear that nobody ever trafficked more in them, and that he is the worst Enemy the Proprietors ever had.

Deceitful Miscellany, July 26. No. 137.

MR HOOKER,

TURNING over Mr Chandler's Discourse of the Nature and Use of Miracles, and his Answer to a Book, entitled, *A Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*. I was not a little surprized to find a Passage which justly censures his own present Practice of Slandering the Clergy and Church of England. But before I cite it, I shall offer a few Strictures on a Paragraph or two leading to it.

The Infidels, he thinks, should not only be suffered, but even invited to speak out their Difficulties with Freedom, and to publish their Objections against Christianity, that so they might be impartially examined, and solidly answer'd. I agree, they can bring no Objections against it, but what may be, and perhaps have been sufficiently and solidly answer'd. But is he sure that all who light on the Objections, will meet with the Answers too? Is every one a competent Judge of a solid Answer in such Controversies? Is it right to suffer, and even invite Men to scatter Poison, because there are Antidotes to expell it? Will he allow the same Liberty in parallel Cases? Would he have Jacobites invited to write against the Government, and the Settlement of the Crown? I suppose not. Why then is he for suffering the others? As a good Subject he will hardly say, tho' one would think, it is the only Thing he can say, that tho' we have nothing to fear from the Arguments of Infidels against Christianity, those of Jacobites against the Government are formidable, and not to be trusted with the People.

He would have the Powers of the World stand neuter betwixt Christianity and Infidels. I knew he was for having them stand neuter between the Church and Dissenters; but never imagined he would have declared it to be their Duty to do nothing in Favour of our common Christianity. Surely, the Text of *Isaiah*, *Kings shall be thy nursing Fathers, and Queens thy nursing Mothers*, is not in that Edition of the Bible Mr Chandler uses.

He intimates the Hardships the Enemies of Christianity are under, in that they cannot safely propose their Objections; yet he praises the present Administration for suffering all learned and inquisitive Men freely to maintain and propagate their Opinions; and adds, that the Mischief of denying Infidels the Liberty of reasoning freely, is, they give themselves the greater Liberty of Inveective. Now does Mr Chandler

Chandler believe, that the present Tribe of Infidel Writers would chuse to debate with us the Truth and Certainty of Christianity by clear and fair Reasoning, and not with Buffoonery and Invektive? Who does not see, that as this Manner of Writing, as it is most agreeable to the light Tempers and superficial Talents of the Generality of them, so it's chosen, as the most likely, in this *laughing Age*, to put Religion out of Countenance?

Mr *Chandler* having been thus pleading for a boundless Liberty in behalf of Deists, goes on thus, *I would not be understood, as tho' I was pleading for a Liberty publicly to revile and calumniate Christianity or indeed any established Religion whatever. This is little better than a Breach of the publick Order and Peace: And the Persons who allow themselves this Liberty, cannot plead Necessity or Conscience in their Defence. Let any Man consider this, I say, if he does not give up Mr Chandler for a self-condemned Writer. As the Church of England is not only established by a Law, but closely incorporated with the State, and made an essential Part of the Constitution, it has a triple Right to be used with Decency, notwithstanding which Mr Ch. has given him; self great Liberties of Invektive against it.*

It's pretended, that in our Establishment there are divers bad Things, Declaration of Assent and Consent, Subscription to Articles of Religion, Oaths of Canonical Obedience, and above all, Application of temporal Encouragements to support Religion. But even these, 'tis hoped, are not so bad as *Deism, Paganism, or the Mahometan Religion*, which our Author exempts, if established, from publick Calumny and Reviling; for he says, any established Religion whatsoever.

He declares, that the publick Reviling any established Religion is little better than a Breach of the Peace. This Doctrine I like so well that I could wish it written in Letters of Gold over the Doors of every Dissenting Meeting-house in England.

How comes it then, that Mr *Chandler* acts in Contradiction to those honest Principles that were then delivered? It's probably owing to a Change in the Posture of the Dissenters Affairs. It might not then be so proper to open themselves, as it may be now. Every one may see, there is now among some Dissenters a formed Design of working themselves into Power, and so of distressing and subverting the Church of England. For notwithstanding their strenuous asserting the Principles of Liberty, 'tis plain, that those that know not how, as Things are at present, to keep any Measures with us, are not to be trusted for that Liberty and Indulgence we shall stand in need of, if the Tables should turn, if Law and Authority should ever be on their Side.

RUSTICUS.

The Spectator of the 19th and 26th has entered on a long Novel, for the End of which we must wait till next Month.

The Daily Gazetteer, July 26, No. 24.

Of the Time, and by what Means the People came to be represented in Parliament.

A L L the Lands of England being held of the King, as has been said, by military Service, or Knights Fees, the great Fees came, in Process of Time, to be divided into small ones, by Coheirship, Sale, and other Ways, parcelled out by the King's License into half Fees, third, fourth Parts, eight, sixteen, twenty, thirty, and forty Parts of Fees. As the Number of these little Proprietors of Land increased, so they were all obliged to the same Service, and Smit of County, and hundred Courts, as those who had the greater Fees, and who were, before this Division, the only *legales Homines* or legal Men that chose and served on Juries, and dispatched all Country Business under the Officers.

C These Possessors of small Shares of Fees, with the greater military Tenants, were the Men that, in all Probability, at first elected two Knights in every County, out of the Tenants in Capite; and only they, as Suitors to the County-Courts, were Electors, when the Body of them began to be represented, which seems to be the Reason of the Statute made 7th Hen. IV. That the Election should be made in the County Court by the Suitors, &c. and also why the Statute of the 8th Hen. VI. (by which a Man that had 40 s. per Ann. of any Tenure, was permitted to be an Elector) was altered 10th Hen. VI. and so explained, that none but Freeholders of 40 s. per Ann. should, for the future, be Electors; on purpose to exclude the least Part of Knights Fees (viz. 40 s. per Ann.) which were come into the Hands of very ordinary Men, from having a Share in Elections.

There have been warm Debates among Historians concerning the Time the People began to be represented: But, as all Charters and Records are silent, and no Writs appear, before the 49th Hen. III. and considering also that, at this Time, and in this Parliament, the Wages for Parliament Men were first nominated and settled; I am fully convinced, that *Montfort, E. of Leicester*, and his Party, (apprehending the Concurrence of Nobility on the King's Side, with their great Retinue, would be too hard for them at the Meeting of the Parliament) ALTER'D the ancient Usage of summoning to great Councils: And that this Apprehension was the Reason of the directing, and, in the King's Name, commanding the Sheriffs of each County, the Cities, and Boroughs, to send two Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses; tho' it doth not appear, whether the Sheriffs or the Counties, were to elect and send these Knights. It might be the Sheriffs themselves; for, so it used to be: They were also of *Montfort's* Party, and made by that Party; and, in the Writs, 'tis only said, *Venire Faciant duos Milites*, &c.

That this was a novel Practice, to serve *Montfort's* Turn, seems probable, because K.

Henry, after the Battle of *Eufham*, in which he was Conqueror, called a Parliament at *Winchester*, according to the old Form and Usage, confisting only of the *Barons* and *Great Men*; and so he did in the 30th and 32d Year of his Reign, and to his Death.

Edward did not issue Writs for the Election of *Knights*, *Citizens*, and *Burgesses*; but, used the ancient Way of summoning, till the 18th of his Reign; before which Time, there appears nothing that can evince either the summoning or Being of Parliaments according to the present Custom. In this Year, indeed, there is a Bundle of Writs directed to the Sheriffs of several Counties; and they are the most ancient extant, or perhaps, that ever were; (except that one Instance of *Henry III.*) by which two or three *Knights* were directed to be chosen for each County. Thus in *English*, runs one of those Writs.

"*Edward* by the Grace of God, King of *England*, &c. to the Sheriff of *Westmoreland*, greeting. Whereas we have been specially petitioned and requested by the *Earls*, *Barons*, and others of the great Men of our Kingdom, concerning certain Matters upon which we will have Conference and Treaty, as well with themselves, as with others of the Counties, we command thee, that without Delay, thou causest to be chosen two or three of the more discreet and ablest *Knights* for Dispatch of Business, &c.

From this Writ probably the first in being for the electing *Knights* to represent the several Counties, we may observe, the Infancy and small Beginnings of Parliaments; that there were no *Citizens*, nor *Burgesses*, by virtue of this Writ, as there were afterwards by Directions contained in the Writs sent to the Sheriffs for electing *Knights* of the Shire.

From the Variation of the following Writs, and other Records, it is most evident, that the House of Commons arrived at its present Strength and Authority, by many Occasions and Circumstances, and which shews the Falseness of every Thing the Craftsman hath advanced about the Antiquity of Parliaments (Parliaments chosen by the People, I mean) and the ancient Constitution.

For there was so little Appearance of Liberty of any kind among the People, till the Power of the *Barons*, and the Church was broke by *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* that (to use the Language of an ingenious Author) I never heard any Man harangue with *Enthusiastic Encomiums*, on the Liberty of Old *England*, but I am ashamed of my Ancestors for deserving those Encomiums so little; or of my Contemporaries for bestowing them so ignorantly.

FR. OSBORNE.

Fog's Journal, July 26.

More Votes of the last Parliament.

Jun. 21, HIS Majesty opened the Session, 1738. He and acquainted both Houses that the Affairs of Europe continued in the same uncertain Situation; the Commons to shew

their Loyalty voted the same Forces and Subsidies as before, tho' in Time of Peace. Their Address to his Majesty for a particular Account of 60,000 l. said to be expended in secret Service, produced a like put-off as that last Year; however they acquiesced as before, so great was their Loyalty, and so different their Conduct from that of their Forefathers, who refused to give Money, unless they knew for what.

The other Remarks he makes have been mentioned before.

An Alphabetical List of the SPEAKERS in the Debates of the last Session of last Parliament, as mentioned in Vol. IV.

N. B. Those with this † Mark are not Members in the present PARLIAMENT.

In the House of PEERS.

Argyle Duke	Marlborough Duke
Abingdon Earl	† Montrose Duke
Anglesey Earl	Newcastle Duke
Aylesford Earl	Orrey Earl Ld Boyle
Bathurst Earl	Pomfret Earl
Bedford Duke	Scarborough Earl
Carteret Lord	Sirssford Earl
Chesterfield Earl	† Stair Earl
Cholmondeley Earl	Talbot Ld Chancellor
Delaware Lord	† Tweeddale Marquis
Gower Lord	Warwick, Earl
Hardwick Lord	Willoughby Lord
Hervey Lord	Winchelsea and Nottingham Earl
Ilay Earl	

In the House of Commons.

Townshend Andrews	Thomas Palmer, dead
Sir John Barnard	Henry Pelham
Martin Bladen	Ald. Micaja Perry
† Wm Bromley, not duly elected, but sat some Weeks	Walter Plummer
Sir John Bruce Hope	† Sir Tho. Robinson
John Campbell of Pembrokehire	Sir John Rushout
† Lord Cathelagh	Dudley Rider, Sol. Gen.
Charles Cholmondeley	Sir John St Aubin
Thomas Clutterbuck	Sir Tho. Saunderson
John Cockburn	Samuel Sandys
† Lord Colerane	John Scrope
Veleurs Cornewall	Wm Shippen
John Cornwallis	Ld Chas. Noel Somerset
Sir John Hynd Cotton	Sir Edward Stanley
John Conduitt	Charles Talbot (Solicitor Gen.) now Lord Chancellor Talbot
Joseph D'Anvers	Edward Thompson
Edward Digby	Samuel Tustnell
Duncan Forbes	Lord Tyrconnel
Stephen Fox	General Geo. Wade
Lord Glenorchy	Sir Charles Wager
Philip Gibbon	Sir Robt Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer
Edward Harley	Horatio Walpole
William Hay	Edmund Waller
George Heathcote	John Willes, Att. Gen.
Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls	Thomas Winnington
Sir Wm Lowther	† Thomas Wyndham
† Sir Wm Milner	Sir William Wyndham
Lord Morpeth	Wm Williams Wynne
Col. John Mordaunt	Sir William Yonge
Arthur Onslow Esq.	

*

POWER and PRESENCE of G O D.

A Version of PSALM 139.

sufficient GOD, who all this vital frame
 arches & knows thro'out, with clear survey,
 sitting down—minute's acts,
 secret, most unmark'd, thy noting eye
 with cognizance, pure judge of man! s
 intly working into form,
 they rise to consciousness, far off
 owledge comprehends—my daily path
 nd intricate, my nightly couch
 round with glooms before thy vision lie.
 nimate of all my secret ways! 11
 en ear attent, marks every sound,
 us'p'r of my scarce pronouncing tongue.
 behind, thy widely reaching hand
 , on ev'ry side, befits me sure. 15
 nable my reflective Pow'r's
 h the high idea, vast and full!
 rom thy spirit, from thy presence, where
 my vain shifting soul attempt to fly?
 yon upper space immense, that holds 20
 and sons, in distance infinite,
 own heav'n I soar, or turn my flight
 antly back to downmost hell,
 nce, unconfin'd, inhabits there.
 I invite the morning's stretching wing, 25
 the utmost ocean pitch my bed,
 u'd thy wond'rous hand retain me still.
 he arise with all her thickest shade
 er me, her thickest shade obscure
 ine about me with discov'ring day. 30
 hee in vain the darkness wou'd conceal,
 it yields meridian lustre bright,
 dark, and noontide beam to thee the same.
 n the womb reclus'd, life forming power!
 as poss'ist, and cover'd'st me unseen, 35
 ne praise thee, wonderful and wise
 ork of goodness in my structure rare.
 om of this regulated form,
 the mass of matter, as it lay,
 discern'd, thy care thro' ages past. 40
 om clemency, thy perfect eye
 plative, my shapeless system view'd,
 in thy fix'd decree, heav'n's volume large,
 der'd work, e'er man existence found.
 loud! O' prais'd, and ever to be prais'd, 45
 admiring soul the thoughts of thee,
 ateful, how innumerable, swell the sum,
 vast pile of ocean's mountain sands
 n account to full, perpetual theme
 long wak'g hours, nor want they change.
 k'd, sons of violence and blood 51
 mis. Shall thy arm vindictive waste:
 n my path be their assembly foul.
 reathe reproach malign, in treason bold,
 es avow'd, and with irreverent mouths, 55
 my tremendous use, that awful name!
 ess thou for me, *Jehovah*, blest,
 ledg'd Lord! if this intemperate heart
 not the brood that thee disloyal hate.
 'd, I view nor the rebellious life. 60
 art is my hate, intense its rage.
 thy enemies all, doubly mine.
 thy pure and intly piercing eyes
 ne, dread God, this heart of darkness know,

Try the deep mine of latent thoughts within, 65
 And if I err restrain my devious course,
 And lead me, thy unwilling wand'r'r lead
 In thy blest path, my everlasting way.

ASTROPHIL.

EVENING HYMN.

NOW night concludes the day,
 With me, my guardian God! abide,
 Let not fell sin with black array
 In clouds thy smiling aspect hide.
 More than the sun thou art my day,
 More than the spring thou dost revive,
 More than my friends thou mak'st me gay;
 By thee more than my food I live.
 Thou, who no slumber ever knows,
 Oh! guard me with thy powerful arm
 From open and from secret foes,
 Who when I sleep still watch my harms.
 When to my bed of rest I move,
 Sweet let my silent moments be,
 Let all my dreams like Jacob's prove,
 Bright dreams of angels and of thee.
 Sleep is death's image. Make me know
 By sleeping what it is to die,
 And to my grave as willing go
 As on my downy bed I lie.
 This state of weakness I deplore,
 Hasten lord! and the glad season bring,
 When I shall die in sleep no more,
 But ever live, and wake, and sing.

MORNING HYMN.

NIGHTS dismal shades once more are fled,
 And day returns to me;
 Once more I quit my peaceful bed,
 And orient beauties see.
 My bed it might have been my grave,
 Or bed of restless pain;
 But God who mighty is to save
 Renews my health again.
 As night's dark shades and direful forms
 Fly the approach of day,
 Dread serpents, toads and loathsome worms,
 And rav'ning beasts of prey.
 Let sadness thus—and anxious cares,
 Black vice, and lusting foul,
 Malice, and wrath, and slavish fears,
 Hell's vermin—fly my soul.
 Whil'st sacred virtue, love and joy
 Adorn my happy days,
 May God's blest works my thoughts employ,
 My tongue his constant praise.

On Marcus Antonius's PICTURE. From Mart.
Lib. x. Epig. 52.

SUCH was Antonius in his prime of years,
 Who here, still young in spite of age appears.
 Could human art have drawn his mind—than this
 The world could not produce a finer piece.

C c c

A Letter of Advice to the Right Hon. JOHN Earl
of ORKERY. By Dr SHERIDAN.

To Mr T—

MY Lord, I know not what you mean,
By such encomiums on the DEAN,
By chusing all your time to waste,
With one of his exploded taste!
From whence, my lord, I plainly see
You've just as bad a taste as he,
Therefore to gain a reputation,
As you're a stranger in the nation,
Take my advice, Avoid him quite,
And chuse companions more polite.
'Twill cost you but a little pains,
To fingle out a score of deans,
Whose equals are not to be found,
In Irish, or in English ground,
For, here you can't be at a loss,
There is dean D—, and dean C—,
And dean I—, and dean S—ne,
These are the men will make you shine,
And make mankind's united voice
Applaud you for so wise a choice.
Another fault, forgive a friend,
You shew, which I would have you mend,
I mean your poring over books—
(And one may see it in your looks)
While folks as noble born as you,
More rational delights pursue.
As horse, drabs, and dogs, and dice,
And drinking hard, and dressing nice.
If thus, my lord, you'd shew your parts,
How soon you'd gain the ladies hearts!
Not all the witty things you say,
Within the compass of a day,
Could half that strong impression make,
As solitaire, toupee, and snake,
And this, experiment shall shew,
Observe *Clarinda* with a bean,
While you yourself are sitting by,
She'll scarce vouchsafe you half an eye,
But rather hear him hum one tune,
Than hear you speak from *June* to *June*.
Another scandalous thing my lord,
You walk the streets without a sword,
Alone without your footman *Dick*,
Without the ornamental stick,
I can assure you that some folks
On this occasion have their jokes.
I heard a bean, who shall be nameless,
Declare he thought your lordship shameless,
And thus went on—"I cannot bear
To see that lord without a chair,
The weather's fair I own, what then?
Peers should not walk like other men.
It is beneath their noble feet,
To tread upon a filthy street."
This is the current can, that goes
Among the wisest of our beaux.
Pray don't give them such dire offence,
But shun those puppies of low sense,
Who make you hastily turn aside
From nonsense, vanity and pride,
Those princely qualities, which grace
The inward man of outward lace,
And then, my lord, and not till then,
You may be justly rank'd with men.

TELL me not of faces fair,
Coral lips, or jetty hair,
Rosy cheeks, and dimpled chin,
Fit to tempt a faint to sin,
Sparkling eyes, and snowy breast;
Beauties by the nymph possst.
Fairest faces will decay;
Jetty tress's soon turn grey;
Rosy cheeks must lose their dye;
Dimples seize the sparkling eye:
All that now is sweet, and fair,
Time will wrinkle and impair.
Where he once begins to reign,
Paint and patches strive in vain
Pristine splendour to renew:

Ev'ry roast will find it true.
I'm for beauties more alluring;
Charms more lasting, more enduring.
Beauties must my heart engage,
Which can brave the threats of age.
Who such treasures hope to find,
Mark the beauties of the mind:
These give lustre to the eye,
Roses to the cheeks supply.
Deck'd with these the lovely maid
Needs no transient colours aid:
These are lasting to decay;
Those shine brighter ev'ry day.
Meagre time, the deadliest foe,
Which the blooming features know,
Never, never can subdue,
Charms of such a lasting hue.
Time, to spoil the face inclin'd,
Still adds lustre to the mind.

But when nature's utmost care
Forms a nymph both wise and fair;
Where each grace, and beauty meet,
Making face, and mind complete;
Where the shape, and sense conspire,
Ev'ry breast with love to fire,
Both by nature and by art
Form'd to captivate the heart:
When we such a charmer see,
Who can gaze, and still be free?
When we hear her mind express'd,
Who can hear, and not be blest?
If a nymph like this there be,
Surely *DELIA* must be she.

Could, *CALISTHO*, could thy friend
Prove so happy in the end,
As to call the treasure his;
(Gods! the very thought gives bliss.)
Not the sceptres golden sway
Could entice my heart astray.
Not the blooming queen of love
E'er could make me sickle prove.
Should she with beguiling air
Give me choice of ev'ry fair,
From the cottage to the throne;
Her I'd chuse, and her alone,
Her the brightest of the plain,
I by far the happiest swain.

Note. In a few of our last, p. 392. for Dragon,
read Dagon.

To SYLVIVS. See p. 321.

Unskill'd in numbers and poetic flight,
 How shall the blushing *muse* presume to write?
 Uniform'd my thoughts, and negligent my lays,
 Can I appear a candidate for praise?
 O, did those raptures in my bosom glow,
 Which in *FIDELIA*'s moving accents flow!
 Unbid I wou'd confess the sacred flame,
 And stand intrepid in the lists of fame:
 Pleas'd with the trial, trace our human life
 Thro' all its scenes of happiness and strife.
 The hopes and fears which on its state attend,
 And how in *death* these different passions end.
 Proceed in lively colours to display
 The solemn horrors of the *last great day*.
 With tuneful force describe the *realms above*,
 The blissful seats of harmony and love.
 —These are the lofty subjects I would chuse,
 But these transcend my unexperienc'd muse;
 The too unequal theme I must decline
 And to *FIDELIA*'s pen the glorious task resign
 E. C—R.

To the Right honourable JOHN Earl of ORRERY.
 May 10, 1735.

O'er dreary wastes, where desolation reigns,
 The silent queen of unfrequented plains;
 (Fit emblem of a wandering poet's head)
 Whose fears one universal horror spread,
 Joyless my tedious journey I pursue,
 Torn from the partner of my soul and you.
 No pleasing scenes by heav'n or art design'd,
 Or cheer the aching sight, or drooping mind,
 Th' eluded peasant quits the barren soil,
 Which blasts his hopes, & mocks his fruitless toil.
 Say, noblest *Boyle*, (for reason dwells with thee
 In chaste, unfetter'd, native liberty)
 Whence is the cause that powers to human kind,
 Propitious in their laws they first enjoy'd,
 Of love and friendship should rebate those joys,
 And mix the cup of life with base alloys,
 Is it from wisdom's kind restraining care
 To wean the soul from short liv'd blessings here,
 And guide her views to some exalted sphere:
 Or say, if fortune's misconducted pow'r
 Shed baleful influence on our natal hour,
 Casts our promiscuous lot with wanton hand,
 And scatters good and ill at wild command?
 Fortune! the theme of *Epicurus*' schools,
 Handmaid to knaves, and deity to fools.
 No, some superior being rules below,
 And bids events from wise *appointments* flow,
 With sacred pow'r our various fate controuls,
 And sends his rod, the tutor to our souls,
 That troubles humbly born, from him may prove,
 Not strokes of cruelty, but gifts of love.
 Hence let not weak, presumptuous man com-
 plain:

Man, but a link in heav'n's extended chain,
 Be lull'd to silence each refining grief,
 Till resignation shall deserve relief.
 Fix'd to these soothing thoughts be calm my
 mind,
 And give thy sorrows to the seas and wind;
 Stretch thy reflective eye, and far explore
 New op'ning scenes of blessings yet in store.

Revolving time on never-ceasing wing,
 Once more thy late departed joys shall bring,
 And crown thy winter with a genial spring;
 With fresh delights again thy hours shall rouse,
 Again shall *Boyle* improve and please my soul.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS.

Saintilla her virtue is still over rating,
 And *Wildfire* of courage is ever a prating;
 From blemish or scandal my conduct is free,
 And no one dares offer a challenge to me,
 As below our resentment with *Wildfire* we bear,
 And for homely *Saintilla* none ever laid snare;
 Then it is a moot point, if brought to the test,
 Whose virtue or honour would turn out the best.

EPIGRAM 2.

WHY wilt thou so much time bestow
Sextus, to make thyself a beau?
 Thy morning spent before thy glass,
 Thy gudy coat and taudry lace,
 Serve but to make the more an ass.

So men who round the country go,
 And *Bar* and *Ape* for profit flow,
 To make the gaping croud admire,
 In red the mimic beau attire,
 Yet howso'er he on himself may doze,
Pug's but a *Monkey* still, for all his coze.

EPIGRAM 3.

WHILE *Cloe* silent will remain
 Ten thousand charms in her appear;
 But speaking: she transfers our pain,
 And cures, our heart to wound our ear.

Saphonetta.

ENIGMA.

I Pendulous am from the root I belong to,
 And make as fine music as ever was sung to;
 No lady so fair is, no *Aethiops* so black,
 I give death at a blow when laid on my back;
 I trail on the ground, and I brandish i'th' air,
 And sometimes the signal of *Mars* I appear,
 When athund'ring noise shakes the trembling land
 To shew my proud sov'reign's imperious com-
 mand;
 And *Germany* most the sad consequence dreads,
 And 'gainst the dire omen now zealously pleads:
 I'm found on the hills, and also i'th' valleys,
 And oft as a coach at a nobleman's palace;
 I frequently grace the assemblies and stage,
 The belles to oblige, and the beaux to engage.
 To encourage the fair the solution to find,
 I declare to them all I'm no *Phanix* in kind.

See p. 677.

CASSIO.

On VENUS seen in the Solar Eclipse 1715.

Translated from a Latin Epigram, p. 272.

VENUS dallying with *Mars*, as goes the old
 story,
 Requested the *Sun* to abandon his glory,
 'Tis done, but, fair goldcress, you're never the
 nearer;
 Where next will you hide, when the shade shews
 you clearer?

G. S.

The Contribution of B. T. to the Brief, for the poor Sufferers of the COVENTRY Assembly.

TO the grand letters patents of graceless beau Nash,
I'll freely contribute, but nought of my cash.
Tho' I'm not a subscriber at Coventry meeting,
Nor know ought of the folk unto whom he sends greeting.
Yet my heart is much mov'd with the woful con-
Of the Johns and the Joans that put up their pe-
tition.

My benevolent temper was struck in a trice,
To bestow frankly on 'em this wholsom advice,
Which, if well observed, it will give them a handle,
To save the Expences of faggot and candle.

They've a church in their city, convenient and large,
Which to Michael the arch angel they have given
Where souls to the tune of 3,000 and odd,
Without any crowding, may meet to serve God.

There let 'em assemble, each day of the week,
'And pray for contented hearts, humble and meek.
Leave off their vain jangling (impertinent jargon)
And tune their sweet voices in consort with organ.
As I mention'd before, 'twill save fire and tapers,
And cure the poor wretches of spleen and the va-
pours.

Then, in decent posture, sit down on their
breeches,

'And give their attention to orthodox speeches,
From pulpit deliver'd by priest without cant,
Or ambiguous pun, or conundrum quaint,
But with plain and sound doctrine, which if put
in practice,

For all their life after (this matter of fact is,)
It will settle their heads, and 'twill give 'em a taste,
Of the sure peace and comfort, they'll find at the
last.

For from the beginning, this way of proceeding
Was always the way to learn wisdom and breeding.

They'll make up their losses, by practising fair
More than 39s. and 9d. 3 farthings. [things]

But if to this method they can't conform steady,
I'll contribute a mite, for the hempen remedy.

P. 8.

Let my contribution, Sir, printed be seen,
As soon as convenient, in your Magazine:
And tho' for your labour I send you no pelf,
I add to your servants. —

See p. 265

Your Servant myself, B. T.

EPICRAM made on a late ANTIQUARY.

POX on thee, quoth time, to Thomas Hearne,
Whatever I forget you learn.

Occasioned by an old Quaker Speaker advising a young Girl of that Sect not to go to Church to see a WEDDING.

AT church, young Rachel gladly wou'd attend,
To see the priest perform the nuptial rite,
The zealous preacher cries, Go not, my friend,
'Tis an unhallowed, antichristian sight.
Call't what thou wilt, reply'd the angry maid,
Shou'd Caleb ask me, the same rite to try,
Tho' thou my carnal frailty wou'dst upbraid,
The spirit tells me, that I shou'd comply.

*To PHILOTHEOS. An Epistle.
Semper ego auditor?*

STILL shall I see levitic Parasters write;
And eke their sense display with holy spice?
Religion, term the views of private clans,
And church-compromise in C—s, W—rs, V—s?

Yet praise be theirs, and every priest's as far
As they or write, or all in character:
When only, all th' ambition of the mind,
Is copying Christ, in blessing human kind.

But when forgetful of that humble frame,
That thou'd adorn and regulate their claim:
When Charity, that sacred bond which ties
Perfection to the soul, neglected lies.
When love the semblance of Celestial minds,
And badge of christians, no admittance finds:
When saving faith, of myst'ry boasts alone;
And cheerful hope eyes but the prelate's throne;
When each of these is scorn'd, or misapplied
To zeal for Hierarchy, or mixed pride:

Then shall my soul, aw'd by religion's laws,
Renounce such guides, and dare expose their cause.

Nor sleeves of lawn, nor vestments white or black,
Nor holy tinklers dangling down the back;

Shall tempt my honour to a false "esteem,
And exemplary faithful pastors deem."

Such worthless men, tho' they succeed down,
May boast from Paul and Barnabas, or Joan.

Go Philistees thou, if ought appears,
Dang'rous to priestcraft, and cant out thy fears:

Blend well Christ's cause, and intert with
your own; [thrown?]

Cry out the church! the church will be o'er-
Lord help! these infidels won't let our craft
alone

M * * *

On a Poetical Whip turning Anti Courtier, for being raised in his Taxes.

A Veteran whip,
Whoever was big,
In maintaining the good old cause,
Was rais'd in the tax.

By those that go snacks,
In upholding lucrative laws.

They now rogues are dubb'd,
Who formerly clubb'd,

In giving him some remission,
No better than fools,

For being made tools,
To execute such a commission.

Thus damns he his friends,
For so many fiends,

That nothing but money regard;
Poor liberty's flown,

And property's gone,
Fore George, this is damnable hard.

Ye whigs then beware,
How the vessel you steer,

For if on your friends you run foul,
You'll ruin the cause,

By stretching the laws,
A Buzzard should favour an Owl.

EPICRAM, from PETRONIUS.

I Would not in my love too soon prevail,
An easy conquest makes the purchase stale.

On the Death of the Hon. THOMAS PULESTON, of
Emral, in the County of Flint, Esq; June 4, 1735.

TIS done!—how soon the useful life expir'd!
By envy honour'd! and by worth admir'd!
By sense—which scorns the test of vulgar rules,
And gives no sanction to the voice of fools:
Suffrage like this can consecrate to fame,
Too weak the croud to raise, or sink a name.

To thy applause no little minds subscribe,
Nor own that virtue, which they ne'er imbibe;
Where nought offends, and nothing charms the
light

But total *shade*, or universal *light*. 10
Thy monument shall *truth* and *candour* raise,
Mourn o'er thy *tomb*, and sanctify thy praise;
While meaner characters attempt to rise
By venal incense, and extorted lies.

Where shall thine *elegy* begin? or end? 15
The *churches* patron, and thy *country's* friend.
At once the tender *lover*, and the *spouse*,
And the *kind master* of a *num'rous house*.
Thy *tenants* cries their *gentle lord* confess,
Who felt their *carcs*, and soften'd their *dittres*. 10

Thy *heart* the *poor man's* refuge from his want,
Inclin'd to pity, as thy *hand* to grant.
The *magistrate*, whose *deal*, inforc'd by *law*,
Kept *truth* in countenance, and *vice* in awe.

Smit with the love of pomp—the vain and great
Of! shine destructive, in felonious state;
Justice and honour did thy conduct guide
To publick good, and worthy acts of pride:
The *church*, and *poor* confess thy gratefull breath,
A friend in life, nor less a friend * in death. 30

Oh! early snatch'd from love, and beauty's
charms!
From the fond circle of THY CONSORT's arms!
Without an *HEIR*, his *father's* seat to grace,
And wear the *virtues* of his *ancient race*!
Yet shal the *mournfull partner* of thy bed, 35
Who lov'd thee living, ne'er forget thee dead!

Accept, *afflicted fair*! this tribute paid,
'Tis all the *mus* can offer to his *shade*;
Who fondly covers thro' his *name* to live,
And borrows *honour*—where she cannot give. 40
* He left considerable Legacies to both.

LOVE'S RECIPE; or, the Infallible DOCTOR.

ADvise your friend, grave man of art,
I find a strange unusual smart,
'Tis here—hence symptoms at my heart.
Discover.

'Tis pleasure, pain, a mix'd degree,
My pulse examine, here's your fee,
What think you can my sickness be?

A Lover.

A lover!—'tis my case, too sure!
O ease me strait—I'll not endure,
Prescribe, I'll follow close the cure.

Take Hope.

But if the (spite of speech or pen)
Prove coy—or false with other men,
Ah doctor!—what expedient then?

A Rape. FUSCUS.

PLACINDA.

Tune, Clasp'd in dear Lavinia's Arms.

WHEN Placinda's beauties appear,
How enchanting then is her air!
Such a fine shape and size,
Such lips, and teeth, and eyes,
So many pointed darts, who can bear?

2.

Then her temper so good, and so sweet!
Such her carriage and elegant wit!
Whate'er she does or says
We all in transports gaze,
Like young squires in the opera pit.

3.

But to cut off all hopes of retreat,
There's Eliza to captivate,
The mighty Hercules
With two such foes as these
Must have look'd for a total defeat.

LOVE no Noun Substantive. Tune, Black Joke.

WHat tho' my love has got no self,
She is a good fortune of herself.
With a vast stock of powerful charms,
Of stature tall and graceful mien,
Good sense withall, and temper serene,
With a form fitted to bless my arms,
Two dove like eyes, two ivory rows,
And like the eagle, rising nose,
And when her hand I think upon,
And fingers like the wax-work shewn,
Oh then my heart beats thick with alarms.

2.

Thus Inclination drives me to
But prudence tells me 'will never do.
Naked love will as quickly catch cold,
Than something more must now be said,
Than four bare legs in one little bed,
Notwithstanding strange stories of old,
That love indeed may laugh a while,
And warm himself in Dilia's smiles:
But without means must soon expire,
There must be coal to feed the fire,
I mean good store of silver and gold.

To SYLVANUS URBAN, (See p. 325.)

SIR,—if your Book's a publick feast,
Should you let wranglers plague the guest?
In vain let Wiltshire claim a column
To spread detraction in thy volume;
No more Philotheos cram thy page,
To shew the rancour of the age.
—Nor stretch, ye bards, the wounds of truth;
To please Frank Neuter's vicious tooth.
At famous mart of Billingsgate,
Where loud—tongu'd champions altercation,
When Oyster Sue attacks Doll Common,
The last word proves the best breath'd woman.
But when smart wits at goose quill fight,
(Who's wrong, no matter, or who's right)
Who first shall throw the weapon by,
To him we'll vote the victory.

BURY, Midsum-
mer-Day, 1735.

M. Comachus.

MELISSA's Answer to the Verses signed S. U.
in the last Magazine.

MELISSA with FIDELIA quarrel!

Not for the *Pension* with the *Laurel*!

Colly would make a woful po' her,

E'er he'd relinguish one or t' other.

But could the *Laurel* add a *grace*,

And *air*, becoming, to my *face*?

Ah! no:—I'm certain, could I win it,

I'd make a hideous figure in it.

Factions *Fido* would despise

My empty crown and hollow eyes:

Perhaps, he'd trip to ancient *Rome*,

To prove *Metasta* past her *loom*;

With *Enfich'd similes* would tease her,

And cry,—she's *cunning*—as old *Cesar*,

Who *fly*, as the story says,

To hide his baldness, wore the *bays*.

Whence *Fido* might pretend to say

My head was either bald or grey.

Alas!—my *pate* shoud' ne'er have rest,

My *laurel* too, become a jest—

—I'll be contented in my *pinner*,

Let bright *Fidelia* be the *winner*;

Tho' *Daphne* from *Apollo* fled,

With joy she'll deck *Fidelia's* head.

If she deserves it.—I declare it,

I with her life, and health, to wear it.

Nor am I, in the least, grown jealous,

For *Phaon*, or such pretty fellows.

Nay,—I'll not quarrel for *Decanus*;

Our contest is for you, *Sylvanus*,

Who now, like *Britain*, hold the *scale*;

Left either *file*, too much prevail.

—But, sir, you've • said, my *pen's* too keen,

In tush'ring *Fido's* wit on *spleen*.

My *male* here offers to maintain,

That *spleen* inspires, as well as *rain*.

In *Priest's Anima*, please to look,

You'll find, I talk not without *book*.

That *card* does logically sing,

The *spleen's* a wondrous useful thing.

“Ere we shoud' want both *gibe* and *satyr*;

“And all be *burst* with pure *good-nature*.”

In meek *religion's* cause, 'tis not

Alone, the *sanguin* and the *her*;

But e'en the *mild*, and eke the *cold*,

Rather than *burst*, have chose to *seal*.

O, let the *British* *Maro* tell,

Can *wrath* in *heav'nly bosoms* dwell!

Divinity (spit fire! so keen!

—Urban! inspire thy Magazine.—

Was not his grace of *Buckingham*,

Of *Priest's* mind; or much the same?

His *essay* read—You'll find the *pages*—

“*Mac-Ereno* was the child of *rage*.”

A greater name I can produce;

Will *Pope* forgive the daring *music*?

’Twas either *Pope*, or *Phoebus* writ,

“That *spleen's* the fire of female wit.

One instance more, which serves me best,

And will demonstrate all the rest:

If ’twas the *theme* that did inspire

Poetick energy and fire;

+ Indulgent *spleen*, to *thee* we owe

The brightest piece, our sex can show.

At *Finch's tomb* be honours pay'd;
And endless bliss attend her *shade*.

For me,—sincerely, 'tis confest,

He seldom deigns to be my *guest*;

Stays but a minute, now-and-then,

When much provok'd, to point my *pen*.

Fidelia's charge I can't sustain;

She's doubly arm'd, with *spleen* and *brain*.

Let *this*, or *that*, inspire her *lays*;

Melissa yields to her the *bays*.

* In a private Letter to another Correspondent.

+ *Spleen*, a Poem, by the Countess of Winchelsea.

FIDO to MELISSA.

What mighty things from small beginnings
rise!

MELISSA writes,—and C-VE and FIDO dies!

FIDELIA too but struggles with her fate,

And may repent her foolery too late.

My great offence was for my *mistress's* sake,

For both her *musf* and *being* were at stake.

Poor frantic C-VE bewail'd his dang'rous wound.

And groan'd, and echo'd in a murmur'ing sound!

FIDELIA next, indignant at your sneer,

Joyn'd our militia—without thought or fear:

Yet what avail our courage, and our odds?

For what are *pigmies* in the hands of *gods*!

Say, dreadful *HEROINE*! *ambiguous* fair!

What mean your forces? Is it peace, or war?

Peace you declare,—like the *Most Christian King*,

Yet who believes he ever meant the thing!

At least 'tis plain you'd have us understand

That peace is better made with sword in hand.

But hold—this simile can never hit;

No! but the *German* will exactly fit:

Like his *imperial troops* you watch the foe,

And *weak* in numbers dare confront the blow:

Go on to rally, and maintain the field,

Nor let the *Briton* with the *Woman* yield.

Your stratagems are not to war confin'd;

Some strokes there are of a much softer kind.

Thank ye MELISSA!—But with FID in view,

'Twould be surprizing I shoud' think of you.

I hear with wonder of your conqu'ring eyes,

(From you I hear! and yet—no wishes rise.)

This certain comfort you may take however,

I promise ye, I'll never *boast* the *favour*.

Poorly you play a SYLVIVUS or a SWIFT,

Love's last contrivance—a mean thread-bare shift;

One of your plots (my life on't!) will miscarry.

I'm very sure the DEAN will never marry;

And as for SYLVIVUS,—I'm not much in pain,

Alas, poor poet! he is not the man.

So you, and he—invited by the weather,

May fondly go a *simping* both together:

Or spoil the banks where pinks and lillies blow,

While wreaths of laurel for FIDELIA grow!

Nor fear your fate, of being *very flat*,

He'll like you ne'er a jot the worse for that.

But e'er your slaughter farther you extend,

Hear the *pacific treaty* which I send.

Let but the nuptials, I propose, be safe,

We'll soon get heirs, shall make all *Europe* laugh.

Scare *high Parnassus* with a bold defiance,

Weak, and unequal to the grand alliance:

To MELISSA! To SYLVIVUS! ring;

To FIDELIA! To FIDO! sing.

FIDO.

THE MULBERRY GARDEN.

When in full pride autumnal fields appear,
And ripen'd plenty loads the smiling year
With grassy honours cloaths the verdant plain,
And golden harvests wave their bending grain,
Lead mewhere trees in length'ning ranks display'd
Pleafe wth their fruit, and solace wth their shade, 6
Where dewy mulberries their refreshment lend,
And thro' the grove wth burthen'd boughs extend,
The spreading leaves with salutary food
Sustain the tender Silk worm's toiling brood,
Whose labour'd webs the shady verdure crown, 11
And dress their surface with a shining down.
Such on *Acanthus* woolly leaves are bred,
And where their filken groves the *Seres* spread.

Lo! on the trees that bend wth clustring weight,
The juicy berries swell in purple state. 16
Not apples that *Aleious* gardens bear,
The melting plumb, nor sam'd *Crustanian* pear,
Nor fruits of golden, or transparent shind,
In relish equal this delicious kind. 20
The careful dames a plenteous wine produce,
And brew wth mingling spice the pleasing juice.
The *Rhetic* grape not purer nectar yields,
Nor the proud growth of rich *Falerian* fields.
Let the cool draught my thirsty veins supply, 25
When drouthy *Sirius* taints the fervid sky.
Thy gifts, O *Bacchus*, more intemp'rate prove,
And to rash heats th^o unruly passions move.
By wine enflam'd young *Ammon* basely spilt
His friend's warm gore, an unexampled guilt. 30
Provok'd by wine the *Centauri*'s heated train,
Presum'd with blood the bridal board to stain.
Wine arm'd with rage the mad *Ciconian* crew,
Whose hands profane the sacred *Thracian* flew.
Anacreon's fate it's mischief shall enroll, 35
And direful *Circe*'s fascinating bowl.
With safer draughts this temperate liquor ply,
Nor fear a threat'ning from its sanguine die:
A borrow'd tincture, for with native white
The pendant berries first allur'd the fight, 40
Till hapless *Pyramus*, by love betray'd,
Found the torn mantle of th' expected maid,
Mistaken omen, and with fatal haste,
On the drawn steel his blooming body cast.
The snowy fruit that there untainted grew 45
Wash'd with his gore forsook their silver hue,
Their swelling pores receive a deepning stain,
And still the lover's mem'ry they retain.
For as the circling year with fruit returns,
The pitying tree in graceful sables mourns. 50
Ye fair, who oft' beneath its verdure plac'd
In sultry hours this cooling berry taste,
When with warm lips you press the purple dew,
And on your snowy hands the print you view,
To let your generous pity more appear, 55
Dilute the harmless Crimion with a tear.

DRAKE upon DUCK. A POEM. On Mr.
Stephen Duck's celebrated Poetry. By Benjamin
Drake. Yeoman.

Hail! *Stephen Duck*, with praise around begirt,
Well hast thou waddl'd thro' the country
dirt:
With honest labour, and industri'ous care,
Hard was thy task, to bring around the year.

Yet harder still, to toil quite thro' again, 5
The circling labours, with thy lab'ring brain.
Well hast thou thresh'd thy barns for finest
wheat,

Such as was meet a gen'rous QUEEN to treat:
And merit justly doth the QUEEN reward,
Be it in courtly, or in country bard. 10

Thy shining parts lay hid, immur'd in earth,
Till royal wilsom pointed out thy worth,
Then soon the bards all sang unto the lyre,
And court, and country, fondly did admire.

Thus the refulgent ore conceals itself, 15
In place obscure, on subterraneous shelf,
Till sov'reign mandate calls it from the mine,
And makes the true intrinsic value shine;
Then when its worth has pass'd the royal nod,
Soon 'tis ador'd, and almost made a god. 20

Thou to the *Shunamite* new life do'st give,
Tho' ages die, thy *Shunamite* shall live.

The *Thresher's* labour none will e'er disdain,
Whil't seed-time, and the harvest moon remain.

What mortal can at poverty repine, 25
When dress'd by thee, and in thy graces shine.

With *Cumberland*, I can't so well agree,
In this, my near relation, pardon me. [forge:
Thou:—From heath'n gods thy *Cumberland* do'st
I say.—From *Caroline* came *Cumberland*, by *George*.

A race more ancient, and more noble are,
Than heathen gods, or goddesses, by far.

O! sweetly did'st thou sing the royal groat,
Whether thou had'st the promis'd prize or not.

Thy nuptial poem, of late acquir'd applause, 35
In singing *Anna's* praise, and brave *Najjaw's*!

Well has thou sung (tho' late) thy *Queen's* birth
sed,—*Nunquam sera est, — et altera.* [day.

Rest now dear *Duck*! rest now thy curious wing,
There's time to rest, as well as time to sing: 40

Yet let not long unus'd thy pinions lie,
But mount again, and touch the starry skie.

Of things on earth thou do'st the bards excel,
Up; soar aloft, and on the heavens dwell:

There view the rolling orbs, and painted bow, 45
And tell to mortals what they want to know.

From thence ascend the highest heav'n above,
And sing the beauty of seraphic love;

Say how the heav'nly chorus praises give,
Their orders tell, and tell us how they live. 50

With thy pure nat'ral flights, thy *God* adore,
Who gave thee beautiful thoughts from nature's
store.

Then trace the god like steps *Messiah* ran,
Whil't here on earth, and sing him god & man.

Nor tim'rous be of falling from great heights, 55
But let thy wing sometimes to ease thy flights.

Thus warbling lark, when from his turf he
springs,

Mounts up on high, and as he mounts he sings,
Still spreads his row'ling tights, full does rejoice,

'And sings his praise that gave him wing & voice.
Then folds his airy pinions to retreat, 60

And down he drops to seek for rest and meat,
Enjoys the blestings, and his mate pursues,

Then shakes his plumes, and up again he shoots.
Nor let the want of learning thee excuse, 65
Thy nat'ral parts suppose the willing mute.

The smooth and easy words in verse be thine,
Thy graceful strains in any dress will shine.
Perchance climb, whilst fame is on the wing,
And whilst pure nature teacheth thee to sing. 70
BENJAMIN DRAKE.

Reverendo Viro JOHANNI DOLBEN, Baronetto.

DUM tubum ut mos est meus, ore versans,
Martii penso quid agam Kalendis,
Pone stat Siphon, monitisque misces
Blanda severis:

Ergo Musarum male temnis aras
Infrequens cultor? mœni quid, Erro,
Ut tribus nostrum venerere numen
Vix quater annis?

Tale nil certe mœni, te ipso
Teſte, Dolbenus, tua fueris olim
Scripſa voluendo melius locandum in-
—ſumere ſempus.

Ille amicorum memor uſq; quas Tu
Scriptis nugis iterum vacabit,
Reſſus quanquam ſapit, altioremque
Ebibit artes.

Quare age, aſſumptis calamo & tabellis,
Molle ſi quicquam potes & facetum
Scribe feſtinus. Tua ſors recumbi in
Peſſus Elize;

Carmine interpres leget ille, amatus
Plurimum interpres: nimis invidendus
Tu! modo haud excors videare, Elſa
Judice, vates.

Tu ſtylo quantum potes expoliſto,
Dulce puri noſtro admonitu ſaluta:
Dignius fruſtra meliſq; ſcriptor
Thema requirere;

Sen liber pulchram memorare prolem,
Providas jamiam effixes parentum,
Sen velis magnas anima uirſaque
Pingere dotes.

Pingito hunc cura implicitum ſacrorum,
Nec tamen pleſtri immemorem & Camana;
Hanc domus rebus nitide ordinandis
Pinge ſtudentem.

Pinge, ſi par ſit calamus labori,
Ut fides conſtans, ut amor perennis,
Ludat ut circum temerata nullis
Gratia rixis.

Pinge—ſic fata, in mediis reliquit
Vocibus nympha atronitum impotentemque
Amplius quidquam addere, præter unum hoc
Eſto beatus.

Mar. 1724, A. A.

Render'd into plain *Engliſh* for the ſake of many
of our Readers.

To the Rev. Sir JOHN DOLBEN, Bart.

Blowing my pipe, as cuſtom taught,
One Lenten morn, and buſying thought
How beſt to ſpend the day,
SAPHO flood whispering behind,
Mingling with threats monition kind,
And ſaid, or ſeem'd to ſay,

*

Is it for this you ceaſe to write!
For this the muſes alarms ſlight!
What's by this coldneſs meant?
Thou, truant bard, there ſcarce appears
Four offerings now in full three years
Which you have thither ſent.

Be your own judge, and tell me true,
Has DOLBEN this deſerv'd from you?
DOLBEN, once highly priz'd,
When hours (he cou'd have better ſpent)
Were waſted, while with kind intent
Your trifles he revis'd.

He, ever mindful of his friend,
Wou'd ſtill thy humble lays attend,
For theſe ſome leiſure ſpare;
Tho' præſentag'd on hiſteſt themes,
Whence truth and virtue dart their beams,
And heav'n demands his care;

Therefore reſume thy gayeſt pen,
Wake thy briſk genius once again,
Dull indolence deſeſt,
Perhaps by ſome unlook'd for chance
To him thy labours may advance,
Lodg'd on ELIZA's breaſt,

There he'll interpret and rehearſe,
Moſt lov'd interpreter! each verſe
From criticizing free,
And if thy numbers ſhou'd appear
Harmonious to ELIZA's ear,
Who wou'd not envy thee?

Then in thy moſt exalted air
Salute the fond indulgent pair,
As I thy ſong inſpire,
You'll never fitter ſubjects find
To raiſe ideas in the mind,
Nor wortheſt can deſire.

Whether you paint their beauteous race,
Thoſe likeneſſes of parent grace.
In every virtue taught.
Or venture with ſublimar art
The beauties of the ſoul t' impart,
Let each extend thy thought.

Paint him devout with harp in hand
Attentive to th' divine command,
Yet to the muſes kind
ELIZA ſoft'ning all his cares
By ordering family affairs

With elegance refin'd,
Then, if your ſkill ſuffice, proclaim
Their mutual faith, their pur'eſt flame,
(Thoſe types of future joy
Which neither diſcord, noiſe, or ſtrife
Thoſe bitter incidents of life,
Did e'er yet annoy.

Laſtly with liveli'eſt colours paint --
This ſaid -- She diſappear'd -- I faint --
But riſing on my knee,
My verſe, with my inſpirer, miſs
Amaz'd -- I can no more, -- but this --
For ever happy be!

Sylvius's Verſes to Meliſſa came too late, as did
ſome others, particularly two copies, own'd not
to be finiſh'd, which the authors will have now
time to reviſe.



The Monthly Intelligencer.

JULY, 1735.

Tuesday July 1.



The King's Bench Bar, Westminster, Peter Daminy was try'd upon the Statute of 4 and 5 of Philip and Mary, for a high Misdemeanour in marrying Miss Western, an Heiress, under the Age of 16, without the

Privy or Consent of her Guardian: The Fact being fully prov'd by Mrs Western her Mother and Guardian, Mr Bateman and others, the Jury found him Guilty. The Penalties are 5 Years Imprisonment, and the Heiress's Estate to go to next of Kin.

A few Days, since came on a Cause, Orlando Hamfrys, Esq; Plaintiff, and Sir Wm Hamfrys, Bart. (Father of the Plaintiff) Defendant, upon an Asson of Debt upon Bond, in the Penalty of 20,000 l. Condition for Payment of 10,000 l. so long since as 1705, the Defendant pleaded the Statute of Limitation, but it appearing that he gave the Bond to secure a Portion of 10,000 l. the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Wednesday 2.

Mr Edwards of Oldstreet, was try'd on the Statute of 5 Eliz. for exercising the Trade of a Tallow Chandler, not having serv'd an Apprenticeship to it; but he proving that he had formerly work'd at the said Trade for 13 Years in the Country, and the Statute seeming only to require a Person to exercise such a Trade 7 Years unmolested, the Plaintiff was Nonsuited.

In the Court of King's Bench at Guildhall, a Cause was try'd between Mr Allen Plaintiff, and Mr Sawyer, Defendant, in an Action on the Case for 20 l. It appear'd the Plaintiff lent the Defendant 18 l. for which he was to pay him 20 l. at 1 l. per Week, but missing his Payments, he gave the Plaintiff a farther Gratuity, who was thereupon Nonsuited, it appearing an Usurious Contract.

Thursday 3.

A great Cause was try'd in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, between John Bosworth, Esq; Chamberlain of London, Plaintiff for the City of London, and Daniel Watfson, Shalloon and Druggist-Dealer, Defendant, who was sued for opening Shop in Black-Fryers, and retailing his Goods there with-

out being a Freeman of the City. The Council for the Plaintiff, alledged that Black-Fryers actually belong'd to the City of London when it was a Monastery, and before Trades were ever occupy'd there; to prove which they produced several ancient Records, viz. a Charter of King Edward I. and a Record 11 Richard II. calling it the Friary of London; and another 21 Henry VIII. mentioning a Parliament held at the Fryers Preachers of the City of London, Nov. 3, 1530, and other Records of this Kind: They likewise cited a Parallel Case to this, 15 Car. I. when an Action was brought against one Philpot, a Shoemaker of Black-Fryers, for opening Shop and vending Shoes there without being Free of the City; and after a fair Trial, by an equal and indifferent Jury of the County of Hertford, a Verdict was given for the City: They then call'd two or three Officers of the City to prove that they had executed Writs and other Process in Black-Fryers. The Defendant's Council pleaded Custom Time out of Mind, and call'd eleven Witnesses, who declar'd they had known Black-Fryers, some of them 20, 30, 40, Years and upwards, and that several Persons had kept open Shops there unmolested and not Freeman; tho' some of them could not deny but that there had been People sued, particularly about a Year ago, when a Person suffer'd Judgment to go against him by Default. The Jury, who were all chose out of Middlesex, brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with 5 s. Damage.

Monday 7.

The Sessions ending at the Old Bailey. Sentence of Death was pass'd upon John Wilson, for a Robbery on the Highway; Edward Ormsby (who was afterwards reprieved) for stealing a Silver Tankard; Robert Morpeth, Robert Kiffe and John Wilson for Robberies on the Highway, and John Macdonald and Thomas Macdonald, for Horse-stealing. Mr Murray, an Attorney, was try'd for robbing D. Lancasters, and Mr Clarke near Fulham and acquitted; but was detain'd in order to be try'd for divers other Offences supposed to be committed in several Counties. One Dean was try'd for counterfeiting the Stamps, and acquitted; and several other Persons are in Custody in divers Parts of the Kingdom for the like Offence.

DDd

Saturday 12.

In the Court of *King's Bench* at *Guildhall*, a Cause was try'd upon an Action brought against the Keeper of a certain Prison for upwards of 100 *l.* he having a Debtor of the Plaintiff, in Custody for that Sum, whom he suffer'd to live at *Camberwell*, tho' a Prisoner. The Jury found a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and adjudged him the whole Debt with Costs.

Monday 14.

A Proclamation was published for putting in Execution the Laws against Murder, Robbery in the Streets, &c. in *London* and *Westminster*, or within 5 Miles of the same, with 100 *l.* Reward for apprehending the Offenders, besides the 40 *l.* granted by Act of Parliament; and likewise a Pardon to the Informer.

Wednesday 16.

At the Assizes at *Abingdon*, a Clergyman was tried for killing a Fallow Deer on the 9th of *April* last in *Windsor* Great Forest, which was found in his Cellar. He confess'd the whole Matter, but alledging that his Dog kill'd it against his Will, the Jury acquitted him.

Thursday 17.

At the Assizes at *Northampton*, *Mary Fasson* was condemn'd to be burnt for poisoning her Husband, having been married but 6 Weeks, by putting White Mercury into Sugar-Sops, which she gave him. He was 17 Years of Age, and Heir to above 1000 *l.* She 20 Years of Age, and had been a Servant. Her criminal Affection for a young Man occasion'd this Accident. One *Wilson* receiv'd Sentence for robbing a Farmer.

Saturday 19.

Wheat sold at *Kingston* at 11 *l.* 10 *s.* a Load; the Price being rais'd by the excessive wet Weather, which in many Places has laid the Corn flat. The *Thames* has been so swell'd, that in many Places the Farmers were forc'd to carry off their Hay to the Hills to make it.

Sunday 20.

William Jones, a Farmer at *Milton*, near *Woodbourn*, *Bedfordshire*, being last *Easter Day* bit in the Nose by a mad Dog, immediately took some of *Dr Mead's* Powder, bath'd in the Salt Water, and drank large Quantities of it, and continued pretty well about 6 Weeks, tho' always a little indisposed at the Full of the Moon. After that Time the usual Symptoms came thick upon him, till it brought him into the most deplorable Condition. He retain'd the Use of his Faculties, except by Intervals, to the

last, and was so sensible of his approaching End, that he desir'd, but a few Hours before he dy'd, he might be chain'd down to prevent his biting or hurting any Body. At length, complaining of an excessive Coldness of Body, and his Speech faltering, laid down, and expired, seemingly, not with much Pain. He was not only bit in the Nose, but the Foam of the Dog went into his Mouth, which being so near the Principal Parts might possibly prevent his being cured by *Dr Mead's* Remedy, so successful in Cases of this dreadful Malady.

Monday 21.

The 5 Malefactors condemn'd the last Session, (See p. 385.) were executed at *Tyburn*. *Macdonald* and *Martin*, behav'd very impudently to the last.

Wednesday 23.

At a General Court of the *S. Sea Company*, a Dividend was declar'd on their Trading Capital Stock, for the Year ending at *Midsummer*, one and a half per Cent.

Thursday 31.

Came Advice from *South Carolina*, That Capt. *Turpin*, his Men and Sloop were taken the 15th of *February* last, by a *Spaniard* of ten Guns, who first beat them with Cutlasses, and then barr'd 'em down in the Hold. The *Spaniards* were bound to *Porto Rico*, but Water and Provisions failing, they were obliged to put into a Port in *Hispaniola* inhabited by the *French*, where their Officers being known by a *French* Commander, who was taken by them 8 Months before, got 'em secured, and releasing Capt. *Turpin* and his Men, they together swore Piracy against the *Spaniards* and had 'em committed to Goal in order to receive their just Punishment.

BIRTHS.

- THE Lady of *Peter King*, Esq; lately deliver'd of a Daughter in *Holland*.
 9. The Wife of *W. Bellasis*, Esq; :: of a Son.
 12. The Lady of *Sir Cecil Bishop*, Bar. :: of a Daughter.
 14. The Wife of *Wm Woolaston*, Esq; Member for *Ipswich* :: of a Son.
 16. The Wife of *Wm Talbot*, Esq; eldest Son of the *Ld Chancellor* :: of a Daughter.
 19. The Lady *St John of Blesfs*, at *Melchborn* in *Bedfordshire* :: of a Son.
 27. The Dutchess of *Portland* :: of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- July 1. *Lawrence Ramstone*, Esq; of *Lincoln's Inn*, married to a Daughter of *Richard Langton* of *Lancashire*, Esq; a Fortune of 10,000 *l.*

Marriages and Deaths in JULY, 1735.

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George Berkeley, Esq; younger Brother to the E. of *Berkeley*, married some time since to the Countess Dowager of *Suffolk*.

Mr *Kvellys*, a Druggist in *Fleetstreet* :: to Mrs *Salway* of *Woodford*, *Essex* with 5,000 l.

3. Dr *Fullerton* :: to Miss *Johnson*, Niece to Sir *John Bernard*.

Mr *Joseph Vandrick*, a *Hamburgh* Merchant :: to Miss *Woodford* of *Hatton* in *Suffex*, with 20,000 l. Fortune.

6. *Oasley Giffard* of *Lincolnshire*, Esq; :: to Miss *Larson*.

Samuel Deacon, Esq; of *Durham* :: to Miss *Ruffel Waterland*, worth 25,000 l.

Ryder, of *Wotton Bassit*, Esq; :: to Miss *Ebison*, with 16,000 l. Fortune.

Nathaniel Blackerby, Esq; :: to a Daughter of *Nich. Hawkynore*, Esq; Surveyor General of his Majesty's Works.

7. *Osborne*, Esq; :: to Miss *Withers* of *Portsmouth*.

Mr *Leigh* of *Saffordshire* :: to Miss *Cotton*, a rich Heiress of *Sombury*, *Middlesex*.

8. *James Ellis*, Esq; :: to Miss *Hughes* of *Colchester*, a Fortune of 12,000 l.

Wm Jones of *Nest* in *Gloucestershire* Esq; :: to Miss *D'Oyley* of *Chislehampton*, *Oxfordshire*.

10. *James Mallow*, Esq; :: to Miss *Anne Malin*, with an Estate of 350 l. per Ann.

13. *Robert, E. of Carnwarth* :: to Miss *Vincent*, of the *Grange* near *Doncaster*.

James Shew of *Guisford*, Esq; :: to the Daughter and Heiress of the late *Philip Rogers* of *Winchelsea*.

Sir *Miles Stapleton*, Bt, Representative for *Torkshire* :: to Miss *Wotton* of that County.

14. *John Ralphes* of *Salop*, Esq; to Miss *Katherina Berkeley*.

James Saunders of *Horsham*, *Suffex*, Esq; :: to Miss *Blackett*.

15. *James Wynn*, Esq; of *Hemsey* *Torkshire* :: to the Daughter of the late *Thos. Hayes*, Esq;

John Lewis of *Gloucestershire*, Esq; :: to a Daughter of *Thos. Bond* of *Herefordshire*, Esq; with 15,000 l. Fortune.

16. *George Bincks* of *Newbndstreet*, Esq; :: to Miss *Brett*, a Fortune of 12,000 l.

John Hoyer of *Hereford*, Esq; :: to the Widow of *Samuel Kettly*, Esq; of *Kent*, with an Estate of 350 l. per Ann.

17. *Henry Fane*, Esq; Nephew to Baron *Scrope* :: to Miss *Charlott Row*, Daughter of the late Poet *Laureat*.

18. *John Fletcher*, Esq; of *Knightbridge* :: to Miss *Walton*, a 14,000 l. Fortune.

John Matthews of *Old Brentford*, Esq; :: to Miss *Catherine Sherrard*.

Archer of *Ryegate*, Esq; :: to Miss *Pitts*, an Heiress of 22,000 l.

19. *Richard Shephard*, Esq; Brewer in *Southmark* :: to Miss *Wiffingst*, an Heiress of 10,000 l.

DEATHS.

June 28. THE Wife of Sir *Charles Mar- dy*, Commander of the Royal *Caroline* Yacht, and Daughter of *Justah Bur- chetts*, Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty Office.

30. Capt. *Char. Walters*, of *Edgworth*, *Middx*. The Relict of *Charles Egerton*, Esq; Mem- ber in the Parliament 1722, for *Chipping- Wycomb*, and youngest Brother to the D. of *Bridgewater*, she was Sister to the Ld *Brooke*, and left 2 Sons and 1 Daughter.

William Boddington, Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's Forests in *Hampshire*.

JULY 1. *James Pitting* of *Virginia*, Esq;

James Burton, Esq; at *Brentford*.

Sam. Saville, Esq; at *Darlington*, *Torkshire*.

George Shafson, Esq; near *Whistefea* in the Isle of *Ely*.

Thos. Leake, Esq; at *Kimbolton*, *Huntingdons*.

George Stephens, Esq; at *Foxcoll*, *Warwicksh*.

2. *Jer. Waltham*, Esq; in *Albemarle Street*.

3. *John Appleby* of *Torkshire*, Esq; at *Brussels*.

4. The Rev. Mr *Clarke*, B. D. one of the Senior Fellows of *St John's College, Cam- bridge*, &c. Recl. of *Cotton Hackney, Cambridge*.

5. *Jos. Huggett*, Esq; at *Bridgnorth*, *Salop*.

Mrs *Gumley*, aged 92, who kept the great China-Warehouse in *Exeter Change*, about 15 Years ago.

Capt. *Caleb Wade*, Master Attendant of the Dock-Yard at *Portsmouth*.

6. *W. Griffiths*, Esq; at *Barnstable Devonsh*.

Thos. Lane, Esq; at *Mortlach*, *Sarry*. The Relict of *Maurice Fielding*, Esq; of *Suffolk*, worth 16,000 l. and 450 l. per Ann. which devolves to her Daughter about 19.

7. *John Smith* of *Layton-Stone*, *Essex*, Esq;

8. Mr *Philip Wright*, an Attorney, of a large Estate in *Rutlandshire*.

10. *Jacob Wright*, Esq; in *New Bond-Street*.

John Bisow, Esq; in *Hampstead*.

William Godwin, Esq; at *Winchelsea*.

11. *Simon Sweetapple*, Esq; in *Conduit Street*.

Paul Hunt, Esq; of *Kent*.

James Winder, Esq; at *Barns*, *Sarry*.

Charles Carr, Esq; at *Richmond*, *Sarry*.

12. Sir *Jacob Jacobson*, at *Walthamstow*.

13. *Thomas Jenkins*, Esq; in *Grosvenor Street*.

Mr *Ralph Eden*, a rich Portugal Merchant.

Thos. James, Esq; in *Great Ormond Street*.

14. ——— *Williams*, Esq; near *Soho*.

Henry Stanysford, Esq; Master Carpenter of the Ordnance at *Portsmouth*, and formerly Mayor of that Town.

Cassandra, Dutcheß of *Chandos*, of an A- poplexy. She was the Duke's 2d Wife and first Cousin, and descended from the ancient Family of *Willoughby*, of *Wolerton* in *Not- tinghamshire*, Sister of the late Lord *Middle- ton*, and (by the Mother's Side) to the pre- sent E. *Tilney*. Her Lord-attended her to the last Moment of her Life, when he lost in her a Lady of the most exemplary and exalted Virtues as render'd her an Honour to her Sex, and an Ornament to the *Brit- ish* Nation.

Capt. *John Riley*, at *Greenwich*. The Relict of the late Sir *James Reed* at *Bath*.

Charles Harrison, of *Rutlandshire*, Esq;

15. *William Gardner*, Esq; at *Harrow* on the Hill.

William Lacey of *Caermarthenshire*, Esq;

Philip Saltmarsh, of Yorkshire, Esq;
Col. John Garbutt, on Half-pay, at Bath.
Joseph Paice, Esq; a Clapham, Surrey, one of the Directors of the Bank.

The Widow of the late John Chandois, Esq; of Hereford. Her Estate of 2000 l. per Ann. devolves to her 2 Daughters, the eldest about 7 Years old.

16. William Brooks, Esq; at Windsor.

The Rev. Dr. George Read, in Bloomsbury.

17. James Dyke of Oxfordshire, Esq;

William Gillington at Leigh in Kent.

Martin Oswald, Esq; at Hounslow.

18. Brooms Clifton, Esq; at his Seat near Hollyport, Berks.

Richard Shorediche, Esq; aged 90, who had been upwards of 50 Years in the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex, and several Times Colonel of the County Foot Militia. He was the last surviving Juryman of those who serv'd on the Trial of the seven Bishops committed to the Tower by K. James II. and being the junior Juryman, he was the first that declared them *Not Guilty*: And when 7 were found of a different Opinion, he, by the Strength and Honesty of his Arguments, brought them over to his own Sentiments; and by this Firmness in the Cause of Justice and Liberty, he may be said to have fix'd the Basis of a Work which stem'd the Torrent of Popery and Slavery, and was the Foundation of the present happy Constitution.

19. Jacob Shaw, Esq; at Hammer Smith.

20. Tho. Castle, Esq; at Harrow on the Hill.

William Tibbs, Esq; at Morslack.

Margery Murray, Lady Viscountess Stormont, and Baroness of Balvaird and Seom in Scotland. She was Daughter of David Scot, of Scotslaw, Esq; and left Issue 4 Sons and several Daughters.

20. Bryan Wheelock, Esq; Under Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

21. Samuel Bland of Durham, Esq;

James Evans, Esq; at Isleworth.

22. The Countess Dowager of Jersey.

23. Capt. John Hooker, who greatly distinguished himself at the Battle of Almanza; and declined all Preferments, tho' offer'd a Colonel's Commission, for the Sake of a retired Life.

James Abbot, Esq; of Grovesnor Street.

25. Mr Andr. Welshon, an Italian Merch.

26. John Cobden, of Norfolk, Esq;

PROMOTIONS.

THE E. of Middlesex, appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the Pr. of Wales, in the room of

The E. of Cheldmondelay :: one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Capt. Danse, made Commander of the *Katherine* Yacht;

Capt. Proctor :: of the *Centurion*,

Samuel Sherlock, Esq; :: Captain in the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards.

John Guise, Esq; :: Lieut. Col. to the 18 Reg. of Guards.

Francis Fuller, Esq; :: 1st Major.

Charles Frampton, Esq; :: 2d Major.

Robert Brackley, Esq; :: Captain, and

Henry d'Anverquerque, Esq; :: Capt. Lieut.

Capt. Stewenson :: Major of the 4th Troop of Life Guards.

James Haldane, Esq; :: Cornet and Major in the 4th Troop of Horse Guards.

John Agnew, Esq; :: Town Adjutant of Berwick.

Richard Dickenson, Esq; :: Capt. of a Comp. of Invalids.

John Gledhill, Esq; :: Capt. in Col. Phillips's Reg. of Foot.

Simon Broadstreet, Gent. :: Adjutant.

Capt. Lieut. Dumersyque, :: Capt. in Brig.

Tyrrrell's Reg.

Benj. Wentling, Esq; :: a Capt. of a Reg. on the 1st Establishment.

Charles Bodens, Esq; :: Capt. in the Coldstream Reg.

Li Robert Manners, Brother to the D. of Rutland, :: one of the Gentlemen Officers to the King in his room.

Newman, Esq; :: Capt. of the Household at Chelsea Hospital.

Charles Townley, Esq; made York Herald at Arms, in room of Philip Jones, Esq; who surrendered.

Mr Whitlock admitted a Filazer of the Court of Common Pleas, in room of Orlando Hamlyn, who resign'd.

Ecclesiastical Preferments, conferred on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

M R G. Almond, presented to the Living of Kellington, near Pontefract, Yorksh.

Mr Wm Campbell, appointed Chaplain to the Garrison of Sterling Castle.

Mr Gilbert of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, presented to the Living of Flemingham, Suffol.

Dr Chandler succeeds Dr Randle as Prebend of Durham, and Master of the Hospital there; as does

Dr Stebbing in the Archdeaconry of Wilts.

Mr Bernard Wilson, M. A. made Rector of of Battesford, alias Battesworth, Leicestershire.

Mr Wm Thomlinson M. A. :: Rector of Sigglethorpe, Yorkshire.

Dr Naylor :: Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester.

Mr Philip Eyre, install'd Prebendary of Ufferton, in the Cathedral of Litchfield.

Dr Kiddy elected into Dr Ratcliff's Travelling Fellowship.

BANKRUPTS.

Mary Thompson of York, Mercer.

Wm Shackleton of Preston, Lancash. Grocer.

Robert French, sen. of St Albans, Vintner.

Samp. Newcombe, jun. of Okehampton, Dev. Malisher.

John Bayliff of Manchester, Vintner.

Henry Fenhol of Norwich, Worsted-weaver.

Tho. Mutlow of Jewin Street, London, Founder.

John Pemburidge of Gloucester, Grocer.

Wm Chenery of Ipswich, Plumber.

John Chalkley of St John's Street, London, Chapman.

John Chapman of Wantage, Berks, Linen draper.

John Lovelock of Newberry, Berks, Mercer.

Anthony Denison of Kibbly, Wexmor, Malisher.

James Farnell of Poplar, Middlesex, Box-maker.

Samson Bayley of Sheffield, Yorksh. File Smith.

Prices of Stocks, &c. in JULY, 1735.

389

Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam—35 11
Ditto at Sight 35.9
Rotterdam—36 a 35 11
Antwerp — 36
Hamburgh—35 4
Paris ——— 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bourdeaux 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz ——— 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Madrid ——— 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Bilboa ——— 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 40
Leghorn ——— 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Genoa ——— 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Venice ——— 51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lisbon - - 5s. 6d $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6d
Porto - - 5s. 6d $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Dublin - - - 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

STOCKS.

S. S. Tra. Stock 82 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Bonds 21. 18s.
— Annu. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto. 3 p. C. 97 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank 138 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Cir. 8
Mil. Bank 108
India 146
— Bonds 95s. a 96s.
African 16
Royal Aff. 96
Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
York Build. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
Emperor's Loan with the Interest 101
Blank Tick. 7l. 8s. 6d.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from

June 24, to July 22.			
Christned	{ Males	619	} 1214
	{ Females	595	
Buried	{ Males	777	} 1530
	{ Females	753	
Died under	2 Years old	—	571
Between	2 and 5	—	147
Between	5 and 10	—	60
Between	10 and 20	—	54
Between	20 and 30	—	111
Between	30 and 40	—	149
Between	40 and 50	—	150
Between	50 and 60	—	116
Between	60 and 70	—	75
Between	70 and 80	—	60
Between	80 and 90	—	30
Between	90 and 101	—	7

India Dividends ready to be paid.

S. S. begin to pay Aug. 13.

1530

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qr.

Wheat 34. 36. to 40s.	P. Malt 19s. to 22s.
Rye 23s. to 26s. od	B. Malt 18s. to 20s.
Barley 16s. to 18s.	Tares 17s. to 21s.
Oats 13s. to 16s.	H. Pease 16s. to 19s.
Peas 19s. to 20s.	H. Beans 17s. to 20s.

Buried		Weekly Burials	
Within the walls	120	July 1	337
Without the walls	397	8	402
In Mid and Surry	676	15	374
Ciry and Sub of West	337	22	417
1530		1530	

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 1 l. 16 s. a Load.

Coals in the Pool 25s. to 26s. od.	Leaf Sugar double refine 9d.	Opium 11s. a 12s.
Old Hops per H. 3l. 10s.	Ditto single refine 6 d.	Spickilver 4 s. 6d.
New Hops 4l. 10s to 5l.	Cinnamon 7 s. 8 d. per lb.	Rhubarb fine 20s. a 30s.
Rape Seed 10l. to 11l. 00s.	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Sarsaparilla 2s. 6d.
Lead the Fadder 19Hun. 1 half on board, 14l. 10s.	Mace 15s. od. per lb.	Saffron Eng. 30s. 06 d.
Tin in Blocks 3l. 13s.	Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Wormseeds 5s. od.
Ditto in Bars 3l. 15s. 6d.	Sugar Candy white od. d. to 12 d.	Balsam Capiva 3s. 06d.
Copper Eng. best 5l. 5 s. per C.	Ditto brown 6d.	Balsam of Giltred 20 s. 00d.
Ditto ord. 4l. 16 s. a 5l.	Pepper for Home conf. 13d. 1 half	Hipococmana 4s. 6d. a 5
Ditto Barbary 8ol. to 9ol.	Ditto for exportation 11 d. 1 half	Ambergreece per oz. 8s. od.
Iron of Bilbao 15l. 05 s. per Tun	Tea Bohea fine 10s. to 12s. per lb.	Cuchineal 18 s. 3d per Pound.
Dit. of Sweden 16l. 10s. per Tun	Ditto ordinary 8 s. a 9s.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tallow 25s. per hand.	Ditto Congo 10s. to 12 s. per lb.	Oporio red, per Pipe 30l. a 32l.
Country Tallow 1l. 04s. od.	Ditto Pekoe 14 a 16 s.	Ditto white none
Grocery Wares.	Ditto Green fine 09 to 12 s.	Lisbon red 25l. a 30l.
Raisins of the Sun 30s. od.	Ditto Imperial 9 s. to 12s.	Ditto white, 26l.
Ditto Malaga 16s.	Ditto Hyson 20s. to 25s.	Sherry 26 l.
Ditto Smirna new 20s. od.	Drugs by the lb.	Canary new 25 l. a 28l.
Ditto Alicante, 18s.	Balsam Peru 15 s.	Ditto old 32 l. a 34 l.
Ditto Lipra new 19s.	Ditto To'n 7s. od.	Florence 3l. 0s. per Chest
Ditto Belvedere 27s.	Cardamoms 3s. 6d.	French red 30l. a 40 l.
Corrants new 35 a 40	Camphire refin'd 07 s.	Ditto white 20 l.
Prunes French none	Craib Eyes 01s. 8d.	Mountain malaga old 24 l.
Figs 19s. 6d	Tallop 3s. od.	Ditto new 20l. a 21 l.
Sugar Powder best 54 to 59	Manna 2s. 6d a 4 s. od.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7s.
Ditto second sort 40s.	Mastic white 4s. od.	Rum of Jamaica 7s. od. a 3s. od..
		Ditto Low. Islands 6s. 4d. 106s. 10d.

Gold in Coin per Ounce 3l. 18s 8d. — In Bars 3l. 18s 7d. a 6d.
Silver in Bars Standard 5s. 3d Farthing. Pieces of 8 3s. 2d. 1 eighth.

From *Munich*, That the Elector of *Bavaria* had granted a Passage thro' his Dominions to a Body of *Russian* Troops coming to the Assistance of the Emperor: and all other Differences betwixt him and his Imperial Majesty were on the Point of being adjusted. Nothing new either from the *Rhine* or *Italy*.

From *Stockholm*, That a Treaty is concluded between the Courts of *Sweden* and *France* by which the latter is to pay the former the annual Subsidy of 400,000 Crowns, and in Consideration thereof the *Swedes* to assist the *French* with 16,000 Men on Occasion.

From *Petersburgh*, That the *Czarina* had concluded a Peace with *Thomas Kouli Kan*, the *Persian* General, in Consequence of which she yields up all the Conquests made on the *Persians* by the late *Czar Peter I.* except the Fortress of *Deriski*. That thereupon the Cam of the *Crim Tartars* had resolved to march an Army of 80,000 Men thro' the *Czarian* Territories, to which he was encouraged by the Grand Seigneur, who was sending 30,000 Men to his Succour.

From *Naples*, That *Don Carlos* having finish'd the Conquest of *Sicily*, and been crowned King thereof, was returned to that City amidst the universal Acclamations of the People. And is increasing his naval Strength, his Father having made him a Present of two 90 Gun Ships, 2 of 80, and 2 of 70 are on the Stocks; besides 9 stout Gallies of his own.

From the *Hague*, That the King of *Spain* having requested the States-General to intercede with his *Britannick* Majesty to recall his Fleet from *Lisbon*, they replied, they would employ their good Offices with all their Hearts, but thought his Majesty's Word might be very well taken as to the Design of it, and that it was unnecessary to solicit its Return, since no Harm was intended by it.

The Maritime Powers having of late been more than ordinary urgent with the Allies for a Cessation of Arms, the Marquis de *Feulden*, the *French* Minister, delivered a Memorial to the States-General, declaring, "That the Power of the Emperor seems no less capable of alarming *Europe* than that of the allied Crowns; and were the Propositions relating to the Dominions in *Italy* agreed to on the Foot they were presented, (See p. 179 F) the Emperor would be more powerful than ever in *Italy*, and more able to impose the Law, not only in those Parts, but even in the rest of *Europe*: 'Tis

therefore right to form such Dispositions as to fix the general Repose on a solid Basis. The allied Crowns are not averse to treat of such Points at a Congress as may tend to answer this End, labouring at the same Time to remove whatever may be contrary to Peace. They consent to an Armistice; and as they have no Views but what are sincerely equitable, their Successes will not hinder them from coming into it readily, on Condition the same be general, well guaranteed, and that Things remain in *Statu quo* during the whole Time of its Continuance.——The Count d'*Ulfeldt*, the imperial Minister, has, since, declared by a Memorial, "That he was invested with proper Powers to consent to an Armistice, being content that it should be a general one, and that the Affairs in *Italy* should remain in *statu quo*; but insisting, that for the Sake of the Princes of the Empire, whose Territories were exposed to the *French* Army, the most Christian King should withdraw his Troops from the Empire, those in the fortified Places excepted, and that the Negotiations should be immediately commenced in a Congress, upon the Basis of the Plan of Accommodation concerted by the Maritime Powers."——'Tis hoped from this pacifick Step on each Side Matters will soon be left to be adjusted in a Congress, if not retarded by the Obstacle of the *French* Troops quitting the Empire, where they subsist on the Estates of the Princes, with little or no Cost to themselves, and which they must be put to, if they leave that Country.

From *Italy*, That the Allies were collecting Artillery from *Leghorn*, *Parma*, *Naples*, and *Sicily*, to be used in the Siege of *Mantua*, so that its Situation and Strength appears by the stupendous Apparatus made to attack it. The K. of *Sardinia* has caused a new Species to be coined, on which he gives himself the Title of the Duke of *Milan*.

From *Sicily*, That Mount *Vesuvius* had lately cast forth a great Quantity of liquid Fire.

From *Hanover*, That a Congress is to be held there to take Measures to curb the exorbitant Power of the House of *Bourbon*, in order to secure the Protestants Religion; and that a private Treaty is on Foot between the Kings of *England* and *Prussia* for a double Marriage.

From *Venice*, That a Battle had been fought between the *Persians* and *Turks*, wherein 60,000 of the latter were killed.

D.P.B.

A R2-

REGISTER of BOOKS published in JULY, 1735.

article of Fundamentals: Being the Substance of Charges delivered to the Middlesex Clergy at the Visitations of 1734, and 1735. By Ireland, D. D.

by and Defamation display'd; or, a brief Theological Question, Whether Charity is Hereby. By Anthony Bliss, D. D. Printed for J. Roberts, in the Strand.

Reflections on a late Pamphlet, entitled, Christianity asserted, and the Scripture Doctrine of the Eucharist. By a Clergyman in the County of W. Inany.

mination of the Scheme of Church Power, and the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani, as for J. Roberts, pr. 2s.

of Chiefs; containing Rules and Instructions of those who have a little Knowledge. By Capt. Berlin. To be had at Slaught-house in St Martin's Lane.

an Littleton's Latin Dictionary, in 4 Parts; with large Additions and Improvements, purely into the Causes of the frequent Execution; and a Proposal for some Regulations Felons in Prison; with a Discourse on Ion. By B. Mandeville, M. D. Printed for J. Roberts, in the Strand.

on preached before the Ld Mayor, Aldermen of London, May 29, 1735. By W. D. Printed for W. Meadows, pr. 6d.

ks on a late Book, entitled, A plain Account of the End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. p. 360.

Proceedings of the last Session at the Old-chapel printed for J. Roberts.

on upon the Gospel Scheme. A Sermon the Societies for Reformation of Manners all, June 30, 1735. Printed for J. Oswald, in the Strand.

lake's Progress; or the Hamours of Draryem in 8 Cantos. Being the Rambles of aonian; which is a compit Key to the 8y published by Mr Hogarth. Printed for J. Roberts, in the Strand.

Method of Fluids, natural and artificial; in at of the Air and Water, proved by evident ive Experiments. Printed for E. Symon, in the Strand.

account of the Conference held in Nicholas-13, 1734-5, between two Romish Priests ostent Divines. With some Remarks on, entitled The Two Conferences, &c. (See which the Passages in Mr Barker's and Mr ons are justify'd. By S. Chandler. Printed for J. Roberts, in the Strand.

listory of England during the Reigns of K. nd Q. Mary, Q. Anne and K. George I. sequel of the Reigns of the Stuarts. By Mr. Printed for R. Hett, price 1 l. to s.

argument with the Diffenters about Subscription Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, &c. In a Letter to a Friend. Printed for J. Roberts, in the Strand.

tern for Governors; Exemplify'd in the f Scoop late Lord Viscount Howe, Baron y; and Governour of Barbadoes. To which publick Act of the Council and General Assembly that Island testifying their Gratitude for the y received under his Excellency's most just Administration. London, Printed by Edward John's Price, Clerkenwell, and sold by the 1735. 6s. 6d.

answer to Dr Stebbing's Letter on the Subject In a Letter to the Doctor. By James Foster. Noon, pr. 1s.

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29. The GENERAL DICTIONARY Historical and Critical, continues to be published Monthly as usual. See p. 223.

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LIFE, DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN, and HELL;

WRITTEN on Occasion of the

FIFTY POUNDS and other PRIZES.

Nº I. A POEM

On Life, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell.

WHAT is this *life* we strive & anxious
care

So much to keep? so much to lose we fear?
Let us thro' all its winding mazes stray,
And, from the cradle, to the grave survey.

The new-born infant, clinging to the breast,
By pains tormented, and by wants oppress'd,
Naked, & helpless, mourns his wretched fate,
And cries, as conscious of his feeble state.

The boy at school of greater ills complains,
Compell'd to study, and perplex his brains;
Still of the threaten'ing rod he stands in fear,
And trembling views his tyrant-master near;
Enviets the fancy'd bliss that man enjoys, 13
And thinks no fate so wretched as a boy's.
When now, full grown to man, he takes a wife,
And with her takes the busy cares of life;
Children increase apace; new wants arise;
And ev'ry year calls out for fresh supplies;
No room for promis'd pleasure now remains;
But heaping wealth engrosses all his pains;
Wearied at length with toil, & inward sighs
Happiest of all the school-boy's life, he cries!

Age now draws on; apace diseases come;
And lastly death's inexorable doom. 24

Yet surely life some pleasure vast contains
To counterbalance all its cares and pains;
Some spring of happiness, & secret flows
In ev'ry breast, like balm, to heal its woes;
Dispels the black'ning horrors of despair;
And bids the wretched lay aside their care.

(know)

Then let us search (if searching we can
In what consists our happiness below. 32

In diff'rent men, we diff'rent notions trace,
Unlike in temper, as unlike in face;

One set of men, one set of pleasures prize,
Another set the same delights despise;

Nay more, what gives us at this moment joy
The very next shall loathsome seem, & cloy.

The *squire* exults when heard in the chace,
And thinks he's blest, if *Dapper* wins the race,

Loud in the hall, he boasts his horse's worth,
His antient pedigree, and noble birth; 42

This, this to happiness is all his claim,
Thus horse & he stand candidates for fame.

(wiles,

The cringing *courtier*, vers'd in artful
Thinks himself happy, if Sir *Robert* smiles;

Conscience & virtue deems as trivial things,
Compar'd to ribbands, or applause of kings;

Affected

Afflictions wait his royal *master's* nod, 49
And serves him better than he serves his God.

The *river* thinks that bliss consists in gold;
For that his ease, for that his health is sold;
By day, & night the wretch augments his store;
Hears bags on bags, & greedy craves for more:
Till late decay'd he meets the fate deserv'd,
And starves himself, for fear he should be starv'd. 53

The *fox* (the most insipid thing alive)
Is not, his fine death's does happiness derive.

The *bee* (the most industrious of his kind)
For his sweet honey, & his reason's end;
This *fox* (the most insipid thing alive)
He serves his God by damning half mankind.

The *debauchee*, to wanton sports inclin'd,
Plays with his life in wine, and woman's kind;
Full of the fœdral spirit, he'll sit the gay 65
He'll dance, confound, and at the park, and play;
From fair to fair, incessantly he roves.
Mind's loss of joy receiv'd from former loves:
Honour & pleasure both his pleasure flings,
And leaves him only to profane delights.

The *philosopher*, by knowledge to strain
That *happy* is, which he pursues in vain:
O'er books, long hid from light, unwear'd

And turn the nature's magazines explores;
Yet still he'll be a slave to his own fears.

The *poet*, who by knowledge to strain
That *happy* is, which he pursues in vain:

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And turn the nature's magazines explores;
Yet still he'll be a slave to his own fears.

In a just medium all thy measures keep;
Extremes run forward to perdition's steep:
With virtuous principles enlarge thy mind;
And wish, at least, the good of all mankind;
Nor to a sect, nor party malice bear;
All sects, all parties *nature's* bounties share:
Hence learn thy happiness; and hence conclude
That whatsoever is natural is good!

Too oft imaginary ills we moan, 115
And want create, to *nature's* self unknown;

Hence half the miseries we lament below,
And hence the source of discontented woe.

Some pine for honours; others for a place;
And some, because at court they're out of

grace; 125
Some grieve for want of fortune; some of

And gainst their own conditions all exclaim.
Yet would we, when we slight misfortunes

bear, 125
But others' miseries with our own compare,

Thou shalt, who under raptures groan,
With racking *gout*, or agonizing *fi*re,

Thou shalt, who no relief from art can gain,
Who find no respite from incessant pain,

These for our lighter sorrows would they grieve,
And teach us that content is still to give;

Nor should we then, of real bliss posses,
Let fancied evils interrupt our rest 132

Now for his owing to our narrow views
We good & bad, & right & wrong confute;

If we discern things in their proper light,
While let us stretch our narrow contracted sight!

Our own, & others' lot, with candid weigh,
And with impartial eyes the world survey!

The various scenes & fields of fortune shows
Blend'd with bliss, or clouded o'er with woes;

With equal mind, and constant temper bear;
And with the sweet of life, the bitter share.

Nor think from chance (as some absurdly sing) 144
All unobscured events constantly spring;

But reason, and be led by *nature's* laws,
They wait the will of some almighty cause.

Then on thy mind the maxim be impress'd,
That yet happens, happens for the best.

Misfortune, nor (if rightly understood)
Tend to thy public, and to private good;

For in our series of unvaried joys, 151
The constant, still, insipid pleasure flows.

As physic for the body's good is assign'd,
And nature for the physis of the mind;

By these our human is taught himself to know;
By these the stubborn heart is taught to bow;

By these we're reconcil'd to approaching fate,
Death, & o'er takes us all, or soon or late.

The gay, the young, the beautiful, & brave,
Sicken alike, and drop into the grave:

The luxurious tyrant stalks the earth around,
And breaths destruction o'er the tainted

ground: 162
Diseases march before (a pallid train)
With unceasing hunger, and corroding pain.

... Nor

Nor age, nor sex he spares; but at his call
Whole armies perish, & whole king doms fall.

Yet naught avails it, if our lengthen'd span
Exceeds the common date assign'd to man;
Or if contracted into narrow bounds, 169
Scarce 20 years successive run their rounds,
E'er death impatient frees us from below,
And lets us loose to endless bliss, or woe.
For life we measure not by length of days,
But by good actions & deserve our praise:
The shortest life true happiness may gain,
The longest can no more yet feels more pain.
Nor can the fears of death the least controul
The cool reasoning, philosophic soul:
She views this world, and does this world
Despise, 179

Her thoughts aspiring to her native skies.
Though death in thousand, various shapes
appears,

And fills the vulgar with as various fears,
Yet from what suffer all their dread proceeds,
That dark hereafter all their terror breeds.
Sometimes indeed a dreadful form he wears,
As when the rack, or fiery stake appears;
When cruel man his dire invention strains
To find new tortures, and contrive new pains:
Such trials oft our holy martyr prov'd, 189
And thus amidst the burning flames unmov'd.

But the unjust aghast, & trembling stood on,
And dread the vengeance of th' almighty's
hand.

Dread the last day assign'd to doom us all,
When fervid heat shall melt this earthly ball,
When sun, & moon, & stars forget their place,
And wildly wander thro' th' ethereal space;
When the hoarse trumpet sounds from thence
to there,

Louder than cannon's, or than thunder's roar;
So loud, that earth's remotest nations hear;
And thrice obedient to the call appear: 209
So loud, that ev'n the dead themselves awake,
And the firm globe desol'd from its center shake;
Here populous marble of itself divides,
And yields a passage thro' its opening sides;
And lo! the dead receive a second birth!
And start new-moulded from the teeming
earth!

Millions on millions rise from dreary graves;
And millions more emerge from ocean's
wave. 201

Then in the heavens, upon th' empyrean
height,

The son of man appears all glorious bright,
All blazing day, all circumfused light.
Now on the burnish'd throne he takes his seat:
While death & sin lie chaunt beneath his feet.
Myria's of angels round his person wait,
The bright attendants of almighty state!
From the four corners of the heav'n above
The blest inhabitants in order move; 217
Who, with the *seraphims* celestial train,
Immortal beings fill th' ethereal plain.

And lo! where undisturb'd the god appear
With looks serene, and unappall'd & fear!
No inward pangs of conscience sting their
breast; 222

No horrid crimes their quiet thoughts molest;
Conscious of virtue, they undaunted gaze
On the wide-circling, & consuming blaze;
While cracking elements around decay;
And heaven, & earth, & seas dissolve away!

But the *unrighteous* other aspects wear;
Fear in each motion, in each look despair.
Loud on the mountains, & the rocks they call
To drop upon them with impetuous fall;
Nor rock, nor mountain with their pray'rs
complies, 232

Unmov'd, and deaf to their distressful cries:
Oft do they wish, yet wish in vain,
That death might now revisit them again;
That God their very beings would destroy,
And take away all sense of pain and joy.

And now the wondrous *books of fate* unfold:
Books, that the secret of the world unfold!
Where ev'ry thought & deed recorded stand
Thro' ev'ry part of time, in ev'ry land;
Crimes long conceal'd, & buried from the
Tho' acted secret as the silent night, light }
Stand forth constrict, and visible to sight.

Here virtuous deeds in white conspicuous
shine, 245

There doleful black marks out the vicious line.

And now the great redeemer from on high!
Comman'd strict silence thro' the spacious sky:
Hush! in an instant are th' angelick train;
And mournful sippers from their cries refrain.
When lo! the *throne of judgment* opens wide,
And bids the virtuous from the bad divide;
Then, swift as thought, or light's descending
rays, 253

He reads them o'er th' instantaneous gaze;
And, smiling on the righteous, e'er he speaks,
He mildly thus the solemn silence breaks:

Ye blessed, who, of wealth and power possess,
Gave to the poor, & ne'er the poor oppress;
You who sincerely griev'd at others' woe,
And shed your tears in social sorrows flow;
Who at another's welfare ne'er repin'd,
But acted for the good of all mankind;
Who lives of charity, and virtue, led;
Who cloath'd the naked, & the hungry fed;
Who to dejected merit gave relief; 265

And yielded comfort to the wretched's grief.

And you! who, without murmurings, noise,
or strife,

With pious care bore the rigors of life;
Who cold, & hunger, self, & stripes sustain'd,
Yet still a constant, equal mind maintain'd;
Who innocent prefer'd to charms of health,
An honest poverty to ill got wealth;
Who would not, to have gain'd a king dom's
crown,

Forsoke your virtue, or your faith disown.

And

And you! who, solely for religion's cause,
Have felt the fury of severest laws;
Who persecutions often have endur'd;
Whom whips have mark'd, and prisons have
immur'd; 279
Whom cruel tyrants took delight to chase,
And drove like vagabonds from place to place;
Who, wide dispers'd, the universe all o'er,
In different nations, different sufferings bore;
Who, when arraign'd before the judgment seat
With steadfast courage would your faith repeat;
Of your auditors, would converts make,
And cause a *Felix* at your words to quake;
Who after long, continu'd toil, and pain,
Perils by land, and dangers on the main,
To ignominious deaths by seas were brought;
And mildly yielded up the lives they sought;
Approach! and here receive the blest reward
For lives well-spent, & righteous deeds, pre-
Enter where bliss & joy eternal dwell! [par'd
Joys, & no thought can reach, no tongue can
tell! 294
Which no unquiet cares, no griefs annoy;
Which never satiate, and which never cloy!
But you! who long in vice's paths have trod;
Who sold at virtue; & blasphem'd your *Gods*;
Who own'd no rule; no wholesome laws
obey'd; 301
Who broke your promise; and your trust
Who, when your bags with ill-got treasures
swell'd, 301
From the imploring poor your alms withheld;
Of & hard words would drive them from your
door,
And threat & prisons if they seiz'd you more;
Who smil'd to see your neighbour's bliss de-
stroy'd; 309
And seldom griev'd but when your neighbour
Who never call'd your reason to your aid;
By every lust, and every passion sway'd;
Who all pretence to piety disclaim'd, 309
And hated all for virtuous actions fam'd;
And you who, to design the world to cheat,
In synagogues, and churches took your seat;
Who, to impose upon mankind the more,
The form of virtue, not the substance wore;
Who in devotion foremost still appear'd,
With eyes ecstasied, and with hands uprear'd;
Who from no tittle of the law refrain'd,
But every right, & rule of faith maintain'd;
Who bless'd the poor, & left 'em to the lord,
But not one penny would for alms afford.
And you, who once imperial tyrants reign'd;
Who laws both human, and divine disdain'd;
Who o'er remotest lands & oceans sway'd;
Whom north & south, & east & west obey'd;
Yet, not content, would make whole nations
slaves; 325
And for a whim send thousands to their grave
Who with inveterate hate pursu'd the good;
And joy'd to spill the saints' & martyrs' blood;

Who fire & sword promiscuously employ'd;
And num'rous christians num'rous ways de-
stroy'd; 330
Who & ambitious pride assum'd the name
Of *gods*; & worship from the world did claim;
Nay with presumptuous hopes would heav'n
ascend; 330
And snatch the thunder from th' almighty's
hand,
And you! who, under the *Mosaic* law,
My doctrines heard, & all my wonders saw,
How at a word the *lame* would rise, & walk;
The *deaf* would hear; the *dumb* distinct would
talk; 338
Who saw the *blind* restor'd to instant sight;
The *dead* revive, and rise again to light;
Yet, 'gainst conviction of your sense & eyes,
Did all my doctrines, all my works despise:
Who loaded me with infamous disgrace;
Who scold'd, revild, and spit upon my face;
Who judg'd, & then illegal sentence pass'd;
And crucify'd me to your rage at last:
And you, blasphemers impious, and profane,
Ye robbers, murderers, all ye vicious train,
Far hence depart! to scenes of sorrow go!
Scene of dire pain, and everlasting woe!
Where the worm dies not; where th' un-
quenched blaze 351
Ne'er ceases to torment, yet ne'er decays!
So said—when sudden at his dread command
The crystal gates of heav'n self open'd stand:
When upward now behold the *gedly* rise!
While heav'nly music wafes 'em to the skies,
While angels join in the *seraphick* sound,
And joy, and mirth, and melody abound;
Which, & th' harmonious concert of the spheres
Inspire their souls, and charm their ravish'd
ears. 360
And lo! with hymns of joy, a blessed train
Of *cherubs* lead them to th' angelick plain;
Where lost in wonder, and in deep amaze
On scenes of bliss, & happy seats they gaze;
Wide o'er the heav'ns extend their piercing
eyes, 365
And view the vast, interminable skies;
Where ever blooming fields afford delight,
Where shining prospects sit to charm the
sight, 365
Where spring eternal reigns, & day that
Here too in converse sweet, & social love,
The blest spirits pass their time above,
And mysteries, & minds enlarg'd, explain
Which *Nestor* try'd at, & yet try'd in vain;
Perceive great *nature's* universal laws, 374
See all things hang on one, supreme, first cause,
Comprize the different systems of the whole,
And with the vast ideas fill their soul;
Relate how all things from th' Eternal rose;
How *God* from nothing *matter* did compose;
How from th' unthinking, sluggish mass of
earth, 380
The thinking race of men receiv'd their birth,
How

first he form'd the passive, lifeless clay,
last infus'd the soul's celestial ray;
earth, self-pois'd, & balanc'd in the air,
no supporters need its weight to bear;
to the ocean stat'd bounds he gave,
circumscrib'd the proud, encroaching
wave;

487

from th' unactive *clod* did first arise
active fire, ascending to the skies;
from thick darkness sprung the vigorous
light;

sun to shine by day, the moon by night;
thro' the heav'n's he roll'd the orbs on
high,

392

spangled o'er & glitt'ring gems the sky:
and now transported with their maker's
praise

lays

heav'nly tunes, they chaunt their heav'nly
t in th' almighty's presence, in his sight
y sing his wisdom, goodness, & his might;

Son & Holy Ghost they next proclaim
rthy all honour, glory, love and fame,
her, and higher now their voices rise,
ile the loud chorus echoes thro' the skies;

heav'nly Father! hail all-gracious Son!
Holy Ghost! hail sacred three in one!

thus they in joyous songs, & hymns of praise
ir'd with zeal their adoration raise;

405

other times contemplative they rove,
in their minds revolve th' almighty's love:
ile fragrant flow'rs beneath their footsteps
rise,

prospecks after prospicks meet their eye-
is pleasing sights, and thoughts their minds
employ;

410

is God they see; & thus they God enjoy;
is with immortal life, an i' gallery crown'd,
sures on pleasures ever circling round,

mity in rap'r: us joys they spend,
ich know no medium, & know no end:
ut other prospicks now attract our eyes;
pects of horror, and of wild surprize;

ere the unfathomable gulph expires
shureous smoke, and everlasting fires;
ere dismal yells eternally resound;

420

pestilential blasts are breath'd around:
ere furious rage, & ha, gasp, & *erroy* meet;
pain & misery fix their gloomy seat;

ere joy ne'er comes, ne'er shines one
glimpse of light;

ere all is sorrow, and where all is night:
With frantick looks, and signs of mad'ning
we;

426

wick'd view the depth profound below;
ld on the precipice imminent they gaze;
I start, & tremble at the threatening blaze;
d devils rising, round the borders stand,

I push them headlong to th' infernal strand;
ere, with the fall confounded as they lie,
pair their mind, & horror fills their eye;

light but from the liquid flames they view,
a glimmer forth a pale, & sickly blue;

By which dire objects to their sight appear,
And hideous forms, & fill their souls & fear.

Here in sulphureous lakes they toils & turn
To ease their burning, yet incessant burn:

Off upwards, but in vain, they lift their eyes;
Vain all their groans; and vain their piercing
cries;

441

No dawn of hope the gloomy prospect cheers;
No comfort nigh to ease their grief appears;
Off they reflect upon their lives on earth,

As often curle the wombs that gave 'em birth.
The very brutes, that once their bodies bore,
They envy now, because they toil no more:

Whilst they to make the worst of evils worse,
Have still of curses this severest curse, 449
That when ten hundred thousand years are
past,

shall last.

Their pain's as just begun, and without end
Thus by reflection they themselves torment:
Reflection bitter on their lives ill-spent!

Monarchs, who over wealthy kingdoms
sway'd, made;

Now are more wretched than the slaves they
And slaves, who prov'd unfaithful to their
care,

bear.

Their whips, & scourges now wou'd gladly
Here too the rich, the mighty, and the great
Envy the poor, and curse their former state;

The thought of bliss the more augments their
woe;

450

No bliss, alas! they e'er again must know:
Were there no pains, no fiery tortures nigh,
Reflection's self their absence wou'd supply

And in their botoms raise th' eternal sigh.
Now o'er the dismal gloom their eyes they
cast,

465

And view the dark som' desert, wild & waste!
And lo! their souls are seiz'd & dire affright!
And their heartsicken at the mournful sight!

Now urg'd by pungent pains they roar aloud;
And restless dash, and foam the fiery flood;
Now curse, & now blaspheme th' mad despair;

And now (too late!) address themselves to
pray'r;

their pain,

Now promise, if kind heav'n would cease
And grant the once to lead their lives again,
How just! how regular! how good they'd be!

How God they'd honour, fear, obey, & love!
Vain efforts! doom'd amidst the damn'd to
And, dying, live eternally in *hell*!

dwell;

Nº II. The VOYAGER,

Being PRIZE VERSES

On Life, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell.

LIFE's but a *wide inconstant sea*,
From fear, or sting, or fell, on free.
If blest, at morn, with *rosy smiles*,
Which swell our hopes, and stretch our sails;
And

And

He levels all, the poor, the rich, the great,
Peasant, & king, must share this common fate;
When at death's call, they're summon'd to
the grave. 33

Where blended lie, the monarch, & the slave.
The good, and bad, alike in death shall be,
But different far, in immortality:
Tho' here their bodies moulder into dust,
Yet the good soul has a firm faith, and trust,
To re-unite the body once again,
And part no more, but free'd from future pain,
No more to feel, the fickle change of fate,
But live for ever, in a blissful state.
Corruption there, shall incorruption be,
And mortal put on immortality.

The soul shall then, in exaltation cry, 45
Death, where's thy sting? grave, where's thy
victory?

The wicked to shall leave their dark abode,
To meet an angry, and incensed God.

They rise with trembling, horror, & despair,
Bleeding before his presence to appear;
Tho' without hope, for mercy do they cry,
Ore these death gains a double victory;

For if to die were all, the tyrant I,
Tho' ne'er so dreadful, boldly would defie.

But 'tis a tryal, after death, we fear; 55
Then to live well; oh man, be all thy care.

For e'er our joy, or misery's compleat,
We must appear before God's awful seat;

When the almighty calls us, from his throne,
Our faults to punish, or our virtues crown.

Before this dreadful day of judgment come,
When all mankind shall hear their final doom,

Distress of nations, shall be very great,
The firmament, shall melt with fervent heat,

The moon no more, shall give her borrow'd
light, 65

The stars shall fall, the sun be darken'd quite,
All things in dissolution, shall be hurl'd,

And flames of fire shall compass round this
world.

Those that remain alive on earth shall be
Changed, and clothed with immortality.

The little heaps of dust shall then arise,
To meet their saviour, coming to the skies

Then our redeemer upon earth shall stand,
To judge the world, & at his great command,

The trumpet's sound shall summon from afar
All nations of the earth, who must appear;

Sever'd as sheep, & goats, they both shall stand,
The good on one, the bad on either hand.

The shall the righteous, first receive their due,
To whom the judge will say, ye blessed come;

A kingdom is prepar'd for you above, 81
Where ye shall live in endless peace, & love.

Your sorrow now are past, your joys compleat,
For I was hungry, and ye gave me meat;

Thirsty, and naked, ye express'd with grief,
Ye that'd my sorrow, and ye brought relief.

All this, tho' not in person done to me,
You did to mine; that were in misery: 85

Since thus my father's precepts you obey'd,
To you I give a crown that ne'er shall fade,
To heav'n's bright region's free'd from future
woe, (shall go,

The righteous cloth'd in new white robes
The saints, and angels, there for ever live,

In all the glories that a God can give.
There the immortal spirits joy'n and sing,

Glory and praise to their eternal King, 95
No darkness there shall reign, no cloud, no
night,

For there God's presence is perpetual light;
Mercy, and truth, will there together meet;

And every wish we frame be there compleat.
In those blest mansions, all things are refin'd,

Our friendships there shall be more strong,
more kind.

There friends will meet never to part again,
Put in eternal happiness to reign. 104

The soul shall there be satisfied with joy,
And endless pleasures that can never cloy;

To new perfections will it still go on,
Nor can the pleasing task be ever done.

But oh! how sad the sentence, how severe
The punishment of those who come not here!

Who hear the righteous judge bid them depart
To endless woes, to everlasting smart, 112

Where the worm dies not, whence they can't
But in eternal fire, for ever burn, (return,

Yet never die, but still fresh pains endure,
Nor can one moment's ease, or rest procure;

Torments too exquisite for man to tell,
Will be the fate of those who there must dwell,

Arm then thy self, oh man, against this day,
Prepare to meet thy God, without delay;

Repent of all thy sins, thy life amend, 121
That to thy judge to heav'n thou may'st ascend.

Since life's uncertain, strive to gain the prize,
Defer not till to-morrow, to be wise.

NO IV. A POEM,

On Life, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell,

ON LIFE.

*Nescia vaneſcit tenens in auras
Vita, per ſeſcas velut unda argenti,
Aut velut ſenſus per cavaſque labens.*

Nescit tenere. Buch.

WHILST vigorous life informs the springs
of clay,

And I th' extended theatre survey;
With genial beams my glowing scenes inspire

Warm from the rays of that celestial fire:
All feeling power enlivin'd from immortal light,

In boundless tracks of exultation bright, 6
Since heav'n, & earth, & her great influence, &c.

And life & nature owe their birth to thee.
Try th' Omnipotent, thy powers of earth & sea,

What's past avoid, and what's to come pursue,
F f f

Life's spacious fields & anxious heart survey,
Her dawn, her sunshine, & her setting day : 12
See mankind stem thro' her tumultuous tide,
Subsid'd by passion, or misled by pride;
See ling'ring hopes thro' num'rous ills extend,
Unknown their entrance, more unknown
their end;

E'er reasoning powers exalt the plastic clay,
We start to being, and awake to day;
The infant dawn admits the stamp more strong,
If that misgives, we all our life go wrong;
Whim after whim our rambling fancies trace,
And hunt for ever in the wild goose chase,
Th' inconstant mind with strange inventions
rack'd, 23

As powerful frenzy spurs her seeds to act:
Ideal forms the flame to all belong.
But as improv'd they urge their ends more
strong;

Obedient nature still maintains the plan,
And grows congenial from the boy to man.
Hail blooming youth! secur'd of vigorous prime
Thou best, thou fairest progeny of time; 30
Thee no false cares, of fleeting years annoy,
No ills disturb, no broken healths destroy;
Thoughtless of future plagues, & anxious woe,
Thou scorn'st the summer sun, or winter snow;
No ranking malice e'er affects thy brain,
Thou fight'st thy quarrels, & art friends again.
But ah! this state is one contracted span,
The nervous youngster ripens into man. 38

Now we peruse the scenes of youth no more,
New passions rise, & modes unknown before,
Now heavy sighs, & broken slumbers prove,
The piercing wounds of disappointed love;
The joys of youth have now their stamp
effac'd

By mazy knowledge, or by doubts ill trac'd,
By wits false glare assum'd for mortal guide,
Th' ambitious hopes of all devouring pride.
Hence empty fiction's incoherent train 47
Usurps the sole dominion of the brain;
A birth so mean, tho' warm'd with heav'nly
flame,

Would not agree with our exalted aim,
Far thro' the void for other rise we flew,
Rejecting Eden and a date so new;
In tow'ring thought we schem'd a nobler plan,
And scorn'd the tale of one created man:
The Greeks for theirs to ancient Egypt run,
And ancient Egypt doted from the sun;
Heav'n they forgot, & now to madness prone,
Created gods unnumber'd of their own, 58
Temples were built, & priests prescribed their
From vocal oaks on cold Dodona's hill. [will.
Ah! why this pride, arturious mortal tell,
This aim to rule, this study to excell?
Does life alone thy various limbs supply?
Don't every dunghill give thy pride the lie?
Superior ranks thy powers of thought may
renew.

When sense points out inferior scales below,

Why then, O man! these fables ill made out,
Th' anxious search, this irreligious doubt,
Suffice it thee thy present state to know, 69
For what avails a thousand years ago?

By moral acts procure a just renown,
Till anxious life shall lay her burden down:
From mystic search of mazy doubts refrain,
Nor with scholastic arts distract thy brain,
Whilst thou thro' endless years new scenes
may'st trace, 75

Of thou'lt reject, and wilt as oft embrace;
Succeeding arts will bribe thy fancy still,
And boundless search will have its boundless
will;

Far thro' th' expanse exotic stars will glare,
And deck with foreign rays the fields of air,
Whose wand'ring course is like themselves
unknown,

Far from the path of the Titanian Zone;
Discover'd these succeeding stars will rise,
Thro' Cetus' tracks or Ophiuchus' skies, 84
These let our eyes with optic tubes pursue,
And the last search will still discover new;
Ambitious ends direct our thoughts to trace:
These distant orbs, or seek to wealth the place:
Wealth's no advantage to the main affair,
Tis not more blest, nor more depriv'd of care;
Is that *Grandeur*, who lolls in pomp along? 91
Are his limbs firmer, or his nerves more strong?
Or would not he these gilded heaps eschew,
If sick, to bring him to that state like you?

Hail sov'reign health! to whom the boon
is giv'n,

(Superior bliss of more indulgent heav'n,)
Thee to obtain we all our cares employ,
And when obtain'd endeavour to destroy;
Yet what will all thy friendly aid avail, 99
When wasting years the forts of life assail;
When death's grim arms assault the mortal
prime, [time]

And life's cleft walls admit the wedge of
No soft desires the feeble limbs will move,
Avert to all the genial powers of love,
These various arts that rack'd thy lab'ring
brain,

Like Judah's king will be denounc'd as vain,
The suppliant thou wou'dst former life review,
And humbly beg to act thy scenes anew;
Sollicit heav'n & earnest suit to spare, 109
And offer fruitless penitence and prayer.
Well! say indulgent heav'n admits the scene,
And opens all the fountains of life again,
Nor tir'd & thought, thou wou'dst afresh begin.
Re-act the same, and turn grayhair'd in sin,
Thro' other ills repeated race to run,
Account for both, and doubly be undone.

Why dost thou then, vexatious mortal, fret
Amidst the comfort of a nobler state? 118
With eager search that better life pursue,
And that secur'd, there's little else to do.
So shall kind heav'n his friendly aid bequeath
And gently walk thee to the house of death,

Where shutting up this earthly scene, may be
Th' expansion of a nobler life for thee.

ON DEATH.

— vobis auctoribus umbra
*Non tacitas Erebi sedes, Ditisque profundi
Pallida regna petunt; regit idem spiritus
artus*

*Orbe alio: longa (canitis si cognita) vita
Mors media est.*—Lucan.

NOW let us next the scenes of death survey,
The gloomy haunts of ever-absent day;
Where no gilt sun presumes to rouse the morn,
Nor pendant stars her sable vaults adorn;
Deep silence reigns along th' enchanted ground,
Oblivion direful, and a sleep profound:
There humane cares no more distract the
mind,

No more is friendship false, or love unkind,
But all the plagues of busy life are o'er,
And blasting sorrows hurricane no more. 10

Thou kind composer of disturbing thought,
Thou sov'reign drug, devoutly to be sought,
Why this desire thy dreaded sting to shun,
If that attain'd we might but say—'tis done,
If these deep thoughts which start the mind
at death,

Shall all extinguish with departing breath;
If poys'ning dust shall kill the keen desire,
And quench the beams of intellectual fire?
But if unlock'd that adamant chain,
Awak'ning mortals must return again; 20
The serious thought deserves a just review,
And not the sallies of a muse, if true.
See to the dust thy vanquish'd fabric go,
With all th' exequial gravity of woe;
Where thy seal'd eyes must ope their lids no
more,

Mixt with that clay & they despis'd before,
Is this the bound to & thy hopes extend?
And this the sea where humane frailties end?
Or shall the earth return the genial plan, 29
Construct the mass, & build immortal man?

Where'er the power of dire destruction
feels,

By motion acts, and by material wheels,
No social rites to gen'ral views extends,
Nor acts subservient to peculiar ends.

All hail! undying reason's friendly ray,
Thou genuine offspring of eternal day;
To certain ends thou fram'st thy social view,
Nor motion's sitting seeds, nor matter thou;
But some immortal beam of heav'nly kind,
Some emanation of th' almighty mind; 40
Safe in thy self from all th' attempts of age,
Defy'st the tyrant's sting, and mock'st his
fruitless rage.

A spark divine of immaterial breath,
Denies subjection to the powers of death;
For where that dread terrestrial tyrant reigns
Obedient nature yields her wasted grains,

But that immortal spark shall ever last,
As void of all material seeds to waste.

Besides the soul exerts the boundless will,
That's always filling yet can never fill; 50
Can humane arts the stretch of fancy bound?
Or fill the sphere of an eternal round?
Capacious thought unfixt to certain place,
Roams thro' the vast interminable space;
Hence where no mounds the rising views
controul,

Is the fit object of the longing soul,
No certain bounds to happier states are giv'n,
No walls enclose th' eternity of heav'n,
No tracks beside can boast unbounded space,
Hence heav'n alone 's the soul's peculiar
place. 60

Nay but the beams of this eternal breath,
Grow pale & horror at the thoughts of death,
To think the mind must evermore lie still,
Distracts the sense, and persecutes the will,
Thou last grand evil of this earthly state,
Thou dread vindictive messenger of fate;
Why, since such woes on humane life attend?
Ah! why so dismal is the tragic end? 70
But cease, my muse, thro' impious thoughts to
The work is God's, & his high will be done.

'Tis his to seal the sentence of his wrath, 74
And ours with patience to submit to death;
If thou hast well transacted life before,
Death's but the passport to a nobler shore,
If not, the horrors of a dreadful sting,
And greater woes than yet remains to sing,
In vain the volume shall extend thy fame,
Or sculptur'd marbles solemnize thy name,
For let the rubs of eating winters fly,
The bust shall moulder, & the volume die, 80
And life & fame & equal rage shall feel
The fatal stroke of one resistless steel.

Proceed, my muse, enquire the fear that's
giv'n

To humane souls betwixt the grave & heav'n,
Abstruse the theme, su. ceeding truths to know,
By wretched mortals lost in doubts below.

Whether the soul absolv'd from dust retire
To penal flames of purgatorial fire,
In torrid vaults to purge her stains away,
And fit her fabric for eternal day. 90

Whether releas'd from life's tumultuous storm,
Thro' different shapes the shifts material form;
As when of old the *Samian* sage explor'd
The slain *Euphorbus* in himself rest'rd,
Whose gallant soul reserv'd for nobler joy,
Fled from *Atrides* in the fields of *Troy*.

Whether thro' *Æther's* liquid shoars the
room,

Unfixt her itate, and unconfin'd her home,
Thro' chrystal plains like empty dreams the
Enchanted regions, and a magic sky. 100
Which of these dooms shall to her portion fall
If each, a part, or if compos'd of all. 102
Th' imperfect state of humane things
allows not mine, nor any more to know.

Here pause, my thoughts, nor any more explain

The painful acts of this ungrateful scene,
Since much remains of darker truths to tell,
The final doom, and future *leav'n*, & *bell*.

ON JUDGMENT.

Avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ant?
Trita solo. ————— *Lucret:*

Now my advent'rous muse, expand the wing,
The dread surprize of future judgment bring;
Thro' scenes untouch'd pursue thy anxious way,

And paint the horrors of that awful day:
Vast is th' attempt succeeding acts to know,
And vast the sad variety of woe.

Converted now to primogential clay,
Thro' earth & air thy kindred atoms stray;
What genial power can e'er refund the plan,
Advance the seeds, & constitute the man. 10

The God commands the flaming power
with speed

To sound the trumpet, & summon up the dead;
The hast'ning *Seraph* studious to obey,
Far thro' th' expansion wings his zealous way,
Prepares the voice, the golden trumpet sounds,
And all the vast eternity rebounds.

Now might I well demand a thousand
tongues,

A throat of brass, and adamantine lungs, 15
But these frail helps wou'd aid the muse in vain
Thro' shifting labours of the moving scene;
When hell's grim tyrant feels suspence of pain,
When death unlocks his adamantine chains,
Departing stars shall own the signal day,
And heav'n's eternal walls dissolve away:
No more the sun shall kindle up the mom,
Nor feeble *Cynthia* fill her silver horn,
The soul enjoin'd to bring her ancient trust,
Shall hunt the grains of her congenial dust,
Thro' earth & air require the venial plan, 20
And build the frame of her immortal man.

Who can the horrors of that day disclose?

Or who describe inexplicable woes?

When heav'n advancing on his radiant throne
Departing nature gives the final groan;

What race alive, these doleful scenes shall see?

Or who determine when the hour shall be?

Thoughts which no more the human mind
can bound, 37

Than fill the sphere of heav'n's eternal round,

Wh' yielding seas shall fr' their shoars retreat,

When earth dissolves thro' fervency of heat;

Strug'ling in pangs when her laborious womb

Thrills shrieking mortals from the yawning

tomb,

When to the hills astonish'd heroes run,

And beg protection from a tenfold sun,

Till summon'd thence each guilty suppliant

come;

And wait the sentence of the gen'ral doom.

Malitious envy then no more shall frown,
No more the flat ring hypocrite unknown;
No more the miser pawn his soul for gold; 40
Nor kings be purchas'd, nor the patriot sold;
Pretended friendship now shall wound no more
With fraud behind, and open love before;
No more shall direful persecution reign,
But factions roar, and tyrants storm in vain:
Each trembling mortal stand the sov'reign test
And take their chance, th' oppressor and th'
oppress'd.

Whether to *Solyma* the God repair, 57

Pleas'd to erect his high tribunal there;

Thrones & no more the heathen rage shall fill,

Once more to thunder from his fav'rite hill,

Whether on earth, in heav'n, in sea, or air,

Who can by certain evidence declare? (try,

These laid aside, my muse wou'd deign to

What diff'rent shoars, their diff'rent sons

supply: 64

But long before this destin'd fabric burn,

Kingdoms & kings may take a diff'rent turn;

Peru once more her ancient race behold,

The *Indians* freed, & christian empires sold;

Else *Jesús* race wou'd quit th' oblivious grave,

From ancient *Ther's* celebrated wave, 70

Impet'ous *Rhone*, and *Ister's* foaming streams,

The sandy *Tagus*, and the fertile *Thames*,

And where the surges of the *Baltic* roar,

And icy *Russia's* hyperborean shoar;

These christians all, tho' different in their

name,

The same their saviour, & their God the same.

The *Turkish* race shall quit *Byzantium's*

towers,

And the fam'd windings of *Meander's* shoars,

And where *Euphrates* laves his genial soil,

Arabia's deserts, & the mouths of *Nile*. 80

But *Haly's* faith, & ancient priests of fire,

From native *Persia's* ample womb retire:

Mogul to answer for his pagan tales;

And *China* hazard, if *Confutius* fails:

Tartarian sects for various gods be known,

The *Moors* for all, and *Hottentots* for none.

Now every land and every faith come in,

The books unfold, and *Adam* must begin;

Ah why! sad author of the mortal fall, 89

Why shou'dst not thou stand evidence for all?

Why shou'dst not thou the gen'ral doom re-

For all to suffer or for all to save: receive?

But cease, my muse, abstruse the m'es to trace,

Nor this the time, nor this the destin'd place;

When that long clue of mystic truth's un-

wound, [scand,

Dark will be plain, and what's now plain pro-

When trembling mortals shall & wonder see,

A Sov'reign justice with his love agree;

But, muse! no more these moving scenes

pursue,

To nobler objects turn thy rising view, 100

In arduous strains the joys of heav'n extol,

And melt in visions of eternal day.

ON HEAVEN.

*Apparet arcum mirren, sedesque quietæ
Quas neque concutient venti, neque nubila
rimbis
Aspergunt, &c.*———Lucret.

SINCE endless joy dethrones the flux of time,
Smooth be thy lays, & as the theme sublime,
Celestial muse, whilst thou presum'st to soar
Where never mortal took his flight before;
Let nobler thoughts undying scenes pursue,
In the vast round of an eternal now,
Than what cou'd sing the transient *Æge* below
With all the black variety of woe

Obscure the theme in hidden depths to pry,
Far from the ken of our unaided eye, 10
No beams reveal'd of intellectual kind,
Whose heav'nly radiance glad the raptur'd
mind,

No sacred light prophetic rolls impart,
To aid the fruitless ministers of art,
But every sect their diff'rent thoughts pursue,
As various objects urge their sensual view;
For each perceiv'd thro' reason's friendly eye,
The rays of thought wou'd never bow to die,
That things below were weigh'd in dubious
scales,

And the just suffers, whilst the bad prevails. 20
Hence in their mind a future state they drew,
And such, that all wou'd have impartial due.
A wondrous store the pagan legends tell,
Of future joys, and a fictitious hell,
The just to wander thro' th' *Elysian* plain,
Ambrosial regions and a magic scene,
When balmy spirits of the western gale,
For ever breath thro' bow'rs untaught to fail,
And where th' unbody'd soul extatic raves,
Thro' spicy vales & amaranthine groves; 30
The band condemn'd to endless pains wou'd
Sisyphian labours, and *Ixion's* wheel; 1 feel,
Back from the lipelusive draughts wou'd fly,
And fancy'd fruit beguile the longing eye:
There *Danais'* race wou'd fill the sieve of
woes;

There as the bird devours, the liver grows.
But that surpassing sage whom *Samos* bore,
Explain'd a faith unknown to *Greece* before,
That when the genial powers of life decay,
And all her purple springs are drain'd away,
The fitting souls succeeding forms inspire,
Thro' endless years and still remain entire,
Th' immortal beam informs a diff'rent frame,
The shape is only chang'd, the soul's the same;
Thou friendly doctrine hail! the fruits of
peace

By thee were planted thro' the shoars of *Greece*
By thee the stains of bloody feasts discharg'd,
By thee the mind to heav'nly rites enlarg'd,
Altars by thee debarr'd their sacred flame,
And peace by thee to *Nemus*' kingdom came.

The *Druids* too, who taught the *British*
throne, 51

In pow'rful measures of the magic song,
That humane souls discharg'd the bonds of
woe,

Sought not the shades of *Erebus* below,
But parted hence to better regions stray,
There to associate with their antient clay;
Believ'd the dread of heav'n's approaching
doom,

The plagues of hell & hopes of joy to come.
These rules did life's tempestuous storms
abate,

Thro' blest expectation of that after state, 60
Deterr'd the breach of that immortal law,
And kept licentious villany in awe,
Lest suff'ring heav'n chastis'd the range of
sin, 1 begin.

And anxious life expir'd more anxious ill
All hail! transcendent faith! *Th' Jesus* taught,
With hopeful tidings of salvation fraught,
All hail! the dawn of that eternal morn,
With death destroy'd, & *th' redemption* born,
What heav'nly muse can turn the genial lays!
To sing the blessings of thy peaceful days, 70
The guilt entail'd on *Adam's* race forgiv'n,
And prosper'd friendship from offended heav'n,
Surrounding angels to protect their love,
And sacred symbols of the mystic dove;
He taught that souls (and what he taught
was true,)

Felt all the cumber of the sensual view,
That bound in cinctures of the fleshly chain,
We sought to know the joys of heav'n in vain,
Remov'd too far from that celestial light,
Which scorn'd the knowledge of corporeal
sight,

Surpassing all that man cou'd e'er believe,
Or the dark glim'nings of his thoughts survive;
But when the earth return'd the genial plan,
And built the frame of her immortal man,
The just shou'd rise to live thro' endless days!
In the full stream of beatific rays, 1 live,
The bad condemn'd in torrid flames wou'd
Expuls'd his heav'n, and never hope to die:
For heav'n (he taught) was man's peculiar
place,

Design'd and fitted for the humane race. 90
Hence if they fail'd that glorious path to won,
They were by folly not by fate unbon'd;
That tho' the just might wade the seas of life,
Nor here avoid the persecuting knife;
Yet he shou'd gently lay his burden down,
To shine more bright in an eternal crown;
That he who bent to take his desp'ring ill
Offensal pleasures, shou'd the pleasures of ill,
And not content *th' crimes* his fathers knew
Sought all th' infernal treasury for new. 100
Shou'd feel the pangs of that afflicted state,
Where consciousness of guilt was his doom;
And how that curse of future ill to them,
And heav'n's transcendent state was a woe,

His sacred life express'd the glorious way,
Thro' death destroy'd on that immortal day,
When hell subdu'd, resign'd the conqu'ring
prize,

Unbarr'd her gates, and bid redemption rise.
Yet where this place of endless raptures lay,
Nor cou'd the bards, nor cou'd the *Samian*
say, 110

Nor *Druid* faith, in future virtues hold,
And which, tho' *Jesus* knew, he never told.
Hence humane wit the tow'ring thought
extends,

As best conduct with its peculiar ends;
Each different art a different judgment drew,
And each affirm'd as he believ'd it true.
Some found a place in distant *Æther* lie,
Thro' nerves assist'd with the (1) *Tuscan* eye;
Where bright *Orion* & distinguish'd blaze;
Applies the force of (2) *Æquatorial* rays; 120
Twelve misty stars an inner space unfold,
And hem its borders with a fringe of gold;
Within that space a lucid region lies,
Beyond the reach of our assist'd eyes,
This by it self, & thro' th' expanse of heav'n,
No sim'lar object to the senses giv'n,
Made some believe, who search the truths
on high, (sky.)

There dwells the bright (3) *Shecinah* of the
Others, that scope to happy souls are giv'n,
Thro' all the range of planetary heav'n, 130
They from the (4) first to farthest *Saturn* run,
Which orb no more shall chide the distant sun
But like the rest become a nobler place,
Fill'd w' the rays of heav'n's extensive grace;
Others will have a wider portion giv'n,
And make the vast eternity a heav'n;
Superior beams shall every system strike,
And *God* impartial shine on all alike;
For as the joys are infinite above,

In holy visions of eternal love, 140
So they believe that heav'n's peculiar grace,
In love unbounded fills unbounded space:
For bound'd things must have a centre in sphere,
And what's not bound'd must be every
where,

Heav'n knows no bound to his extensive call,
But fills the vast eternity of all,
Hence man endu'd w' that celestial flame,
Shall w' his heav'nly fire partake the same.

Yet some in narrow'r bounds pretend to
know,

The seat of souls will be this stage below, 150
The curie remov'd, and this terrestrial scene
Unfold her former paradise again.
Conjectures all, 'till our immortal eye
The judge advancing in the clouds descry;
Prepare us heav'n for that decisive fate,
And fit our souls for thine immortal state !

Ev'n in our day the glorious course to run,
Lie down at night and kindly say—'tis done;
And when the dreams of slumb'ring hours
are o'er, 159

Rise on that morn, & fall asleep no more.
There may the mind in huge her boundless
And always filling, yet shall never fill ; [will,
Untir'd with thought undying scenes pursue,
Retrace the old, and never want for new ;
To every orb in boundless *Æther* known,
Celestial worlds & systems all their own :
There every doubt & rack'd the mortal brain
Unfold of courie, & shall themselves explain,
No mystic veils to screen the sacred road,
Clear'd in the bright immensity of *God*. 170

But stop, my muse, unable to display
The holy raptures of eternal day,
Such scenes as these angelic anthems claim ;
Too low the muse, & too sublime the theme,
In mortal strains to make *Husamud's* rite,
And sing those joys unseen by mortal eyes ;
Unnumber'd scenes of wretched mortals tell,
And sing the sad variety of hell.

ON HELL.

*Sit mihi fas audita loqui ; sit numine vestro
Pandere res alta terra accaligine mœras.*
Virg.

WHAT muse can image that tremendous
scene,

Or sing the pangs of everlasting pain ;
How'd thro' those dens where flames eter-
nal burn,

And keen damnation never hopes return !
Such horrid depths of tragic themes to try,
Thine be the secrets of the nether sky.
To thee ! the powers of melting woes belong,
To thee the measures of the (1) *Dorian* song.

Place of devoted plagues ! whose fiery bound
The sulph'rous waves of *Phlegeton* surround ;
Nor ease, nor hope shall ever enter there, 11
Exil'd by streams of thy contagious air,
But horrid pangs thy burning walls inclose,
Full plagues and round eternity of woes ;
Low in thy vaults afflicted patients dwell,
And curie the tortures of a local hell.

Tho' this from scripture evidence be true,
Yet some will gloss the gen'ral sense anew,
Deny the flames of that detested state,
Th' eternal vengeance, & the local seat ; 20

Opinions back'd with reason's active ray
Enforce the scheme, and thus exalted say ;
Material seeds in real flames may groan,
But seeds that are not so, can suffer none,
No real seeds the powers of thought compose,
Hence not subjected to material woes ;
For nothing else can on a soul be wrought,
But suffering conscience from reflecting thought,
So all the dire contagious filth of sin
Endures the wounds of penal flame win, 30

(1) The first scene from *Gilgamesh*, its inventor, a *Tuscan*.
(2) *Burnt* through on the sides the *Æquatorial* rays, the stars in
a great number but a very small declination. (3) A *He-*
brew name for the damned place. (4) *Mercury*.

(1) The most affecting melancholy music of the Greeks.

But why this gloss, ambitious mortal tell,
Rais'd to exclude the local fires of hell?
Is it conducive to abate thy woe? 33
Or merely fram'd superiour parts to show.
Within th' extent of nature's active womb,
What signs are past & what are yet to come?
Divided streams, redemption's glorious noon,

(1) And day extinguish'd at the pashal moon
Secluded hell deny'd the hopeful prize,
A suff'ring saviour, and the final rise: 40
Th' wond'rous acts on passive nature wrought
Exceed the powerful energy of thought,
Now say what limits can that power controul
Which kindles matter with a ductile soul,
Which thro' the fib'rous maze acquaints the

brain,
Of parts affected with the sense of pain,
And lets the soul devoid of matter know,
How thro' material springs sensations flow;
May not that power assert an equal claim,
And bind a spirit to corporeal flame? 50
Unless thy skill these hidden truths declare,
Thy reason combats with imagin'd air,
When thy frail thoughts, O man, presume to

know
A real place and real flames of woe.
For what the eyes of fading senses see,
Are but esteem'd as they appear to be.
From narrow views of bounded things below,
We nor effects nor their constituents know,
But on a vain implicit faith rely,
Beyond the ken of demonstration's eye, 60
Unless the visions of celestial day,
With friendly radiance point the certain way.
That friendly light from sacred texts we know,
Points real fires and real seats of woe.
Hence we may judge the pangs of endless

death,
Will suit the nature of our scripture faith.
Nor do they not perplex their thoughts in

vain,
Who would by subtile eloquence explain,
If souls condemn'd to that detested hoar,
Shall feel respite from misery no more; 70
If they the sting of endless pain must know,
And endless life consort with endless woe;
Or if with added penitence and pray'r,
The pains release, & heav'n's Almighty spare,
Or ages hence dissolve the powerful ray,
And quench the seeds of intellectual day.

For temporal crimes may merit temp'ral

wrath,
And not the horrors of eternal death;
That endless plagues to finish'd sins be giv'n,
Suits not the justice of indulgent heav'n. 80
If mod'rate guilt with lasting pangs be tore,
What can abandon'd villany feel more?
And who can that a sov'reign justice call,
Which deals an equal punishment to all?

These thoughts obscure the muse shall
deign to quit,

For swelling poms of more licentious wit,
And as before with humble mind rely
On things beheld thro' revelation's eye.

Thoughts as obscure betray the mind to

guess
The dismal life of that detested place,
If deep in earth her dreary dungeons lie,
Or in some region of the nether sky;
If high in air they languish years away,
Or melt in fervour of the solar ray;
Or if a long elliptic race they run,
With fiery progress round a (1) double sun,
Scorch'd with severest day in dismal turn,
The suff'ring wretches most intensely burn,
Till wheel'd far off with revolution slow
They freeze whole ages in eternal snow, too
Extreams whole pangs perplex the mortal

state,
Betwixt their freezing and their burning fate.
Detested scene, who can thy plagues disclose?
Who sing the measure of unbounded woes,
Where persecution wears her galling chain,
And furies scourge with never ending pain?
Where no blest sun unseals the lids of day,
No silver *Cynthia* prints her chearful ray,
No glitt'ring gems her sable brows adorn,
A dismal region and a state forlorn! 110
No purling streams amuse the suff'ring eye,
Nor woods nor plains win her precincts lie;
But rocks above and torrid gulfs below,
Where sulph'rous waves in melts torrents

flow,
Distracted scenes of persecuting cries,
And howling tortures from her dens arise.
Miltonic verse might sing the dismal scene,
And paint its horrors in an equal strain;
But I content in narrower bounds display
The dreary dungeons of that sable way, 120
Unfit (like him) on arduous wings to soar,
Thro' every change of that infernal thoar,
To sing the plagues entail'd from acts of sin,
And where the sad varieties begin.

My muse has thus endeavour'd to display
The dawn, the sunshine, and the setting

day
Of anxious life, and all the toils below,
Which from the cradle to our exit flows
Sung all the ills of death's tremendous scene,
Her fable regions and enchanted plain,
Thro' judgment's track pursued my at home

way, 130
And sing the visions of eternal day,
My muse once more may meditate the theme
And beat the stakes that lead the way to fame.
Enough at present she has chaf'd to sing,
Who never knew to mount in verse before

(1) In allusion to the preternatural Eclipse at the passion.

(1) From our day to the next.

N^O. V. PRIZE VERSESOn *Life, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell.*

AUther of *Life!* creator, wife and just,
Who rais'd the humane fabrick from
the dust; [glide,
Bade crimson streams, thro' silver channels
And alive spirits, dance along the tide:
Thy image stamp'd in the new moulded clay;
And animating breath'd the vital ray!

To thee, Eternal! I my being owe;
Gave me the value of thy gift to know.
The *life* thou gav'st, let me not spend in vain.
But run my *race*, so that I may obtain: 15
Tho' I thro' thorny paths, my way pursue,
Grant me to keep the goal, & prize, in view.
Thro' all life's *warfare*, let the christian arms,
In ev'ry combat shield my soul from harms.
The *sun*'s *beams*, & exhal's from earth,
Owe to the sun's attractive warmth, its birth.
O may my *life*, tho' from the dust it springs,
Sear to the sun & healing in his wings.
Tho' in duration like the short liv'd *flow'r*,
Impress upon my mind its fading hour. 20
Tho' like a *shadow*, or a *span*, it be,
Grant me substantial, boundless bliss, in thee!
Tho' like night's *dream*, it vanishes away,
O let me wake to everlasting day!

Thy doom I must fulfil, resign this breath;
And sleep, till summon'd, in the arms of *death*.
To nature pay the last great debt I owe,
And pass the realms of her deserted foe;
Eng. wh'd by thee, her offspring to subdue,
All, but thy favour'd, thy distinguish'd *two*.
E'en thy *belov'd Son* has seal'd his dart: 31
And pray'd beneath the agonizing smart.
What price of love, *Redeemer*! didst thou
give;

Must *God* submit to die, that we might live!
Death for sinful shocks, then, for thy toll were
born; [before,

And thou didst that passage, which was rough
With different *aspects*, he ('tis own'd)
appears;

Horror, despair, and frightful fears,
Serpents around his iron sceptre rear;
Affright the pious, unbelieving soul. 40
—Put on the *lambent*, and the *best*, as mild
As the *sun* in *heaven*, who for the sleep her child,
To thee, he comes the messenger of peace;
(Himself in *sleep*, olive branches grace.)
He, from oppression, frees, from care, from
pain; 45
From earth by *life*, conveys to heavenly glim.
Their weary limbs lay gently in the tomb,
Secure from evils, and the wrath to come.

Rejoice, and lead us that tremendous day,
When *Christ* shall *raise* his glory full display;
When *th' last trumpet*'s sound this globe shall
wake; [wake,

And those who slept five thousand year, a

The earth, th' unfathom'd deep their dead *reign*;
And scatter'd limbs, their ancient bodies join;

Atoms, tho' imperceptible to sight, 55
Assembled with their kindred dust, unite;
Each particle assumes its former seat,
Where all, their proper functions must repeat:
The frame collected, to inform the whole,
To its old dwellings, now returns the soul; 60
Embodied to receive its final doom,
A blest, or sad, eternity to come.

But lo! the *Judge*, in yon ethereal plain;
My riads of spirits attendant, in his train.
Than the sun's rays, his countenance more
bright; 65

Than new fall'n snow, his robe, a purer white;
Behold, around his breast the golden zone!
Behold the *flamings*, the resplendent throne,
Environ'd by the rainbows various die,
Which to the brightest emerald, might vie!
And on his radiant vesture, lo, the words
Inscrib'd, the KING OF KINGS, AND LORD
OF LORDS! 72

His awful summons, now, must be obey'd;
The judgment set, the books are open lay'd.
All *Adam's* race, before the *judge* appear,
In faithful hope, or struck with guilty fear.
He, who *believers* ransom'd with his blood,
Will separate the wicked, from the good.
To those on his right hand, these words di-
vine,— [shine.]

(While from his eyes, the beams of mercy
Come, my *belov'd*, inherit now the joy 81
For you prepar'd; & none can e'er destroy:
For I was *hungry*, and you gave me meat;
Thirsty, & you allwag'd the droughty heat;
A *stranger*, and you kindly me receiv'd;
Naked, you cloth'd me, *sick*, & you releas'd:
In *prison*, and ev'n *there*, you visits pay.

O lord! when did we this? the righteous
say. 88

Th' omniscient *judge*, will graciously reply;
When e'er you did the wants of *these* supply,
To me 'twas done. And great is your reward.
Receive the kingdom, long for you prepar'd.
To those on his left hand, he thus shall
speak— [break]

(While pointed lightnings from his eye-balls
Ye workers of iniquity retire, 95
Depart ye hence, to everlasting fire:
Prepar'd for wicked spirits, and for you,

Whom no compassion for your *lot* has known.
Averging fiends, to *Teptel* these convey;
The righteous, angels guide to realms of day.
Where, — as a *bride* magnificently dress'd, 101
In all the splendour of the radiant east:
The glorious, holy *city*, they behold,
Whose walls are jasper, & whose pavement's
gold.

The *Caprin*, its bright azure here displays,
And amethysts emit their purple rays:
Their lucid verdure emerald is suffice;
And topaz here, its golden lustre shows.

and saints, round the transparent
one, 109

, adore th' Eternal Holy one.

essing, honour, pow'r & glory give
who dy'd, but shall for ever live.

martyrs, who for *truth* had cham-
pions stood,

'd their testimonial & their blood,
made perfect, from their labours

atitick vision ever blest. (rest,

they triumphant *Alleluja's* sing ;

where is thy pow'r ! O death, thy
ng !

no anguish here, no tears, no sighs ;

shall wipe all sorrow from their eyes.

of *living streams*, he the will lead ;

the fruits of *Paradise*, will feed. 121

no tempter here, no fraud, no strife ;

now secure, beneath *the trees of life* ;

of *sun* where all's effulgent bright ;

mony, and *love*, and *life*, and *light*.

of joy, ineffable, divine ! (shine.

God's own countenance shall ever

of mercy ! may thy *word & grace*

id guide me to this *holy place* ;

th' heav'nly choirs employ'd may be ;

de eyes, my dear *redeemer* see. 131

tho in idols, or in riches truit ;

are, the cruel, impious, & unjust ;

etch who his creator dares deny ;

soever invents, or loves a lie ;

from the *holy presence* must retire,

nor living lakes of liquid fire.

nor the dawns of light, or hope, arise,

mes are quench'd, nor gnawing

worm e'er dies.

ravate their woe, in torments tost ;

om afar, shall see the heav'n they lost.

r lost ! while they're condemn'd to

vest, (bell.

used friends, who feed the rage of

try, horror, envy, shame, despair ; ---

'too ! -- Oh ! who the *thought* can bear !

A SOLILOQUY,

Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell.

I.

W long shall every transient toy
With ceaseless cares our bosoms fill,

ir'd in search of real joy,

idly catch at shadows still ;

t alternate hopes, and fears,

's stinted couric we soon o'ercome,

an, that's lengthen'd out by cares,

vixt the cradle, and the tomb.

Heroes vanish, hardly seen,

riz'd by fate's relentiefs rage ? 10

Heroines, bright as beauty's queen,

: in a bloom that promis'd age ?

We sigh for happiness in vain,

Thro' every scene of *life* distress ;

Anxious alike the bliss to gain,

And to secure it when possess.

II.

Yes, *virtue* ! e'en thy joys, in transient view

Dimly we see, and languidly pursue :

'Twixt *Truth*, and *Error*, what intestine jar,

Both sway by turns, and wage eternal war :

As some fair edifice, if fire invade, 21

(While show'rs allay, & winds its fury spread,)

Now damp, in ambient smoke the flames

subside ;

Now tow'r aloft, and scatter ruin wide ;

So, in the soul, fair *reason's* peaceful schemes

At every guilt of *passion* fleet like dreams !

III.

Great is the man, above controul,

Who, howsoe'er by fate oppress'd,

Calls forth the virtue of his soul,

And stills the tempests in his breast ; 30

Lord of himself while bravely he

Bids every passion be his slave,

What prince so absolute and free,

But fears to lose, or hopes to have ?

IV.

Who fondly murmurs at his humbler fate,

Marks not what mischiefs on th' ambitious

wait ;

In long pursuits their vain & anxious haste,

To make each hour of slavery the last :

In pow'r enjoy'd, and dignity compleat,

Their anguish e'en from cares that make

them great ; 40

Their peace, thro' life, to conscious guilt a

prey,

Their terrors at the last, approaching day !

Happier the wretch, who innocent, & poor

Implores his sustenance from door to door ;

With rags, & ossils nature's wants relieves,

And, grateful, blesses the kind hand that gives,

Lives unrepining, and, when fate is near,

E'en fate's dread summons, unappall'd, can

hear ;

Sweet hope becalms his agonizing breast,

And his soul mounts secure of heav'nly rest.

V.

Why glories then th' ambitious king,

If laurel-wreaths his brow surround,

If streets, with acclamations, ring,

And bells his victories resound ?

Ah ! blind to pride's uncertain date ;

Those sounds that now his triumphs tell,

May usher in impending fate,

Prelude to his funeral knell ;

Behold him sick'ning, and forlorn,

Help from his meanest vassals crave ! 60

Behold him on their shoulders born,

(As late in triumph) to his grave !

G G G

VI.

O! then, while greedy worms their destin'd prey,

Hismould'ring, & late pageant corps devour,
For-ever, and in vain, he'll mourn the day,
He barter'd blissful innocence for power.
For know, unthinking infidel! and shake:

When summon'd from this world of sin,
and woe;

The bliss of angels shall the good partake,
The bad in anguish howl & fiends below:
In peace, and love the pious here obtain
Part of that heaven for which they hope, & live:
Th' impious madd'ning at each humane pain,
Feel, e'en on earth, that hell they'll not believe.

VII.

How can we in trifles find
Charms that kindle fierce desires;

Yet, be to religion blind,
Which such heav'nly joys inspires?

Still the giddy will, in sight,
Truths, they comprehend not, blame; & so
Still the vicious shun the light,
Which displays their guilt, & shame.

But O! what remorse, and fear
For his past, and future state,
Shall each miscreant's bosom tear
Conscious of approaching fate!

VIII.

But, to complete his horror, and despair,
Behold! the last, tremendous day is near!

(a) Each being nature's stard course forsakes,
Seas deluge, round, and earth's foundation
shakes;

Stars drop from heav'n; the glorious source
Darkling, fore-dooms an ever-lasting night;
He, who has bled for man's redemption shed,
Defends to judge the living, and the dead!
Lo! to his throne, the trumpet's dreadful
found,

That fills all earth, and heaven, and seas pro-
Calls men, and angels, trembling and aghast,
Even from the first created to the last.

O! day of terrors, who can paint thy gloom;
The look of God in vengeance will assume,
And mortals waiting their eternal doom?
When, opening wide, the volume they behold
Where stand the series of their lives enroll'd;
And in the face of heav'n, & earth, are shown
Their horrid crimes, & God's great mercies done.

Yet, midst these terrors, shall the just arise
From his right hand, in triumph to the skies;
While the condemned in endless woes shall dwell,

Hurl'd, from his left, precipitate to hell;
Then shall this world, for man's probation
made,

(His lot determin'd) vanish like a shade;

(a) Then was there an angel which putting one foot upon the sea, and another upon the land, did swear by him that liveth for ever and ever that there should be no more time.

And time itself, that conquers all things, be
(a) Swallow'd, immense Eternity! in thee.

IX.

O! in his presence, uncontroll'd
How shall I dare to lift my head;
To view his wrathful look be bold;
When saints will tremble to behold;
And, e'en in bliss, his judgments dread?
Yet be not thou, my soul! confounded quite,
When all thy inmost thoughts shall stand
display'd:

Nor, like the wretch self-doom'd (to 'scape his
sight)

Call mountains to o'erwhelm my guilty
Thy great Redeemer, while you may,
For grace, and mercy now implore,
To save thee in that dreadful day,
When justice shall assume the sway,
And grace, and mercy be no more.

X.

To their sad mansions see! the damn'd
retire,

In utter darkness, and unceasing fire; [feet
There, 'midst the yells of tort'ring demons,
Pangs, more than mortal, yet forbid to kill:
Vengeance divine eternally they bear,
Gnashing their teeth, and howling in despair;
Revile'd by fiends that lure'd their souls to
sin,

Mock'd & loll'd forky tongues, & hideous grin;
Yet (doom'd the sad companions of their
moan)

Through all their torments, answer'ring groan
O! horrid converse; with each mischief sped,
Remorse, and rage, & blasphemy, & dread:
With looks, like their own fires, that furious
glare;

With words that blast like pestilential air;
With thoughts that to new anguish still con-
spire;

With every raging, impotent desire! [spilt,
Shame, that in vain their Saviour's blood was
Curse on all associates of their guilt; [life,
Ev'n on themselves; their dearest friends thro'
The parent, husband, brother, child, & wife;
The tyrant's rage; the deist's dread surprize;
And conscience, cank'ring worm & never dies:
O hell! all horror tho' thy gloom inspires,
Tho' thou hast furies racks, & sulph'rous fires,
Thee most the damn'd, in this one thought,
sustain,

"Lest is that heav'n & we could once obtain!"

XI.

But from this dread abyss of night,
The mute, with aking sight, retires:
And, doting now a nobler sight,
(Howe'er superior to her might)

To realms of endless day aspires.

(a) Then was there an angel which putting one foot upon the sea, and another upon the land, did swear by him that liveth for ever and ever that there should be no more time. Rev. 9.

the righteous, chosen train,
 of angels hymning round)
 immortal bliss to gain,
 ce, in *heav'n*, their glorious reign,
 e, secure, the flaming gulph pro-
 found!

XII.

ye heirs of ever-lasting light!
 extatic, absolute delight,
 fruitation of your heav'n must give,
 ue can utter, or what heart conceive?
 bers, tho' inspire'd, are not too faint,
 ast sketch of happiness to paint,
 owns the humane, & angelic race,
 behold th' almighty face to face?
 their glorious source, supremely
 ght, 171
 I *truth* for ever charm their sight,
 ry bliss, & here on earth in vain
 r, with anxiety, to gain,
 with, that can *hereafter* blest,
 he centre of all joys, posses.
 dy too, & cumb'rous here retains
 son'd soul, in darkness, & in chains,
 ing then its native, abject state,
 in man's felicity complete, 181
 th' expanse of heav'n, exulting,
 ge.
 air as light, & and free from change:
 the spirit in duration vie,
 immortal made, tho' once ordain'd
 die.

XIII.

ny soul! no more pursue
 s of feign'd bliss, and real woe;
 be thine the nobler view
 , and heav'nly joys to know.
 ly grandeur's pomp to scorn,
 xt uncertainty to see,
 h, tho' thou be deathless born,
 demn wife instructor be;
 to its parental clay
 t material mould'ring lies,
 dr, immortal, wing thy way
 nph to thy native skies.

glorification of the body; see 1 Cor. xv.

Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell

A POEM.

its first moments *human* life to trace
 mark each stage of its progressive
 race,
 s perfect scheme, its future plan,
 om, th' important *whole of man*,
 suspensive and reluctant long,
 & aw'd attempt's th' unequal song.
 of pleasing, useful or refin'd,
 he genius, or to mend the mind,

Its zeal to quicken, or its hopes to raise,
 Shall blest the toil of their instructive lays, 13
 This verse, by nameless obligations due,
Death's gen'rous youths! be sacred long to you.

Blest maker, *God*! assist the solemn strain,
 Source of my reasoning pow'rs, and tuneful
 vein!

Sum of my dearest hopes! my highest end!
 O let thy *dove* with brooding wings descend,
 My mind illumine with his heav'nly ray,
 And safely guide me thro' th' advent'rous
 way!

If thy attentive ear my suit can move,
 And thou this sacred *dedicate* approve, 23
 Long as the days thy goodness shall decree,
 My life and praises shall be paid to thee.

While *th* devotion warm'd I fear above,
 And grateful, breath the vows of humble love,
 Conspicuous how frail my date, my rank how
 mean,

Poor, short-liv'd actor on this earthly scene!
 For ever changing thro' life's tragick play—
 These sad complaints my anxious thoughts
 betray.

L I F E.

Ah! what is *life*, that thus employs our care!
 This thin, light bubble of uncertain air! 30
 Is this our boasted time!—this infant's span!
 This the poor *all* of proud uplifted man?
 From dawning infancy to latest age
 How short the limits of his utmost stage!
 Transient as vap'ry morn's unheeded dream,
 Or fading dews, our few, vain moments seem;
 Swift as the shadow they pursue their pace,
 That o'er the dial marks its measur'd race;
 And oft e'er noon we gain, our clouded sun
 Permits not half the number'd hours, to run—
 If still from waste expence th' accounts we
 clear, 41

At best how scanty will the sum appear?
 Deduce what *childhood*, *youth*, & *age* have lost,
Pain, *sickness*, *sleep*—and *labour's* needful cost;
 With what to *pleasure*, *pride*, & *sloth* we give,
 Alas! how little of our *lives* we *live*!
 Our lives! too largely we our boasts express,
 Ours only is the moment we possess; 48
 The *past* is lost, nor e'er can be regain'd,
 Th' uncertain *future* may be ne'er attain'd;
 The space betwixt, one little point alone,
 Man's present NOW is all heav'n makes *his*
own. 49

Fixt in no state, thro' devious paths we
 And still are labouring to retrieve our way;
 In *childhood* (by delusive opticks view'd)
 Vain toys and sport we deem the only good,
 While oft inwot'd in that tender soil,
 What stubborn weeds require our future toil?
 In *youth* our *childish follies* we disclaim,
 And, *faster grown*, we *youth's* misconduct
 blame. 51

As *cler still*, our fresh mistakes we view,
 In *life* is spent its errors to undo.

Thy time's whole, just, epitomy survey
In the brief scenes of each repeated day,
One same pursuit of pleasure we employ,
And chase with eager pains the *Protean* joy.
With the *old follies* ruling in our breast
We rise, are busied, and anon, we rest.
Another—and another—and the last
Are copies of the dull, defective past; 7
In one worn circle we perpetual run;
And age but leaves us, where the child begun.
Say—wouldst thou thus an endless being
wear;

To tread a round of folly, toil, and care,
Still of some distant happiness in quest,
Scornful when wou'd, & empty when possess?
Thy passions with thy reason still at strife,
For ever wish to drag this chain of life
When meant for greatness, thy improving
frame

Shou'd at the height of perfect being aim. 8

O happy he! who, unseduc'd by pride,
His course sure models by the *gospel guide*;
Who oft bewilder'd in life's mazy road,
Asks *early* safe direction of his God;
Him nor the slip'ry paths of vice mislead, 9
But his blest steps to certain bliss proceed;
Nor time's fast progress can a pain excite;
Thar but towards heav'n too long delays his
flight,

He thinks his shortest date sufficient space—
A toilsom *war, a pilgrimage, a race.* 10
Enough for him the world's false baits to
know,

And live superiour to the *rest* below.
And canst thou man! whom rash mistakes
deceit,

Fond of the joys by *earthly minds* pursued,
Wretch! canst thou think *this life* design'd
to please 11

Thy sensual part alone with *mirth & ease*?
On *nature's wild* thy passions to unrein,
With all thy reasoning pow'rs bellow'd in
vain?

Life's valued *talent* for improvement lent,
To lie by sloth diffus'd, or vice mis-spent? 12
Ah! surely has not heav'n this state design'd
To train and discipline the humane mind?
To prove its virtuous on this *tempting soil*,
A field for *ambition, exertion* and toil?

Would in the *lists* the martial *sencer* stand,
His eyes unwatchful and unarm'd his hand?
The *vigilant youth* that hopes to sprightly pace
To win the honours of the active race,
At each new object we'd he gazing stay?
Or stoop to *stinging* pebbles in his way?
Would the *chaste wrestler* risque th' inglorious
foil 121

Lur'd by each faint, or weary of the toil?
In life's resembling *scuffle*, a strife for fame,
Its *race*, this number *agonistic game*,
Thy manly soul shou'd transient toys despise,
And strive, with ardour for th' *immortal prize*

DEATH.

Soon wilt thou know, whom folly now detains
Rash listner to the *fiery's fatal strains*;
Soon, tho' too late, thy error to retrieve,
Thou'lt know 'twas worth thy wise concern
to live; 13

When a thy sickness shall thy face o'erspread,
And death's chill glooms surround thy dole-
ful bed; 13a

When closely brandish'd at thy shudd'ring
The viper foe shall rear his dreadful crest;

Alas! thy fruitless agonies shall own 135
The past misconduct thou'lt in vain atone:
But not the pulse relax'd, with fault'ring pace,
The sweat that thick bedews thy dying face,

Convulsive sobs that fast thy heart surprise,
Thy twisting nerves, nor dim distorted eyes,

The vain efforts of weeping friends to save,
The pang at parting, nor the darksome grave,

With what dissolving nature dreads, or feels,
Thar death, in half his terrors arm'd, reveals,

More direful far, when soon thou shalt be
thrown 145

A poor lost wand'rer on a world unknown;
Wreck'd where *demoniac bands* the shore
infest,

Strange, naked spirit, exil'd and unblest,
Met by no guide, by no protector screen'd,

A sure, swift prey to ev'ry grisly fiend. 15
Can thy intellect heart this sharp reflection bear,
And not betimes a safe escape prepare?

When to th' embraces of thy saviour friend
His guard of angels shou'd thy flight attend,

By no rude foe insulted on thy way,
Pleas'd journeyer to th' eternal realms of day,

Where the *dear earner* of that bright abode
Shou'd fear thee (welcom'd) near thy *father*,
God, 158

And thy blest eyes th' *incarnate glory* see,
Pattern of what thy own rais'd form shou'd be.

How in that separate state of bliss or pain
Employ'd, shall my unbodied soul remain?

When these material organs it must leave,
By what new mediums shall it act, perceive?

As here, mixt things by different senses try?
Or be to sound *all ear*, to form *all eye*? 165

Shall it remembrance hold, or fortunes know
Of past exploits or friends it lov'd below?

Perplexing secrets—nor shou'd daring man,
Too curious, heav'n's deep ways attempt to
scan. 175

O death! best humbler of our pride & lust,
O let me view thee in my kindred dust,

E'er thy stern hand arrests my trembling clay
In frequent musings the solemn hour survey;

Learnt by due thought thy stingless form to
brave. 175

And venture dauntless to the downward grave.
Behold! by numerous ways, a vast resort

Are ever journeying to thy gloomy court,
Pale captives to thy pow'r's insatiate rage,

The spoil of ev'ry clime and sex and age, 185

Thy common forces of disease and pain,
Want, casual doom, and lust's intemperate
train,

Fell war. blue pestilence and meagre dearth,
All league to waite th' unpyr'd sons of earth;
In restless march their threat'ning arms em-
Or by surprise thy ambuscades destroy. [play,
Lurk in the harlot's tainted kifs unview'd,
Choak in our cup, or surfeit with our food.
Oft where suspected least on life they seize,
A sun-beam kills us, or a summer-breeze!

Mark! in this temple's venerable pile, 190
(Where my steps echo thro' the vaulted isle)
Still—lonely—awful—the retreat I chuse;
Fit visit, while on solemn themes I muse.
Mark, how the walls and sculptur'd pavement
show

A vast, promiscuous train interr'd below.
Long ages past these silent walks have led
To the dark chambers of th' unnumber'd dead.
Lo! in the bosom of the dome profound
My eyes discern the freshly open'd ground,
Grave for some recent guest!—the verge lies
strew'd 200

With broken relics, bones, and mould'ring
wood—

Had once this clod, now senseless base, supine
A vital form & conscious pow'rs like mine?
Cou'd it once act, converse, be pleas'd, & pleas'd
Poor barter here, for being, mirth, & ease!
What stands above, inscrib'd on marble there!
Here Celia lies—the noble and the fair.

How low debas'd! how chang'd—ah where is
now

The mien majestic, and the haughty brow?
Say whither are those boasted beauties flown,
That bosom softer than the snowy down,
Those eyes that such enlivening lustre shed,
And blushing lips?—ah where is *Celia* fled!
The maid so great, so lovely once—behold!
Lost, spurn'd & trampled 'neath the common mold.
Here let the man 'neath wealth & titles grac'd,
The sordid mind on sensual joys misplac'd,
The blooming virgin of her beauty vain,
Learn by cool thought their follies to restrain
Tho' by kind fate 'neath splendid honours blest,
Of ev'ry joy and envied charm possess:
Thus abject must appear thy pamper'd form
Trod with vile dust, insulted by a worm!
Aspiring as thy heart would aim to rise,
Low must thy pomp be cast—as *Celia* lies.

(if unprov'd amid this tragic lay 231
My grief might give its struggling passion
way,

Thee would I mention with paternal tears,
Sweet boy, fate-summon'd, in thy *blooming*
years.

Permit at least, this *short suspense*, to grieve:
For one soft tear to flow, one sigh to heave,
While thy *dear mem'ry* wakes my *lopes's*
smart,

And thy *fresh image* wrings my aching heart.

Oh, if, ambitious of a *lasting name*,
My *humbler muse* cou'd e'er aspire to fame,
Thy lots, *lov'd child*, th' affecting theme
shou'd be, (thee.)

And this th' *immortal verse* that mourns for
Since in these realms of long inactive peace
Our passions leave us and our projects cease,
Nor care, nor knowledge, nor device, nor toil
Awaits us more on this *Lethean soil*; Ecce
What e'er employs demand thy active powers,
Be warn'd, frail man, t' improve the pre-
sent hours,

While this unflatt'ring mirror lets thee see:
Proud as thou art, how stript thy form must
be, 250

Wisely from earth thy fix'd desires recall,
And loose thy root betimes to ease thy fall:

JUDGMENT. [vey

Let heav'nly faith thy soaring thoughts con-
To times grand period, a tremendous day;
When instant, in the dim discolour'd sky
Th' expiring sun shall close his darken'd eye,
The silver moon, and each resplendent ball
From their high orbits in confusion fall;
Then strait thro' air, thro' all this peopl'd
bound (a) sound

The *trump of God*, shall loud, the summons
Arise ye dead, th' approaching judge commands
From earth and main to call the sleeping lands;
At once assembling to the dread assize, [rise,
From *earth and main* th' awaken'd aroms
Num'rous as sands by ocean's spreading floods
Or scatter'd leaves that strew th' autumnal
woods; (b) thrown,

From farthest space, by time confus'dly
Flesh swift rejoins his flesh, and bone his bone;
While *those*, exempt from fate's prevented blow
A *doom equivalent to death* shall know; 270
A sudden strange migration shall sustain,
Made strait *immortal*, like the *rising train*.

Messiah comes—before th' avenging God
Red fires consuming roll, a dreadful flood; (c)
While clam'rous ruin of dissolving skies,
And flaming earth th' astonish'd throng sur-
prize.

All, nature's fertile toil did e'er produce
For pleasure, strength, embellishment, or use,
With ev'ry work that *costliest art* cou'd raise,
Alike shall feed, the devastating blaze. 280

Lo! in full glory, terribly array'd,
Th' *almighty judge* in *seated pomp* display'd,
Heav'n's *records of past life* (c) are wide ex-
pos'd,

The prisoners cited, & each work disclos'd;
Then those who nobly 'neath temptation strove,
His *right hand train*, the friends of *faith and*
love,

Who wisely us'd the talents left in trust,
The *pure, sincere, the temperate and the just*,
Those

(a) Theb. iv. 16. (b) Diluvium ignis. Jeremias. (c) Rev. xx. 12

Those who, with *heav'nly charity* posselt,
Reliev'd the needy, and the wrong'd redrest,
Who for his *truth* the threats of pow'r cou'd
dare, 291

Or *torr'ring flames*, a bright reward shall share.
The *virtue*, (while below obscurely seen)
In secret acted, or its *owner* mean,
Recited, thro' th' *etherial court* shall ring,
And hear the *plaudit* of th' *approving king*.
Then high advanc'd, before 'em strait arrais'd
(Dragg'd to the bar in captive fetters chain'd)
Th' *apostate angel* (a) *his trait'rous band*
Abas'd, in judgment shall be forc'd to stand.

Where will the *miscreant* his escape convey
To shun the doom of that decisive day? 302
Beneath what whelming *clift's* impervious
shade

Or *mountain's base* th' impartial search evade
In vain th' impending mouth in, at his call,
The whelming cliff shall be invok'd to fall.
Ah wretch! to wrath & heaviness was confid'
Glad wou'dst thou wish to thich a veil to find.
When thy close-curtain'd fraud, (b) thy *whif-*
per'd sin,

Like thunder, thy unwilling ear shall din, 310
The thought o'er th' thy guilt a mantle drew,
Transcrib'd in sun-beams shall be plac'd to
view,

To men and angels shown, and gazing hell,
While thy shame'd breast unknown distress
shall swell.

What miracles, of pity, love, and grace
Shall there be design'd our *ill deserv'ing* race!
When mercy, reaching to the last extrem,
Shall show *dread pow'r*, as willing to redeem:
From threatening flames shall sinking souls
surprise, 319

And bid to thrones the *pardon'd rebels* rise.

Then, when the voice of clemency is o'er,
And striving grace can condescend no more,
Th' *unpitying judge* shall heav'n's *tribunal* close,
While *thus* (c) the dread resounding sentence
flows,

Approach ye *left*, with joyful shouts receive
The realms my father's love decrees to give,
Prepar'd from everlasting — but depart,
To *hell* accur'd; receive your full desert.
Depart for ever, with the guides you chose,
To the fix'd mansions of infernal woes. 330

Headlong at once th' awaiting fiends
convey

To the deep seats of pain their trembling prey.
Cries, groans, and shrieks, the storm of wild
dejection,

With horrid peals assault th' afflicted air.
Blasts from the tunings to harps, and angels lays
Tuning the father's, thus the saviour's praise:

(d) *Sapph' or Isaac's eternal throne ador'd,*
Thy *gl'ry* we hail, *blest fire!* creator lord!

Thee too, eternal Son! whose offer'd blood
Redem'd our race, and brought thy foes to God.
Joyn'tly our hymns receive,—the choir divine,
To swell th' harmonious praise, the concert
joyn.

H A V E N.

Is this the state *rewarded truth* shall know?
So little priz'd! so rarely sought below! 344
Retreat from *inbred* guilt, temptation, strife;
This war of frail *probationary life*;
From ills that poor, complaining, man molest,
Pure world of *reason*, peace, and tranquil rest,
Where *place, duration, company, employ*,
Serve largely all to swell th' increase of joy:
Where saints of ev'ry age, and *signal name*,
Around the throne a *num'rous council* (a)

frame
Associates all, & leagu'd with *heav'nly pow'rs*,
Amule in various bliss th' eternal hours,
Where *Jesus* inexhaustive love imparts,
And reigns the sov'reign of *united hearts*;
While the free king prepares a full repast
Of joys that ever please, and ever last.

And need the muse by ill resembling strains
Attempt to picture those delightful plains?
Who shall describe th' *appointed kingdoms*
there, [wear?

Or what these *crowns unknown* the *blest* shall
Know we what properties, *impart'd or new*,
Our fine *corporeal form* shall then induce?
Shall there, *extension of its presence* yield,
For our *inspection* *seer* a larger field,
To *instantaneous sight* presenting more
Than thro' *successive years* it gain'd before?
Shall we *swiftest pace* empower'd to move
Contemplative, explore the *worlds* above?

Or by *intuitive perception* learn 371
At once all objects fully to discern,
Soon as beheld, their *uses* comprehend,

And know how *these* & *those* connect—depend,
Close marking all th' *harmonious system* thro'
At one clear, unperplex'd, *immediate* view?
Can we the transports guests of *sober's refine'd*,
Conversing nearly with th' *eternal mind*;
Beholding, (b) and beheld, th' smiles approv'd,
Knowing (c) as known, as loving, still below'd.
Their fear, grief, pain, (the bonds of mortal
clay) 381

For ever cancell'd and remov'd away.
Their *purer passions* at the pleasingst height:
Their *faculties*, *and pow'rs* completely bright.
Yet thro' eternity no bounds shall see,
For ever rising in some *new degree*?

Will friends, will those relation once endor'd,
Whom from our sight for ever torn we fear'd,
Remember'd and rememb'ring, face to face,
Joyn'd in new bonds eternally embrace?—

Bear me, my angel! from this low abode,
A *wond'ring traveller* thro' the courts of God,
That

(a) 1 Cor. xij. 9. (b) Eccl. xii. 14. Luke xxi. 29.
(c) Mt. x. 42. (d) Rev. iv. 11. C. V. 9.

(a) O praedium illam diem, cum et illud animarum
concilium, &c. Gyracus. (b) 1. Cor. xiii. 12.

POEMS on LIFE, DEATH, JUDGMENT, &c. 415

That the *known* wisdom may direct my lays,
Nor earth the *glory* cloud, nor damp the praise.

H E L L.

E'er my muse fold her faint, declining wing
And like the *down-dropt lark* desists to sing,
Shall I *weak* and transient glance presume
To paint the horrors of th' infernal gloom?
From those *blest seats*, remov'd, a vast expanse,
O can my thoughts attempt the painful theme?

Dread realm of darkness & profound dismay,
Where never peace explor'd her cheering way,
But *anewish* and *despair*, a dismal train! 403
With *horror* dwell, & all the *brood of pain*.

Thro' the waste landscips of th' uncheering
ing scene

No mingling flood appears, no vernal green,
But fiery torrents shock th' averted eyes,
And mountains scorch'd & dread volcanoes
rise;

Nor ever on that sad, unhallow'd, ground
Sweet *music* breaths *woe-enchanted* sound.
Discordant gnashings fill the echoing plains.
The hiss of fiends, the din of rattling chains,
Of ghosts the howl, the furies dolorous yell,
And sounding whips, are all the mirth of hell.

How will the *sensual mind* its loss sustain,
When its *precious objects* shall be sought in vain?
Incapable to act its *darling lust*, 417
Yet spur'd & prompted by a *sharper gust*.
Pain'd for its choice, would still its choice
resume [doom,

Which (*by sure want*) but more augments the
Made by wise heav'n at *one conjunctive time*
Its *wish*, & grief, its *punishment*, & *crime*.

Nought there the *desp'd wretched* e'er
shall find

To please the senses, or relieve the mind;
No luscious banquet, or delicious bowl,
To drown in lewd excess th' intemperate soul.
Not the *cras'd moisture* of the *limpid pool*
Can there be gain'd their *feav'rish* thirst to
cool,

Nor gay amusement more, nor jovial throng,
That to their thoughtless hours did once be-
long— [know,

The *sad companions* then, their guilt must
Shall only serve to aggravate the woe,
With loud retorted curses, wail the mirth
And *vicious friendships* they prefer'd on earth.
There the bold *atheist* who his *God* defy'd,
The *wretch* who his *redeeming Son* deny'd,
With each proud rebel, *one* of mightiest
name,

Must lie, & all th' enormous *sons of strife*.

Dare I, by *doubts of pœnal smart*, withdraw
That *sanction* from heav'n's *sear-exacting law*?
Or thro' a *false indulgence*, rash, as vain, 441
Eternal *threats*, to *finite meaning* strain?
When *scripture's*, *hell's reality* declare,
And *endless torments* of th' aggressors there.

(a) Math. xxv. Chap. 30 V. (b) Plato's admir'd Opinion.
See *Speusip*, No. 90. (c) Luke xvi.

The *quenchless* sulphur's flame, (a) intensest
smart!

The *worm*, (a) that ever gnaws th' unwasted
heart.

In their curst state as miserable still,
As *sovereign curath* can make, or *pow'r* can
will,

Sunk with the lot of *present woe* assign'd,
Certain of *more* and *dreadning worse* behind.
Reverless doom of unrepented sin, 451
Ne'er to conclude, and ever to begin.

Pardon, great God! if erring, I essay
To justify thy deep, severer way;
Nor think thy goodness binds to endless woe
For *me*, past momentary crimes below.
But rather deem, in that *vindictive state*
Eternal guilt, entails *eternal hate*.

No *Saviour*, in their *stead* affrest to bleed:
Their *woes* to pity, or their *weal* to plead;
No *heav'nly spirit* more, & quick'ning breath
To aid, and raise 'em from this *second death*;
But the *lost band* there plung'd for *acted ill*
Still, *only* erring, must be wretched still:
Left of *affronted grace*, want *pow'r* to turn;
And sinners ever, must for ever mourn.

What keen reflection will the wretch con-
found,

And pierce his mem'ry & a scorpion's wound!
When he recounts at large the hours misus'd,
The grace neglected, and the means abus'd.
When the *enlighten'd mind* by *fatal cost* 471
Shall sum the worth of what its folly lost:
Tow'rd heav'n shall oft a hopeless glance
incline [mine!

And sigh—*this glory might have once been*
Then in revenge for each depriving deed,
What cruelty, *self-act'd*, shall succeed!
While no fresh time shall chase th' enduring
gloom;

Fix'd, the despair, as lasting as the doom.—
Despair of bliss! a doom to endless woe!
Worst hell th' *inconsolable damn'd* can know!

While these *momentous themes* my mind
impress, 481

Let my *warm'd strains* a *guilty world* address:
Oh, by the *friendly lays* in time besought,
Ye *pity'd race*, revolve th' affecting thought,
Thou, whom my love from error would re-
claim,

Too rash *rejecter of the Christian name*,
Thou, by a mist of sceptic doubts blind,
Pretenders to the free, enquiring mind!
Seduc'd by darken'd *Carus*' riddling dream,
Foes to the *gospel's* plainer, *heav'nly sense*
Thou *close adulter* in thy *midnight lust*,
And *gripping miser* o'er thy *board'd dash*, 492
Improve the warning, and *sure bliss* obtain:
Nor buy short hours of guilt & *ever during pain*.

(a) Mark ix. C. 43-49 Verses. Where the quality and
kind as well as eternity of the punishment are command'd
by our blessed Lord himself, with remarkable emphasis, &c.
the same words, and with a triple repetition.

My native soil, a virtuous zeal incline
 Whence my pains to search the leaves di-
 rect, *495*
 From the register of life, I reap under there
 The duty of my weary'd care;
 With reason's truths, confirm my mind,
 And all the secret clue of error unwind;
 Tarnish my soul with wisdom's choicest store,
 And follow nature's glow-worm light, no
 more.

Father and I! blest son! and sacred dove!
 God of my prayer! and centre of my love!
 My reward'd tear, my everlasting trust,
 Hear me (wild goodness!) thy polluted dust--
 Mingle inclination but dispose my fate,
 Plead at thy altar would I chaste to wait;
 Studious thy will to know, thy love impart,
 And make example mend my want of art--
 O be this verie a fatal deed divine!

My bond of union, and a seal of thine.
 A witness of my dedicated powers,
 And pledge of future more obedient hours,
 A death of hope, not all my sensual frame,
 And end of life deserving of the name.
 Wash my stain'd soul from each impure de-
 fility.

And clothe me with my Saviour's sinless white,
 With aids of grace my warring life supply,
 And to thy bosom receive me, when I die.

(540)

NO. VIII. A POEM.

On Life, Death, Judgment, Hell and Heaven.

OF life, that wondrous paradox! I sing;
 That most despis'd, and yet most valu'd
 thing.

What mortal but would bribe its endless stay?
 Yet oft complains too slow it glides away.
 Youth, which the sage the best of life esteems,
 The wild possessor as its grievance deems,
 Would gladly change ten summers for the
 hour.

That frees him from the school's and guar-
 The distant hour, but not his freedom, comes;
 Imperious beauty now her sway assumes: 10
 If so could, what pains can the lover's vic?

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A short experience seldom fails to prove
 Th' erroneous estimate we make of love;
 When the first passion first our breasts invades,
 We dream of purling streams & silvan shades,
 Where the charmer joyn'd that sooths the
 soul.

The circling years shall unmolested roll, 30
 And flow'rs and fruits perpetually appear;
 The lover counts no winter to his year;
 Delusive fancy! each successive morn
 New cares are to the wedded couple born;
 For now a rising progeny demands
 Solitude of thought or toil of hands;
 Immers'd in cares, the bliss at distance lies,
 Honours or wealth must yield th' expected
 prize;

Yet these rare gifts, should providence bestow
 From either fount he'll find small comfort
 flow, 40

Magnificence and thining pomp afford
 No real pleasure to their envy'd lord,
 Who moves with an uneasy affluence prest,
 And on his downy pillow sighs for rest;
 Thro' luxuries to his wealth persuades
 Disease in vary'd forms his life invades.

For this he's drench'd in petitions, forc'd to feel
 The burning caustick and the launching steel;

Yet only can this poor relief obtain,
 The sure succession of some chronic pain. 50

Thus life deludes our pleasing dreams of bliss,
 Thus the fair prize of flatt'ring hope we miss;

Too late convinc'd our error we perceive,
 And own this truth--that man was born to
 grieve;

That in our journey thro' life's dreary waste
 The points of rest & sparing hand are plac'd;

A slight refreshment the faint pilgrim cheers,
 But frequent storms and thunders wake his
 fears;

If hoary age his lengthen'd life attains,
 The num'rous years but multiply his pains;

Feebly and bending to the earth he moves,
 Whose vary'd view no longer pleasing proves;

To the dim organs of his failing eyes
 The verdure of the beauteous landscape dies;

Let mulick yield her most enchanting noes,
 No rapture thro' th' obstructed passage floats

To charm th' attentive soul; the od'rous
 pow'rs

Of fragrant herbs and aromattick flow'rs
 By Zephyr's wings are wafted round in vain,

No fragrance reaches his inferiate brain. 70
 The richest viand of luxurious boards

No grateful relish to the taste affords;
 No more the grapes delicious flavour warms,

And beauty's magic touch no longer charms:
 When these priz'd sweets of life no pleasure
 give

Scarce can the drooping wretch be said to
 Th' immortal mind too seems to feel decay,

And all its noble functions fade away; 80

The

Or should the stars & kindest influence shine,
 And hymen's sacred bands the lovers joyn.

POEMS on LIFE, DEATH, JUDGMENT, &c. 417

brutely wit, the solid judgment dies,
The vast treasure of the mem'ry flies. 80
Thou transient, vain, unpleasing scene!
Thus thou' short, and dull when most serene,

pleasures insincere, and quickly past,
Evils thro' thy whole duration last;
Hopes, alas! abortive births defeat, 85
Years alone a full completion meet.
(Thus oft the gloomy mind complains)
Was I born to being and to pains?
Happy hour that my conception knew,
Fatal, that when my first breath I drew,
The circling years that hour return,
Me let sympathizing nature mourn;
Fable courtsains let the clouds impend,
All ye winds, ye show'rs in tears descend.
Be each cheerful, each harmonious sound;

And laments and groans be echo'd round,
Each sad pomp befits the op'ning scene
Where all the tragick woes of life begin;
Let the pensive mind allay its fears,
Heck its cries, and sorrow dry its tears.
Dangerous snares and toils are spread a-
round;

There's a certain way to bliss is found;
I shall the constant mind subdue
Where virtue keeps the bright reward in view.
Nobly err, when e'er our murmurs rise,
Sing providence and partial skies;
In dependence on the almighty will
I chase the darkness and the tumult still.

DEATH.

Now! thou hope and terror of mankind,
Thy mysterious nature be defin'd: 110
Strangely our conceptions disagree,
Our reflections are employ'd on thee?
Invocation some thy shafts require,
Thy approach and languish to expire.
The big load of mortal cares oppress,
Seek oblivion and eternal rest;
Negligent their thoughts, or too secure
Are life which ever must endure.
Some with horror deprecate thy name,
Read divesting of this mortal frame,
The stript soul must new existence try,
To unknown eternal regions fly, 122
Toss'd of num'rous rains, the anxious
Mind,

As if her errors shall remission find;
As if her maker will his vengeance stay,
Thou'st blood can wash her stains away.
Reason's pick, daringly profane,
On this awful theme his sportive vein:
Till he deems meer animating flame,
Warm'd & tempers the corporeal frame;
Both by mutual odours convive, 131
Only by a close conjunction thrive.
United, both that instant die,
Crush'd new modes of being try,

Death gives the body to its native clay,
Like the soft air the spirit fleets away,
And leaves no thought, no consciousness be-
hind,

As the clouds track we vainly try to find:
As morning mists & shrink to empty space,
When *Phœbus* shews the lustre of his face.
O may I ne'er my reason thus abuse, 141
But contemplate my change & pleasing views,
Not only as a period of the woe,
Which guilt entails on all that breath below;
A rest from labour, a relief from pain,
A ceasing to be mortal,—to complain:
But a transition from this stormy scene,
To peaceful skies eternally serene:
A change to joy from sorrow, ease from
strife,

To light from darkness, and from death to life.
But, O my soul, presumptuous hopes dismiss!
The pious only death consigns to bliss: 152
Who have the thorny paths of virtue try'd,
And made their saviour's life and laws their
guide.

To these no sting the king of terrors wears,
And scarce his meager visage wakes their
fears.

O! when my latest sands of life are run,
And this pale herald warns me to be gone,
Thro' the dark vale let faith support my way,
Let hope, kind *Phœsior*! lend its cheerful
ray;

Till the sweet drawing of celestial skies,
With its wish'd lustre opens to my eyes.

JUDGMENT.

What words! what images! too vent'rous
muse!

Wilt thou to paint the final judgment choose?
When by the awful majesty of heav'n
The sacred law was to his people giv'n,
Thunders and light'nings and the trumpet's
sound;

And *Sinai*, trembling, spread amazement
Israel with horror saw the mountain smoke,
Whilst thro' the sable cloud th' almighty spoked
But tenfold horrors will the scene attend,
When the dread judge shall from the skies
descend;

Sinai again shall new convulsions feel.
And earth's strong pillars & foundations reel:
Their towering cliffs the *Alps* & *Andes* bow
And *Caucasus* and *Atlas* sink below:

A sudden darkness shall the navies fright,
The sun for ever thro' his glorious light:
The moon no longer shine with silver beam;
But from her sanguine dark pur beautiful
streams.

Thro' the thick gloom shall instant dawn
Such rays as ne'er before transpierced the
The judge appears in thron'd in majesty
light,

With shining flames insufferably bright.
H h h

A flood of kindled sulphur rolls before !
 And all around ten thousand thunders roar !
Myriads of myriads of angelick pow'rs, 187
 Unnumber'd as the drops of winter show'rs,
 Throng ministring—the dreadful trumpet
 sounds,

Which echo thro' creation's utmost bounds :
 Alternate sho'rs of angels shake the world,
 As the *Messiah's* ensign waves unfurl'd.
 The dead, the pow'rful, dreadful, summons hear
 And instant from remotest climes appear.
 The op'ning tombs their antient trust re-
 store, 195

And seas return their pris'ners to the shore.
 Whom (living) that dread morning shall
 surprize, eyes,
 Must in the sleep of death ne'er close their
 But in a moment their frail bodies see 199
 Chang'd to a state of immortality [pears
 How vast th' assembly ! where at once ap-
 The countless off-spring of innum'rous years
 The armies, wasteful war has made its prey,
 The millions, pestilence has swept away,
 With all who, in the deep have found their
 graves,

Innumerable as its endless waves ! [prize,
 But oh ! what words can speak the vast sur-
 The joy or anguish speaking in their eyes !—
 As in their breasts the voice of conscience
 shows,

Their claim to bliss, or doom to endless woes.
 Here rapture, and ineffable delight, 211
 The visage wears,—there horror & affright
 Distort the features round their looks they
 throw,

And gladly would resume their graves below
 Or whelm'd beneath the weight of mountains
 lie,

To 'scape their angry God's vindictive eye.
 Vain thought ! the judge omniscient gives
 command— 217

And lo ! the *just* and *impious* sever'd stand :
Those on the right, a joyful train, are plac'd ;
Those on the left pale trembling and aghast
 But here the muse an arduous task declines,
 Nor dares attempt *the Sentence* in her lines,
 Which to the saints eternal joy ordains,
 And dooms *th' accurs'd* to ever-during pains.

H E L L.

Say, muse while endless joys th' blest await !
 What the dread horrors of th' infernal state !
 To dol'rous realms direct thy daring wing,
 And the dread scenes of hell's dark regions
 sing. 228

Do central fires involve the hopeless race ?
 Or glowing suns & fiercer flames embrace ?
 Or comets hurry to intense extreams
 To freeze in ice, or burn in fiery beams ?
 Too weak our pow'rs—these questions to
 explain,

Or say how matter combats endless pain.

Nor can our anxious thoughts the doubt re-
 move, [love,

Why God, the source of mercy, grace and
 Shou'd doom, for ever, to that doleful shade,
 The wretched creatures which his pow'r has
 made ; 238

Whom native criminal propensions sway,
 And strong temptations lure from virtue's
 way ;

Whom ignorance and error warp aside,
 Or fixed degrees perhaps their actions guide.
 If *Ab'ham* might, unblam'd, his doubts pro-
 pound,

When provid. nce inscrutable he found,
 Forgive, great God ! the boldness of my *lays*
 Which dare to reason on thy wondrous ways.
 Whether thy vengeance shall for ever blast,
 Whether thy mercy be vouchsaf'd at last,
 I own thy attributes completely bright 249
 And that what e'er thy will ordains is right.
 Shudders the soul at hell's eternal doom ?
 O let it timely fly the wrath to come !

Whilst yet the gate of mercy stands unbar'd,
 And weeping penitence may find regard,
 Whilst favour'd with the gospel's grateful
 sounds, [pounds,
 And the kind Saviour terms of peace pro-

H E A V E N.

Now leave the painful scene, and lift thy
 eyes,

To *leav'nly* crowns in beatifick skies,
 Can human thoughts conceive, or terms ex-
 press 259

The heav'nly raptures & the saints shall blest ?
 The great apostle, whose mellifluous tongue
 'xcell' the graces of the poet's song.
 Th' snatch'd to heav'n in vision views,
 And more inspir'd than e'er was raptur'd muse,
 Found all the pow'rs of eloquence too weak,
 Th' unutterable joys above to speak.
 Were angels to attempt the mighty theme,
 The strength of angels wou'd too languid
 seem :

For, oh ! what finite being can disclose
 The treasures which omnipotence bestows ?
 Yet thus the sacred oracles explain 271
 —No death is there, no weariness, or pain ;
 No melancholy musings damp the mind,
 From mortal cares and vnaid taints refin'd,
 No absent good is wanting to the joy,
 No present, e'er shall disappoint, or cloy ;
 No storms, no tempests in those regions rise,
 Nor cloud nor darkness veils their lucid skies,
 No sun is wanting to renew the day,
 No moon to guild the night with silver ray.
 But the pure source of light for ever streams,
 And cheers the blest with never-fading beams.
 The bodies to the happy souls assigned. 283
 (Ah ! how unlike our perishable kind !)
 Nor age shall weaken, nor disease consume.
 But with immortal youth and vigour bloom,

POEMS ON LIFE, DEATH, JUDGMENT, &c. 419

Light, active, swift, from all gross parts refin'd,

Companions fit to aid, & improve the mind;
What e'er th' employments of the heav'nly state,

Each various act, shall various joys create,
If stated periods call the blissful train 291
To worship round the throne, how sweet the strain!

What raptures in the blest assembly dwell,
Whilst heav'nly tongues, and lyres the consort swell,

And whilst th' harmonious notes are echo'd round, 295

Sublimest thoughts attend the sweetest sound.

If, pleas'd & mutual converse, they relate,
The cares and conflicts of the mortal state,
Of dangers past, temptations overcome,

And safe arrival to their blissful home, 300
From such lov'd themes more real joy shall flow,

Than victors in their proudest triumphs know.

Shall minds endear'd on earth by mutual ties,

Renew their ancient friendship in the skies?

Or can they sympathetick passions feel, 305

At notice of terrestial woe or weal?

Does sublunary griefs their pity raise?

Or does their anger frown on vicious ways?

If pity there, if anger can remain,

'Tis free from all anxiety and pain, 310

Like that th' unutterable Godhead knows,

When his compassion melts, or vengeance glows,

Calm, happy, pure, & all perfections crown'd,

Tho' darkness, clouds and storms his throne surround.

If (pleasing ardour of terrestial guests!)

The love of knowledge glows in heav'nly breasts, 316

What endless miracles the mind employ?

What new attainments yield extatick joy?

E'en *Newton* there may fresh discoveries meet

And find his schemes, tho' wond'rous, incomplete;

There, *Carolina*, (learned, virtuous queen,)

The sages honour'd in thy *Sylvan* scene,

With stronger pow'rs those sacred truths explore 323

They so divinely taught on earth before.

And do such joys, beyond expression great,

Compleat, eternal, form the heav'nly state?

O! cultivate, my soul, with ceaseless care,

The virtues which for such rewards prepare.

O! may I oft from mortal scenes remove,

And range intanc'd the blissful world above;

That prompted by the beatifick joy, 331

My mind may ev'ry faculty employ,

To strive victorious thro' assisting grace,

And finish & applause the christian race;

Then from my God the glorious crown receive, 335

And in his heav'n thro' endless ages live.

NO. X. THE PROGRESS OF MAN.

AN ESSAY for the Prize, in two EPISTLES.

—*Divisum sic brevis fiet opus.*

EPISTLE I.

THro' all the various paths of life below
How is the scene diversify'd with woe!
Whether we wisely walk, or blindly roam,
How weary at our journey's end we come!
'Tis vain, dear friend, a change of lot to crave! 5

We're all uneasy on this side the grave,
Beneath the shade where tow'ring alders grow, 10

Where *Zephyrs* sport, and murmur'ing waters
Attend the muse that consolations brings,
Mankind her subject, and to thee the sings.

Man, not contented with the station giv'n,
Repines reluctant to the will of heav'n.

Shall fortune change her flight, you have your will? 13

Your wish will alter, you're unhappy still.

Something is always wanting to your joys,

That something wanting all the rest destroys

What seeks the painful wanderer abroad,

Danger'd on seas, and fainting on the road?

What wants the heroe that to fame aspires?

Or peaceful youth that burns & am'rous fires?

Thee, happiness, for thee the merchant flies,

For thee, the warrior fights, for thee the lover sighs. 22

Thee ev'ry where and always in our view,

We snatch deluded, and in vain pursue.

Th' enchanted goddess & our hips invade

Remains with *Eden's* abdicated shade.

So weary travellers in soothing dreams,

See chrystall fountains, and fantastic streams,

With eager gust whole rivulets they drain,

But walking find their burning thirst remain.

When life, now young, a rising sun displays,

And sprightly enters on the circling race;

Love leads the way, for all things yield to love, 33

The youth exults on the smooth way to rove.

Now with big hope elate he sees the fair,

The glittering mark and object of his care.

Panting with ecstasy at ev'ry glance

See him pursuing thro' a fairy dance,

Of flatt'ring hope, of jealousy, and fear,

His all, his wish, his happiness in her! 40

While the gay idol, which his soul desires

Breaths other wishes, burns with other fires,

As hopeciefs for another youth deplores,

As he who lying at her feet adores.

All pow'rfull love! when to thy empire won, 45

To what extreams our wav'ring passions run!

As where the venom of dire *Ichris* reigns

Glow thro' the frame & rankles in the veins,

A sudden winter stiffens ev'ry pore,

And now the vessels freeze that burn'd before.

So 'tis in love that first prize glads survey'd,
We find, we long, till the charming maid;
Beside her, how in the beauty disappears!
The lover's passion, and the maid's tears.
Can happiness in guilty passions last? 55
Will not repentance alter the taste?
Sin that end of love, but art to move,
Like *Salmacis* will, and *Altes* prove.
Our fate is participat in the common fate,
Thy virtues love unmingled with deceit,
Else with a rump, whose charms are ever
Blest with an ardour never to decay. 60
Divine *Helina*, as the turtle true,
And marriage joining in the bright view,
Suppose all this, and let reflection prove
What pleasures are enjoy'd in lawful love.
Thy freedom batter'd for a phasing chain,
New cares require a double load of pain.
Thy tender infants, eloquent to move,
Call for the duties of paternal love, 70
To thee the wants of thy lov'd comfort can,
To nurse, the father, husband, friend of all.
Bleak winter now with ceugus & agues scours
And now the ragings of the summer it is,
A thousand dangers on thy boys attend, 75
Nor their deaths will cares and sorrows end:
Their dear remembrance on thy bosom preys,
And haunts the tedious remnant of thy days.
Man, foolish man, whatever's in his view,
But flies old troubles in espousing new. 80
Bent to the grave at last he owns, nor here,
Nor was, alas! the charming phantom there.
No, 'tis in vain, each present artifice,
In vain, on earth would men arrive at bliss.
What then? Are monarchs on their thrones
unblest? 85
Nor courts and palaces the seats of rest?
Can gold and diadems no peace bestow?
Must rich and poor alike partake of woe?
Care loves beneath the gilded roof to dwell,
And makes the proudest breast his pompous
cell, 90
Presses with heavy weight the glaring crown
And restless makes the thrice-driv'n bed of
down.
In midnight revels shall we search for joys?
In the beau's rendezvous, cock matches, shops of
toys?
Shall we the breasts of knavish dis explore?
The soldier's honour, and the miser's store?
The temple-chambers, politician's chair?
Twere strange, by heav'n, if happiness were
there.
More joys are his whom frugal fates allow
To tame his labours, even to the plow, 100
Unstain'd by vice, nor by ambition blown,
This man must certainly be blest, or none.
But now the unkindly snows infect the crops,
And harvest's rise ungrateful to his inopes,
Or sickly fates from beamy *Solus* fall,
And death pursues the heifer to the stall.

The wretch exclaims; when shall my evils
cease?
No, 'tis not thine to tread the world in peace,
The sullen hermit, who the world deceives,
In hope enjoys a better than he leaves; 110
But still 'tis hope, the harbour far away,
And now he doubts, and now he dares the sea.
Ah! why so listen? wherefore is mankind
Doom'd to be driv'n a sport to ev'ry wind?
Why heaves the bosom with a rising sigh?
Why drops the pendent sorrow from the eye?
Why glows & vain desire the throbbing heart?
Desponds in anguish and bewails the smart,
Now mock'd & hope, nor tortur'd & despair?
If life's an evil, is no refuge near? 120
Great God! who only canst the storm appease,
Woe seek thy labours thro' the gloomy seas,
Thou who alone could'st make, canst only
guide,
Thy useless vessel thro' the furious tide.
Do thou direct, do thou our travel crown,
Our pur, our happiness, our end alone.
What time the pilgrimage of life is past,
Man is allow'd to hope for ease at last.

EPISTLE II.

NOW the descending sun with feeble fires
Wearies beyond the western hills retire;
Come, gentle death, this feverish heat allay,
Spent & the labors of the burning day,
To thy cool precincts bring us I repair,
And sink to rest—Oh! alms in silence there.
There may the wretch oppress'd & fortune's
chain,
Find sure relief from slavery and pain.
No winds assail, no furious tempests roar,
No tumult's rage on death's *Lethæan* shore.
Where the mean beggar rank'd & kings ap-
pears, 11
Where lovers lose their jealousy and fears,
Where poppy flows the leaden sleep's crown
Retire, O wretch, and lay thy burden down.
Not pleas'd? he trembles at the dreadful view
Looks back & hugs his loading cares anew.
Eternity, the wish'd for country, lies 17
Direct before, but night bedimms his eyes;
Reason his guide an *ignis fatuus* seems,
Surpriz'd he starts at cold oblivion's streams,
Mists, clouds, and darkness hover all around,
No plank to save, no pilot to be found.
As when the *Cyclops* in revenge pursu'd,
The sage *Ulysses* thro' the *Ionian* flood; 24
Depriv'd of sight, with huge and hasty strides,
He stalks, the billows thunder round his sides,
Or to proceed, or baffled seek the shore,
He now reflects, the foamy surges roar.
He hears the distant foe, the rage he burns,
But knows the deep's between and with a
sigh returns. 30

Congratulate the saints, the gracious doom;
The joy our saints irradiant forms assume,
Join the blest Gods, their glorious flight
effay,

And hymn their Saviour thro' the starry
So when a peasant from the nest removes
Some young, unfeather'd songster of the
groves;

Shut in a cage, of tedious life possess.
It sings, nor knows how happier birds are
blest.

If from th' unfelling gate it chance to stray,
And hear the sylvan rovers tune their lay,
The long, long loss of liberty, it mourns,
Flies to the groves, and never more returns.

No. XI. A POEM.

On Life, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell.

Canto I. On LIFE.

—Christo Duce, & Auspice Christo.

LET others tell of Life's uncertain state,
How small its pleasures, or its sorrows
great;

Trace it by steps thro' every stage along,
And clost with Death the miserable song;
A nobler sight I dare; what fills my mind,
Is Life regarding most those themes behind.
Life! with fearless eyes will death survey
Nor dread the terrors of that awful day;
When gushing nature in her latest throws,
Doth all mankind to final doom disclose;
When sentence from the last tribunal giv'n,
Awards th' unjust to hell, the just to heav'n.
How vast these subjects, how important each,
Stanzas 8 and 9 in learned volumes teach.
But chiefly thou, O sacred word of God!
(By whom enlightn'd those bright paths they
trac'd.)

Conduct me safe thro' all the various task,
Be present Thou, no other aid I ask.

Hail sacred word! blest'd teacher of mankind
By Thee alone eternal life we find;
Guided by Thee its narrow paths to trace,
Shun the broad way, and run the heavenly
race;

If tempting riches throw the gilded bait,
Thou kindly warn'st us to a quick retreat;
Show'st the great danger if we fond pursue,
And open all their evils to our view:
When sensual pleasures court us to their arms,
Immediately you gave the counter charms;
Instruct becom'st th' alluring snare to fly,
And point the lurking Deaths which round
it lie;

If at ambition's tow'ring heights we reach,
The giddy danger that attends you teach;
Expose the fatal precipice to view,
Its narrow brink, and slippery footsteps shew;

Yet more—from vice to terrify mankind,
You show eternal punishment behind;
Whilst to excite to virtue we behold
Eternal joys its sure reward unfold:

What, if these fail, can influence our choice
To follow virtue, and depart from vice?
Strong are the motives in avoiding hell,
But more engaging those in heaven to dwell;
Our souls, 'tis true, the noblest views should
move

Heav'n-ward aspiring in one flame of love;
But God in pity to our weakness hows,
And hell to fear, and heaven to hope allows;
Such the beginnings oft of infant grace
Which differently mature in different place;
Tho' God in Christ his goodness show's on all,
Yet few grow up a *Moses* or a *Paul*.

Heav'n is not curs'd to win, or hell to shun
By any good which of ourselves is done;
Whate'er is good in us to Christ we owe,
Our virtue needs must thro' this fountain flow,
Unwash'd in this, our righteousness is vain,
Our best works still betray a guilty stain.

In the first *Adam* we have sinned all,
And short of God's unsport'd glory fall:
Christ (second *Adam*) hath repair'd our loss,
By His own sacrifice upon the cross;
Where for fall'n man he shed his precious
blood,

This makes us acceptable, holy, good;
'Tis this alone which sanctifies the all,
That true believers good or virtuous call.
Procuring hence new strength to combat sin,
The christian warfare we in faith begin;
By which enlighten'd man attentive views
Heaven it's reward, and holiness pursues:
Fruits of this faith, good works, for ever
spring,

And nourish'd hence, a plenteous harvest
O'er the whole life of grace fair virtues flow,
Advancing still from strength to strength
we grow,

For ever watching for the gracious call,
And when sic'er death comes rejoicing fall;
Thus may we live, O Lord! and die to Thee,
And thine in life or death we pray to be.

Canto II. On DEATH.

*Quilizo, clavis, hasta, Omnipotentibus armis
Ipsum (sic visum est) potuisti occidere mortem.*
Cowl. Davidis Lib. 1.

DEATH still a conquest over man obtains,
This, sin! is owing to thy sad remains;
Oh stock corrupted! whence we mortals
spring!

Tis our first parent's fall still points his sting,
Whose poison drawn, his wounds are now
but slight,

We triumph, tho' he seems to win the fight;
Small

Small is his conquest now since Christ our head

This champion foil'd, in rising from the dead ;
We too Christ's following members shall arise, [skies.

Triumph o'er sin and death, and seize the
Supported by this faith the virtuous few, 11
Approaching death & joy and transport view:
Thus the first christians, when to tortures led,
Pray'd for the rustians by whose hands they
bled ; [frown

Full of immortal hope, they scorn'd the
Of tyrants, and on life look'd bravely down ;
At these death shov'd his ugliest forms in
vain, [pain :

They sang in fires, and mock'd the scourge's
Say—in such conflicts what their souls sus-
tain'd ? 19

'Twas a fixt faith on Christ, & love unfeign'd,
'Twas a pure conscience, an enlightn'd mind
Which scorn'd this world, and left it far be-
hind. [bear

Muse shift the scene a while, (if thou canst
A scene so mix'd with horror and despair)
Reveal what woes the sinful soul oppress,
In this sad crisis of extreme distress.

How terrible mult death to those appear,
Whose consciences are clogg'd & guilty fear ?
Who slaves to sin and folly spent their day
Of grace, and riot'd whole years away ; 30
Against conviction, and the clearest light,
Presumptuous still maintain'd a stubborn
fight :

If God his presence in this moment hide,
What heart of flesh this moment may abide ?
But if he loose his terrors on the mind,
What shelter shall it seek ? what refuge find ?

Conscience now wakes, long smother'd in
the dark

Lights up each fire, and kindles every spark ;
The wounds it hath receiv'd now bleed anew,
All ghastly op'ning to the giver's view ; 40
Dead bodies thus are said to bleed again
Touch'd by the hand of the base assassin ;
Each faculty abus'd before this hour,
To check its warnings, now improves its
pow'r ;

Reason and memory themselves conspire
To aggravate the griefs, and fan the fire ;
Active and quick o'er the past life they run,
And set in order the transgressions done ;
The soul now labours with a dreadful weight
Oppress'd, and trembles at its future state,
Anticipates its pains in woeful fears, 51
All hell is open—I am drown'd in tears.

Whoe'er thou art unhappily betray'd,
To vicious courses, and from virtue stray'd,
Return betimes, be this thy instant care,
The dangerous issue of delays beware ;
Death may surprize thee in a thoughtless
hour, [pow'r ;

And grace rejected off, may mock thy

Tempt not thy God, to thy own soul be kind ;
Whom mercy cannot melt, will justice find ;
Christ dy'd to purchase pardon, it is true,
But then de dy'd to purchase virtue too ;
If in the precepts of his life we fail, 63
His death (believe it) little will avail.

Thrice happy thou whoever hast preserv'd
Thy innocence, and not from virtue swerv'd ;
Whose heart reproaches nor, whose hands are
clean,

Conscience untrainted, and the mind serene ;
Be thankful for God's grace, still persevere,
But own thy virtue cost thy Saviour dear :
Against death's arrow thou may'st bare thy
breast, 71

And drop into thy grave secure of rest :
Wait the great day & joy, and thew thy zeal,
When Christ in judgment shall himself reveal.

Canto III. ON JUDGMENT.

*Donec flamma Orbem populabitur ultima, late
Circumplexa polos, & vasti culmina caeli,
Ingentiq; rogo flagrabit machina mundi.*

Milton. Poemat. Lat. Miscellan. p. 345.

O Day of joy and grief ! remote or near,
The good man's longing, and the wick-
ed's fear ;

Now lift your heads aloft, ye cheerful just,
O spring with transport from your peaceful
dust ! [ing sound

Hark ! the loud trump of God, whose pierce-
Shrill-echoing rattles thro' the vast pro-
found ; [shake,

Earth, sea, heaven, hell, the universe shall
The living shall be chang'd, the dead awake ;
Throughout the world incessant thunders
roar, [o'er ;

And lightnings flash in redder streams all
The sun himself, and all that he surveys, 11
Shall in one gen'ral conflagration blaze :

Hide us, ye rocks, the trembling sinners cry,
On us, ye sheltring mountains, kindly lie,
Whelm us, ye seas,—nor rocks, nor seas can
hide,

The rocks are melted, and the seas are dry'd ;
Each curious work of nature, or of art,
Of God, or man, created shall depart ;
Lo ! now the flaming skies together roll,
And passing vanish as a folding scroll. 20

Now high aloft inthron'd the Judge is seen,
Terrible, comely, dreadfully serene ;
Myriads of angels wait around the throne,
Hymning the Lord of this great day, the Son ;
How is he chang'd from him in *Bethlem*
born, 25

Lay'd in the manger, and expos'd to scorn ?
But ah ! how chang'd from him upon the tree,
A sacrifice for sin, the world, and me !
Bless'd advocate and judge ! methinks I view
Prints of the nails and piercing spear yet
new ;

Lord! look on these thy self, O suffer these
The fierceness of thine anger to appease!
Sufficient these, thy favours to restore
To worlds rebellious, had those worlds been
more.

All *Adam's* race since first this world began,
Kingdoms and empires, universal man,
Are furnished hither, a prodigious host!
Yet not an infant in the crowd is lost:
Compar'd to these, the number'd atoms play,
The stars are counted in the milky way;
Compar'd with these the fallen leaves are
few.

Which the dark bottoms of the forests strew.

The book of God's remembrance now un-
roll'd.

All hid sinners are nakedly reveal'd;
Here darkness conceals'd by secret hand,
To lead Chast's poor, in beauteous order
thru.

How numerous still beneath thy name are
Oppress'd and late *Pharaoh's* queen? 48
How many were in the bright page of life, who,
While *Lucifer* chiefly made the giver
known?

From flesh and sinners here new trophies
Of sinners' sinners receive thy conquests:
The hungry body is no more his flesh;
The soul's out of the body, and the living soul
that dwells in him, in the book of life,
Here is his crown and brighter crowns for *Adam*
and him.

In the vast volume every name's enroll'd,
And every act and thing of acting roll'd:
Ugly and good, *Lucifer* and power en-
roll'd.

What matter then is now to martial rage:
All's conquer'd, and each cabinet reveal'd,
The secret's all no more conceal'd,
In lowest hell, and in the meanest things;
In the lowly with peasants as with kings;
Transparency here, our very thoughts are seen,
Which practice now chiefly wants his screen;
Even why we write these poems shall be
known.

For the reward, God's glory, or our own?
Lord help my trembling servant, see my tears
Fast flowing: O, dispel my rising fears; 70
Whist! I proceed to close the solemn scene,
How vast this subject!

Th' attentive turning to deepest silence aw'd
Now wait the sentence from their Judge
and God.

Sever'd from God, here on Christ's right hand
The righteous, on the left the wicked stand;
To those divine, bright (his glorious rays
On their red cloth with a ruder blaze);
He speaks, 'Ye look'd of my father come,
' Pardon's rays uprear'd the heavenly dome;
' Ye cloth'd the naked, ye the hungry fed;
' Ye quench'd the dry, and made the stran-
ger's bed;

' Ye nurs'd the sick, and set the pris'ner free,
' And what ye did for these, ye did for me:
This said, to them upon the left he turns,
In his chang'd visage fierce displeasure burns,
And thus he speaks; 'Depart ye curs'd from
me.

' And everlasting flames your portion be:
' Ye set the naked cloth'd, nor hungry fed,
' Quench'd not the dry, nor made the stran-
ger's bed, 90
' Nurs'd not the sick, nor set the pris'ner free,
' What ye did not for these, ye would not
do for me.'

Canto IV. ON HEAVEN.

*Umbrae huc felices tendunt, numerosaq; crelos
Turba petunt, atq; immortalia dona capeffunt.*
Addison. *Mus. Ang.* vol. 2.

EYE-witnesses the righteous having been
Of God's avenging ire on wicked men,
Applaud his justice, eminently shown
On *Pharaoh's* slaves, and on their own;
Then wait to see what bliss they
In song of praise eternally impart.
O holy spirit, inspire my ravish'd breath,
Grant to my devout now of heaven a taste;
Vouchsafe thy presence, Lord! *Almighty I
praise*

To paint these glories I hope to share. 10
And now to end descending from above,
The new *Jerusalem*, where peace and love,
Where joy and health, where endless plea-
sure bring.

Where saints and *Isaiah's* *hallelujah* sing:
The heavenly things lively bright,
Here God himself reveals in dimless light;
Here none is sin to gild the eternal day,
Night's darkness, or are both dissolv'd away;
The saints partake of God's immediate ray;
And freely mingle in the cloud's blaze, 20
Beyond conception infinitely beat,
Their souls continue in eternal rest. (30)

What pains in life they felt, what sorrows
What agonies in death, are now no more;
Here is no grief, no death, no hope, no fear,
No sin, no shame, and dry'd is every tear;
Here is fruition, rest, and faith's desire;
Her cheeks face to face with naked eyes;
Ossipung of heaven, charity divine!
Here ever will remain, here ever shine: 30
Reascending love the ravish'd souls shall raise
Through all eternity, to songs of praise;
Ere we know'st too short a time,
To furnish all the depths of love divine!

O! shallowness of the night to mortal vision,
How are we lost in the vast day of God
in heaven?

Thus *Lucy* *Paul* recover'd from the shades of
Could give of heavenly glory to the shades
of *Pharaoh's* slaves.

Imprison'd here in flesh the theme's too
high [to try;
Ev'n for the soul, though born from heaven
Press'd down with earth, in vain sh'attempts
to rise, 41

Shrinks at the lustre of her native skies:
Ambitious thus some *Eaglet* strives to soar
On the strong pinnon of the *Eagle* bore:
That aid once mis'd, and by the wind li-
strest'd

Affrighted flutters to its wonted nest,
Trembles, such arduous heights to have
presum'd, [plum'd.
And tempts the skies no more till fully

Canto V. On HELL.

*Huc turba inclix agitur, turpisque videri
Infernet dentes;* ————— *ibidem.*

THis labour hath the muse reluctant tried,
Lath to behold such scenes of horror
rife.

But lo! the wicked now, on sentence past,
To their consigned place of torments cast,
Behind them burns God's anger, and before
Yawns the black gulph, with sulphur boil-
ing o'er; (they

Here plumb'd with Satan and his angels,
Are shut for ever from the cheerful day;
From heaven, and happiness secluded whole,
The worm for ever gnawing on the soul; 15
From liquid now to solid fires they fly,
Sad chance! and intermillion vainly try.
Whate'er the wildest tyrant could invent,
Racks, whips, or scourges, merely to tor-
ment, [woe,

Are but faint shadowings of the damned's
And what the torur'd souls here undergo:
Eternal fire—who trembles not at hell?
With everlasting burnings who can dwell?
If the description's terrible to thought,
To scan the real suffering we are taught, 25

How well the delicate th'le regions bear,
Who shrud the sun, and fled from tem-
perate air?

Who on this earth almost disdain'd to tread,
And best one die on the downy bed;
Thrice dismal change! these dreary realms
allow

No milder torments to the nicest now:
How will these hideous shrieks and wailings
wound 27

The ear accustom'd to soft musick's sound?
How will the eye, delighted once to stray
O'er springing gardens, and the flow'ry *May*,
Now meet the horrid objects in the shade,
By livid lights in frightful forms display'd?

Are there degrees of punishment in hell?
The highest fire the unbelievers feel;
Such who have badly labour'd to deny 35
God's word reveal'd, and make his truth
a lie;

Who bow'd the scripture to proud reason's test
And what that could not fathom, call'd a jest.
His doubtings clear'd, the sceptick now
too late

Mourns o'er the horrors of his hopelefs state;
How faithful would he be? now virtuous
live?

This upper world again would God but give,
But Oh! 'tis past, unchangeably decreed,
And sighs and tears forever must be shed.

Thus hath the muse on most adventurous
wings, 45

Presum'd of these important topics to sing:
Happy, if from the labours she sustained,
One precisely might be to goodness gain'd.

Number XII.

On *Life, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell.*

BEgin, my soul, the awful theme,
Say, flesh is grass, and life a dream,
A fleeting breath on airy gleam.

Each moment speeds us to the tomb,
Where darkness rests, and worms consume,
'Till the dire trumpet burst its womb.

The sons of *Adam* then shall stand,
Produce their life, hold up their hand,
And answer to a strict demand.

Adjudg'd to life, the saints shall rise
To meet their favour in the skies,
And live where pleasure never dies.

Condemn'd, the sinners shrink to hell,
In everlasting flames to dwell,
With fires to burn, with devils to yell.

Number XIII.

PROPER SENTIMENTS to be consider'd by
the Person who proposed the gold reward for
the best Poem on LIFE, DEATH, JUDG-
MENT, HEAVEN and HELL.

Off Merit's wanted in a thousand lines,
'And often in a single couplet shines.

STrange subjects for a Prize, consider'd
well [and Hell.
Are those of *life, death, judgment, heaven*
Of *life*, what can we to the living say?
Lives there a man exists a different way?
Life's scenes, & vary like the scenes of death,
Would tire all verse, and language out of
breath.

Death! that to each in some new terror dress'd,
Is a fear'd stranger, and a dreadful guest;
But mention *death*, the known, the gen-
eral way,

'Tis but Life's absence, and our usual way.
Secure we speak of these, & sleep, and pray.
Dark to the future, and deep to the past,
Our judgment fix'd to go, & never back.
To human knowledge far beyond the reach

Where in this narrow limit, is there room
To entertain the fate of worlds to come?
Vain talk! vain thought! of the *eternal*
where,

When ignorant what departed spirits are.
Whether they, conscious, intuition know,
Or social, in seraphick converse glow;
Whether their state is fix'd, or whether free,
Or what their harmony, and bliss may be;
Or if some souls, careless, or sway'd by sense,
Neglect their duty, or commit offence,
How are we sure eternal chains are made,
To bind 'em down, in hell's tremendous
shade?

Will mercy punish crimes of twenty years
With endless gnashing, and endless tears?
Let the bold poet, aw'd, his pen lay by,
Nor to explore these paths, forbidden, try,
Judgment, and Heaven, and Hell, are themes
too great

For their ey'd mortals in our human state;
Let things sublimary our genius prove,
For *Heaven* is only truly known above.

Nº XIV. A P O E M,

On *Life, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell.*

I Sing the certain fate attends mankind,
Thro' worlds that are, and worlds that
are designd.

Do thou, great God! from whom all beings
sprung,

To whom as their creator all belong,
Who dost the ashes of thy friends regard,
Wilt punish sinners, and the just reward,
Assist my muse! that I may here make
known

What now is doing, or shall soon be done;
That I may sing man's various states decreed,
And teach the living what is life indeed.

Mortals attend! lest when your glais is run,
Your work be still to do, and yet undone.

Life is a time of work to man assign'd,
Tis *time* and I work in one idea join'd,

That work neglected, it may well be said,
Man dying lives, or lives among the dead.

Look thro' the world, its various beings
scan,

All things are hard at work,--& work for *man*:

For man the sun pours out a flood of day,

For man the moon reflects each fainter ray,

For man the burning stars & planets bright;

Diffuse their influence, and extend their light:

For man the cedar's limb to heights profound,

For man the beam of reepl along the ground;

For man the lions roar, the lambskins play,

Birds skim the air, and fishes sweep the sea.

That active orbs in various orbits hurl'd,

Fly thro' the void, & form a glorious world,

That glorious world with various creatures
stor'd,

Of all those creatures *man* superior lord;
To man alone the sov'reign rule is given,
And *Christ* the lord of earth, is lord of heaven.

But can we think the world was made for
man, [vain?

While he for whom 'twas made, was made in
No, no,--but man was made to serve that *God*,

Who made the world obsequious to his nod:
This is his work;--unless this work be done,

From highest excellence he falls to none.
Lives he, because the circling juices flow,

Preserve his languid corps, & make it grow?
Then ev'ry gayer herb, or firmer tree,

May boast a life more excellent than he.
Lives he, because his eyes behold the sun,

His ears & wand'ring feet do hear & run?
Then 'twill be found, in many things at least,

He's far inferior to the meanest beast,
Who talks of life, but ne'er life's work did do,

Has only frail mortality in view:
To this uncertain state he gives that name,

And what is this?--a shadow, and a dream,
A blazing *Meteor* shining in the skies,

'Tis lighted now, and now it drops & dies:
Thus short, thus swift, is boasted humane age,

Thus soon weak mortals quit this mortal stage
Their moments few, yet while those mo-

ments run, [anon;
They're something now, and something else

To day with joys elated, and to-morrow
Lie joyless on the gloomy bed of sorrow:

At last they breathless go from whence they
came,

For ever lost to house, and friends, and name.
When man was form'd for this terrene

abode, 61
He bore the image of his maker---*God*;

This sacred image lives in *know*, and *love*,
In these alone he lives the life above;

If short of these he falls, from life he flies,
And with his father *Adam* dying, dies:

Nor can he e're be said to live again,
Till he returns to *God*, who made him *man*;

Till he due reverence to the *Son* has given,
As *Heir* and *Heir*, of all the fav'd in heaven.

For this is life eternal,---*God* to know, 71
And whom he's sent to save mankind below,

This is the message to the world I made known
That *God* has giv'n us life in *Christ* his *Son*,

Who has the *Son* of *God*, does *God* enjoy,
And who has *God*, before, can never die:

His god-like virtues to perfection grow,
And heav'nly graces bless the earth below;

God is his aim, in glorious worlds above,
'Tis *God* he imitates, and *God* is *love*. 81

His life is hid with *Christ* above the skies,
His treasure there, and there his safety lies.

1 Allusion to Gen. ii. 7. according to the Hebrew.

2 Here, *John* 1. 3, is alluded to. 3. *John* 1. 11, 12.

Nor shou'd th' eternal mountains roll away,
Or from their *Basis* leap into the sea;
Nor shou'd the earth off from it's center fly
And scatter'd into *Atoms* fill the sky,
Would he forlorn the dreadful shock behold,
But fearless see the ruins of the world.
He knows, that while *Jehovah* is his own,
By outward ills he can't be overthrown; 90
So ever brave, he spurns such things away,
Laughs at the sword, and bids the *tyrant* fly;
Freely to *God*, who gave, relinq's his breath,
And joyful meets the cold embrace of *death*.

There, in the grave he lies in sweet repose,
And leaves behind a world of cares and woes:
No cries without, no fears within affright,
Sad tidings of the day, or visions of the night;
No scenes of horror can themselves impart,
Blaze on the eye, or discompose the heart;
No doleful sounds awake the springs of fear,
Nor dreadful imprecations strike the ear:
No more a wicked world to sin beguiles
By dreaded frowns, or false alluring smiles;
Profits and honours, now, are baits in vain,
Disgrace and want are treated with disdain:
No more can *Satan* bubble, or surprize
The heedless *Christian* with his crafty lies;
The fight is o'er, the faint & conquest blest,
And naught remains, but *victory* and *rest*:
Low lies the body, subject once to wo,
And with the body, sin is laid as low. 112

'Tis true, the sinner seems these things to
share,

As free from trouble, & as free from care:
His crying crimes for ever cease to roar,
And he who sin'd so fast, now, sins no more;
All his oppressions with th' oppressor cease,
And violence lays down it's arms in peace.
Thus as the pious dies, so dies the fool,
And fate the same seems over both to rule;
As naked both into the world were born,
So both as naked to the dust return; 122
No diff'rence can by mortal eyes be seen,
And yet a gulf prodigious lies between.

The grave once past, the faint no sorrow
knows,

But joys immortal follow mortal woes:
The body, true, turns to it's pristine dust,
But waits the resurrection of the just,
The soul, by angels guarded, swiftly flies
To blissful regions, far beyond the skies:
There, what it sow'd in grief, it reaps in joy,
And fears great things ne'er seen by mortals eye.
Its perfect bliss has wip'd away its tears,
And perfect love has quite dispel'd it's fears;
Its joys out do it's highest hopes before,
And yet those joys out-done by what it looks
for more

Not so th' impious;—he does quickly find
External horrors galling on his mind:
No word of anguish can describe his wo,
No tongue can utter what the wretch does
know; 140

His plagues commence, his day of grace is o'er
A *God*, a gracious *God*, will wait no more:
The least he feels exceeds man's greatest
curse,

The most he feels out done by fears of worse;
O might ten thousand mountains on him fall!
Hills pil'd on hills! still he could bear them all
So they'd but screen him from the face, & rod
Of *Jesus* slighted, and an angry *God*.

Vain wishes these!—for lo, the *Judge* appears
In flaming terrors that exceed his fears: 150
The day is come,—a tempest round him flies,
And clouds, his chariots, bear him down the
skies.

Amazing splendor!—see! he fills the throne
In all his *Father's* glories, all his own!
Myriads of angels wait to do his word;
Myriads of saints attend upon the *Lord*:
Heav'n sees him coming,—heaven flies away,
And so wou'd earth, but earth is forc'd to stay.
Hark!—!—now the trumpet sounds,—the world's
on fire, 159

And nodding mountains in the flames expire!
The *Judge* is seated,—swift the summons
flies,—

'Awake O dust, let all the dead arise.'
'Tis done.—thro' lands and seas his potent
voice is heard,

And lands and seas haste to obey his word:
Earth, water, air, from former claims recede,
And dust to fellow-dust is swift convey'd;
None to his bone, flesh to his flesh retires,
And the once parted soul the corps inspires:
While thus the *Judge* to his *angelic* host;—
'Take heed that none of all my sheep be lost,
'Be this your care to sep'rate these from those,
'Bring here my friends, but leave behind my
foes, [surround,
'There on those thrones, let these my throne
'But those shall stand below on burning
ground.'— 174

Swift at his word each willing angel flies,
Now scours the earth, now skims along the
skies,

Some o'er the *Ands* ¹ *American* lands explore
And others *Assis* ken from shore to shore.
Some look the north, and some the burning
zone, [the sun.

And some the southern lands on t'other side
And now they bring the saints they've found
along 181

By thousand, and ten thousand in a throng,
From ² *Hyperborean* to the southern coast,
Not one is left behind, nor one is lost,
But all before the *Judge* with joy appear,
're graciously receiv'd, and seated there.
Hark!—!—thro' the burning world a voice is
heard;—

Let all the reb' sit and before the *Lord*!

¹ A river of high mountains, beginning at the mountains
of Morillon, and running between them all sea to A-
merica. ² The name of the Ocean on the north side of
Europe and Asia.

See-flaming nature hurries them away,
A Col' has fallen, and they must obey;
Suffer they, me who would as swift retire,
Urg'd on by started beams of forked fire;
Eternal vengeance drives upon their rear,
They fly from what they feel to what they fear.

And now before the angry Judge appear.

And now the books are laid betwixt the
Lord, and world;

Where stands each ill, each thought, & work,

When all things done in former mortal state,

Weal to increase, or woe to aggravate;

But first the book of life is open'd wide, and

Wrote by the Lamb for sinners sanctify'd;

The glorious Gospel, here stands full display'd,

A dying Saviour once an offering made.

Grace is the theme, thro' Christ the living

way,

The terms of life,—believe, repent, obey:

And here is writ the names of all that list,

Brought by the angels from the burning coast;

Here is recorded all their doleful strains,

For sin indwelling, and for sin remain;

Here is their longing for their Lord made

known,

Their thinking for his righteousneſs alone,

How they esteem'd the world but a ungodly

gross,

And to be found in him, & thought all things

And here the labour of their love is found,

Their purity of heart, and faith renew'd.

All this I read,—and now the Judge proceeds,

Commends the righteous, and approves their

deeds;

'Well done, good servants! high applause is

due

'To those who've lov'd, to those who've

'Tis not meer outward deeds that I regard,

'But decision of right hearts I will reward;

'Your hearts I ask'd, no more did I require;

'Your hearts you gave, the sum of my desire;

'From these rivers flow'd streams of love

did flow,

'To God, to me, to fellow-men below;

'From love proceeded these fair deeds you've

done,

'And for them from love I will reward alone.

'When I was hungry, I was by you fed,

'And when I thirsted, then your drink I had;

'When naked I was, & thus you did sup

ply me,

'And when in prison sick, ye came to see

'For this, eternal mercies I bestow,

'And make yourselves of the world below."

In humble respect, see! e'en heav'nly

cave,

Before the throne is reverently laid down,

While thus the prostrate host the Judge a

dore—

'Lord, when shall we thee make sick, or poor?

'When hast thou from us in thy greatest

need

A drop of water, or a piece of bread?"

The Lord replies,—"Ye did my saints relieve,

'And what ye gave to them I did receive.'

* * * * *

Hark!—now the trumpet sounds exceeding

loud,

And Christ to judgment calls the rebel crowd;

One woful wail throughout the host is spread,

And every aching heart is fill'd with dread;

They well remember how they pierc'd him

thro',

And all their crimes rise dreadful to their

view:

For now is ev'ry sinful thought made known,

And ev'ry wicked work their hands have

done;

Now is the fiery law before them read,

And in that light their secret sins survey'd—

Ah! dreadful look! whole flaming pages

show

This man has done, and this he ought to do;

What comfort can a sinner here desire?

Who reads that dreadful line—the soul that

sins shall dye?

But hark!—the deeds of darkness hence dis-

And secret crimes in open light expos'd,

The Judge does thus his humble saints ad-

dress;—

'You've heard, my friends, of all their wicked-

'Great are their crimes! yet not for these

would I

'One humane soul of all I've made destroy,

'Had they, but when I call'd, return'd again,

'Bled from the plague, and shunn'd the

threaten'd pain.

'But they my proffer'd grace & scorn refus'd

'And me, a Saviour, fligat'd and abus'd;

'I call'd to life, they rather chose to die,

'Then what is to be done?—the saints reply,

'Since they refus'd thy easy yolk to bear,

'And rather chose in Satan's guilt to share,

'Tis meet that they along & him should go,

'That those who joy'd in sin, may joy in woe.

And now eternal wrath begins to rise,

And new born woes the sons of woe turn wise:

New scenes of horror gloom;—the afflicted

host,

Is helpless, hopeless, desolate and lost.

O'er ev'ry head ten thousand thunder roll,

Ten thousand terrors pierce thro' ev'ry soul

* * * * *

Note, Where the Asterisks are placed, above

the lines (relating to the judgment of the

rebel world) are taken out, which the

Author was oblig'd to do in order to shorten

this part of the work. Nevertheless, if he

finds it will be acceptable to the publick, he

intends to print another Poem on the Creation,

Prediction, Judgment, Glories and Punishment

of the penitent and sin Angels, in which

these lines will be inserted.

Nature aghast, stands ready to retire,
The hardest rocks in burning floods ex-
pire, [of liquid fire,
And hills roll down the hills in streams,
Till thus the *Judge* speaks to the rebel race,
'You who despis'd my reign, refus'd my grace,
'My ways profan'd, my righteous servants
slew,
'Know that for ever I have done with you :
'Eternal fire is for you prepar'd, 285
'And what your deeds deserve is your re-
ward ;
'Depart ye cursed, from my face be gone !
Ah ! dreadful words ! — all nature gives a groan !
The world surpris'd with ills it can't endure,
Starts into *Chaos*, and is found no more. —
Swift thro' the *Foid*, the damn'd together fall,
And one most doleful scream proceeds
from all ;
Confusion hears, confounded with dismay,
And ruin from their ruin hastes away ; 294
Hell from beneath moves for 'em as they
come, [them home.
Ope wide his mouth, and quick receives
And now one doleful wail, one bitter cry,
All dying, with for death, but cannot die,
'The pains they cannot bear, they must endure,
Nor light, nor ease, nor pleasure, know no
more. 300
Blackness of darkness, here for ever dwells,
Where nought is heard, but curses, groans
and yells ;
The fire that burns, burns only to consume,
Nor lights the night, but blackens all the
gloom. [coast, —
Hark ! — dreadful din throughout the dreary
We've lost our *God*, and oh ! our selves are
lost. [complain,
Themselves are lost, — this makes the damn'd
Could they be safe, they'd lose a *God* again ;
Hell cannot teach those rebels to adore,
Whom *grace* and *goodness*, could not teach
before : 310
Yet loss of *God* is what they most lament,
'Cause with that loss these dreadful plagues
are sent ;
Not that they want the bliss enjoy'd above,
Where all's consummate *Holiness* and *Love*,
But what they want, and what they mean
by bliss,
Is — freed from pain to practice ev'ry vice ;
They want a world obedient to their nod,
Where each may reign an independent god :
This hateful nature does enhance their woe,
Makes ev'ry fiend to ev'ry fiend a foe ;
Hence devils on the devils vent their rage,
And hence the damn'd, the damn'd in wrath
engage ; 322
Hence devils on the damn'd their ven-
g'ance pour, [devour.
And hence the damn'd, the devils would

Ah ! dreadful scene of horror and affright !
Where each appears to each a spectre of
the night :
Nor is this all ; — each to himself appears
A mass of terrors, and a heap of fears ;
The worm that never dies still gnaws within,
And conscience terrifies for ev'ry sin ; 330
The soul's consum'd with plagues it can-
not bear,
And all its ills are height'ned by despair.
Sometimes they upwards lift their baleful
eyes, [phemies ;
Then mix their groans with dreadful blas-
Sometimes they view their brethren dire
in woe, [below ;
Then damn 'em down to farther depths
Sometimes they see the deeds that brought
them there, 337
And all their horrid acts at once appear,
And then in pain and rage, they mourn and
roar, [they did no more.
Now damn they did so much, now damn
Thus love in hell can never find a place,
For ever banish'd thence along with grace,
But hateful hatred does for e'er endure,
And with that hatred, plagues for ever more.
My frighted soul from such surprising
woes, 345
Retires aghast, and to the *Saviour* goes, —
Now hears the saints their gracious *God* a-
dore, [no more ;
Where ancient worlds were once, but are
Till thus the *Judge*, — 'Armies of *God* at-
tend ! [end.
'Of all past things you've seen the dreadful
'A world destroy'd for sin, and rebels cast
'Down from my presence, thro' the gloomy
waste ; 352
'Yet glorious mansions I prepare for you,
'Old things are past away, — let all be new ?
'Tis done ! — th' eternal worlds in glory rise,
And wond'ring saints ! stand smitten with
surprise,
While they in endless rapture things explore,
Which eye ne'er saw, or ear ne'er heard
before.
God, and the *Lamb*, in all their glories here,
To ev'ry saint in glory do appear, 360
Who by such glories chang'd for ever shine,
And like the *Saviour* all appear divine.
See ! — heav'nly *Salem* rears its rev'rend head,
That sacred place, of which great things
were said ;
This is the city which the *Lord* has made,
Built from the plan, upon his hands : pour-
tray'd ;
Th' eternal riches of both worlds combine,
Quite thro' its turrets, and its walls to shine ;
Its stately portals beauteous to behold,
And all its streets are pav'd with butam'd
gold ; 370

The nations that are sav'd behold its light,
Admire the day, but never see the night:
High in the midst the throne of God does rise,
Gilds the new world, and sparkles thro' the
skies; 374

And gently forth from that eternal throne,
The streams of boundless pleasure sweetly run.
Waters of life, of love, and endless peace,
Glide down from thence quite thro' the
realms of bliss:

On either side the stream, for ever grows
The tree of life, in two immortal rows;
No cank'ring curse can e'er destroy the root,
Nor no sin—blasting milkew mar the fruit:
Here saints secure of surfeit ever eat, 383
Then pay their worship at the royal seat
Now qu'ess the pleasures of th' eternal throne,
And then adore th' Almighty three in one:
No ancient changes here of day and night,
No former sun or moon to give 'em light,
But God and Christ their glories still display,
And thro' the regions make eternal day.

Hark!—from the throne a mighty voice
is heard,— 391

'I by my self have sworn, e'en I the Lord,
'That here my tent shall evermore remain;
'And here among the sons of men I'll reign.
'They as my people shall due homage pay,
'And I their God will wipe their tears away:
'Grief is no more, for former woes are past;
'But pleasures, ever growing, evermore shall
last.'

NO. XIV.

VITA, MORS, JUDICIUM, INFERNUS &
COLLESTIS GLORIA. in sequenti fabula
aut potius dialogo poeti. o. adumbrata.

Jafon, florentissimæ ætatis & vitæ juvenis,
ast *Pelie* regi invidius, ab eo mortis adju-
dicatur, sed eam effugiens, *Juvénis* con-
silio eligit mitti in *Colchidem* ad aureum
vellus recuperandum; ubi exanclatis
terra marique periculis, ope *Medæ Col-
chevini* regis filia, illud feliciter reportat.

VOS ego *Pegafides* per *Apollinis* ora,
lyranque, 10

Vos ego per *Kindi* culmina sacra rogo,
Appropere, meis & opem date nisibus
utro:

Ut resonet digno nostra *Thalia* sono.
Non *Anchistaden*, non cantant nostra *Di-
dorem*

Carmina; non *Helena* non tua fuerit, *Paris*.
Sed clari *Æsonidis*, profugum qui *Colchida*
ludit,

Cui ruit auratæ nobile vellus ovis.
Pegafides juvenis, nulli virtute secundus,
Cui niter ex solcis aurea vita genis.

In malis *Paridem* jurabis ludere, fortis
Amphitrioniades brachia bina tener.
Ast heu! quo virtus major, quo pulchrior ætas,
Grandior hoc livor, grandia facta quatit.
Pelias inviso juvenem dum lumine spectat,
Pelias invidiæ toxica lenta coquit. [tur.
Nam sacra *Neptuni* solito dum more paran-
Nudipes a *Pelia* vihus *Jafon* erat.
Pelias (ipsa virum fallunt oracula) falso
Persuasis juvenem fata parare sibi;
Non nisi sanguineis lacerans sua pectora curis,
Perfide, mille, refert, fulmina, *Jafon* habe.
Ast grandes æchinas vulpis sub pelle recon-
dens,

Decipere innocuam sic meditatur ovem.
Jafon air: juvenis cœlo delapse, profecto
Junio tibi mater, *Jova* paterq; fuit.
Faxit inaccessum tua gloria repleat axin,
Jafon cœlicolis annumerat Diis.

Est iter in *Colchos*, sunt aurea *Colchide* *Phryxi*
Vellera, quæ manibus sunt redimenda tuis.
Equabis læto laulem, meritisq; replebis
Innumcrabilibus solis utramq; domum.

Ardor agit juvenem, cunctos repitq; per artus
Gloria, jamq; parat scindere triste vadum.
Palladium scandit puppim, comiteq; se-
quantur,

Per mare non notum primaq; navis abit.
Æolus alludit ventosq; favente secundo,
Evolat in *Syllacem* fausta carina plagam.
Ast nova barbaries, nova sunt discrimina,
Jafon.

Quæ parat *Æetes*, exsuperanda tibi.
Armato ignivomi surgunt cum milite tauri,
Jam furi *Hesperidum*, flant; venena affaco.
Jam mat'iana tuas spectant incendia naves.
Comprimet ali! miserum, quicquid in orbe
mali. [circum?

Quid faciat juvenis? Cælumne imploret an
Fors durum cœlum, durior orcus erit.
Ast animæ ne perde, licet discrimina magna;
Hæc unum satis est, alma *Medea* faver.

Illius auxilio tibi debellanda maiorum
Ulas: hoc uno numine salvus eris.

Hujus enim pectus traxit misratio, amorq;
Ut tua sit felix urna, *Medea* facit.

Illius auxilio, cœlestique illius arte,
Miles cum tauris cumq; draconum cadet.

Sic sperare jubent cœli, sic aurea carpet
Vellera, facundet vota secunda pelus.

Dixerat interea rex illi, ut dura ferorum
Insulto premeret vomere colla boum.

Martis erant tauri pliusquam per cornua tœvi,
Quorum retribitis spiritus ignis erat.

Eræ pedes solibus prætenturq; naribus æra,
Nigra per affatus hæc quoq; facta fuos.

Semina præterea populos genitura jubetur
Spargere, devota lata per arva manu.

Qui poterent natis juvenilia corpora telis;
Hæc erit agricolæ messis iniqua suo.

Astrum arripes in adulto corpore taurorum
Jungis, et ignotam vomere scindis lûmum.

Arva venenatis pro semine dentibus implet,
Nascitur & gladios scutaque miles habens:
Donec terrigenæ fratres, curante *Medea*,
In se sanguineas conseruere manus:
Devisusque draco squammis crepitantibus
horrens

Procidit, & torto pectore verrit humum.
Illæ; *Phryxæ* cantat celestina per agros,
Victorique potens juncta *Medæ* viro.
Sospesq; *Æmonias* felixq; reversus in urbes,
Collocat ad patrios aurea raptæ deos.

APODOSIS.

*J*ason imaginem refert prosopœstæ in omni felicitate constituti: ast infernalis *Pelias* suam ei felicitatem invidens, miserum ad inobedientiæ peccatum cum spe divinitatis obtinendæ allicit: quo infelicitate commissio: omnibus bonis denudatur, divinoq; judicio draconi infernali devorandus traditur. Ast Christus huic malo medelam adhibens, toti humano generi vera *Medea* efficitur. Hinc dracone & omnibus humani generis hostibus devictis, amissam felicitatem redintegrat, & inferni, quas meruerat, penas in gloriam celestem commutat: felicem rei successum sanctis inter se & genus humanum nuptiis confirmans.

POETICAL.

*J*ason homo cui vita comes, peccandoq; *[vita,*
Perditur hinc, iusti *Pelias* ira tonat. *Mors.* *Judicium.*
Grande malum grandes pœnas de jure sequantur,

Subjacet innumeris culpa peracta malis.
Ait miserens misero succurrit gratia lapsus,
Fitq; medendo suis, ipse *Medæa* Deus.

Sternitur hinc Stygius draco, victus palpitat hostis

*J*ason devicto vellere victus ovat. *Gloria celestis.*
Rem totam sacra confirmans *improba*
Unde redemptori gloria laus & honor.

PRO CORONIDE.

*I*vimus in *Colches* multo sudore madentes,
Jasons hinc nostrum non nisi vellus erit.

No. XV.

*V*ita quid? incipiens nisi mors in sanguine moro
Tendens ad finem. Nam dum orimur morimur.

Mors, nihil est; elementa petit ruptum sua corpus;

Spiritus ad dominum, qui dedit, in te redit.
Hinc, rursus juncti sublimi corpore, *Jules*
Factorum pœnam, aut præmia igna dabit.

Vita beata probis dabitur, sub nomine *Cæli*,
Nunquam deficiens, sed bona cuncta re-
nens. *[lorum,*

Pœna malis dabitur cunctorum plena ma-
Quam vocat *Infernum* nescia turba. Cave!
C. V. F. S. I. C. Tubingæ. 1735

No. XVI.

*A*rbiter ex factis In Vita & Morte
peractis,
Hos pœnæ, hos Vitæ Dabit iste per Ite,
Venite.

Christophorus Caroli,
Hildesl 1735.
31 Martii fecit.

Here we omit two long Latin Pieces from Saxony, as containing extravagant Encomiums (excusable perhaps from Strangers) on the Person who is to pay the Prize Money, &c. and so interwoven in the Work as not to be secluded without prejudicing the Poems, which however shall be laid before the Judges. Instead therefore of these, we shall give the following a Place, though it came too late to stand for the Prize.

No. XVII.

*B*RABIUM post Victoriam, sive Beatitudo
Cœlestis, post evanlatas Vitæ, Mortisque
labores, &c. premo iudice, aliquando obtinenda. — *Carmen Elegiacum ad celebrandum nominis virum* * * * * *

A M. PIETRO KUNZIO, Saxone, H. T. Sacerdote in Valle Burgelensi, hujusque Ephorie Adjuncto, et Societatis Latinæ apud Ienensis Membra.

*U*ltima te facies expande: palatia cœli,
Inferniq; rogos, Judicis acta canam:
Sat patriæ, populiq; datum: sublimior ausis
Accinat auri nostra Thalia suo:
Quæ quoniam tam luctus & fortis gesta sub armis.
Nunc memoret filiei verba ligata meæ.
Alme deus, lumina cuncta creas, creor ipse poeta,
Quodq; creor vates, manueris omne tui est.
Tu me igitur tanto prælium sub pondere
rerum

Erige, quo peragam grande laboris opus.
Da mihi te facilem, timidæq; illabere menti,
Omnis vena manu itaq; caditque tua. Te

* * * * * What follows in the Address, and the Introduction of near 40 Dystichs, we have omitted, because it ascribed such Merits to the Person who proposed the Prize, as he is conscious, he has no more Right to than to too much of that Kind which has been already inferred, though in most Cases unavoidably; however it's not a hundredth Part of what has been kept on.

Te duce si tutus fuero, non ulla morabor

Damna, nec invium pes mihi sternet iter:

Tu mihi currus eris, tecum super astra volabo,

Tu comes & tante duxque, reduxque viæ.

Atque nunc dictis capiam primordia rerum,

Nunc quo mo subeant vicina fata meo.

Mula tibi contructa vides habitacula veteri,

Lum tibi viventi Parca benigna fuit.

Primum huiusmodi reperiis genitricis in alvo,

Quæ 3. m. sobolem intertus & inter aquam.

Cum p. p. & luna post æterna nona, secundum

supponi civis & hospes agri. 23

Ad extremum, per tot discrimina rerum,

Ad extremum, morte sequente, domum

Denique clara foro iuba iudicis agmina coget,

Tum illa ad geminos sunt reditura locos.

Alteri tu facies *Orbi*, da ut altera *Celi*,

Di idem nos sanctos, dividit ille malos.

Heu insimul quam longo variant discrimine

nostrum

Inter se spatium, usibus, arte, lares? 31

Quam latis angustis uteri tenet embryo fines?

Dum velut in ænebris & cavitare later.

Quam miranda dei bonitas! tot cura laborum

Ultima, totq; operum gloria! vivit homo.

Vivit & ut vivat, nihil est, quod denegeret

unquam

Alma parens, clausum cum regit alvus onus.

Nam tot in hac camera prostant alimenta

colono.

Ut facis ad tenuem sint ea prompta gulam.

Hic liceat referre focum, pocumque, cibumque,

Hic intra medium molle cubile laras:

Usque adeo tunicæ latebris involvitur infans,

Dum natura inopem provida veste regit.

Ac veluti matura cadunt ex arbore poma,

Quum replet agricolæ copæ læta sinum.

Sic ubi post certas infans maturuit umbras,

Deserit ille larem, hospitiumque vetus.

Et curante deo longe præstantius intrat,

In quo luce datur liberiore frui.

O quam pulchra domus! si sidera, flumina

terras: [vides.

Quam tetra! si fraudes crimina, damna

Nam quæ lenta lues toto dominatur in orbe,

Ex paradisiaco quæ fuit orta malo:

Hinc quoque letali maculavit vulnere prolem,

Sive latens uter, sive soluta foret.

Heu ubi prisca fides! ubi sancta parentis

imago!

Heu melior nostri pars scelerata jacet:

Nunc tenebræ, mentemque frequens obnu-

biat error,

Et perit puræ religionis amor.

Exultat hic pietas, candor, probitasq; fidesq;

Et subeant animum, post mala fata, doli.

Inde sunt pleno poenarum fonte coherentes,

Tuque sigillatim, mors truculenta, venis.

At querulos removere sonos: medicina sa-

cræ *terrarum* nunc reparata fuit. [vitis

Namq; latex lateris prostat: sunt vulnera Christi,

Ex quibus unda salit, purpureusque cruor.

Novimus & medicam nostra pro labe Be-

thæsdam,

Quæ lavat & fluvio diluit omne nefas.

Accedit veneranda patris sapientia, verbum,

Ad cuius radios fallere nescit iter.

Quisquis es, hanc sectare viam, totiesque

memento,

Ut serves lymphæ fœdera cara sacra.

Huc vigila, ut teneas illasam in corpore

mentem,

Nec macules lotam crimine fonte togam.

Solve creatori devoto pectore grates,

Qui tibi, post animam, membra decora

dedit.

Qualis enim spatiosa suo domus ordine

gaudet,

Cuncta nitent studis, artificisque manu,

Mille vides pulchra disponi lege rapetis,

Mille vides apte positibus esse locum:

Talis Adamiades in tota mole refulget,

Quodq; coronet opusquodlibet, ordo facit.

Miraris stabiles, ceu fundamenta, columnæ,

At magis humani corporis ista stupe.

Cerne trabes, coltasque simul: latus hæret

utrumque,

Ceu paries: oculos clara fenestra dabit.

Sistitur in stomacho fumantis imago culinx:

In specula caput est, excubiasque gerit.

In timido referata vides aratra corde,

Et mens in toto pondere pondus habet.

Hæc regina velut, decoris coelestis imago,

Flectit ad imperium singula membra suum:

Hæc prima infundit miseræ spiracula vitæ,

Atque merito nostræ fons & origo spei.

Donec inest hospes, firmo stat machina talo,

Dum redit ad Dominum, corrui ipsa do-

mus. [pore sedes!

Heu mihi, quam brevis est & fluxa in cor-

Quam facili casu fabrica tota cadit!

Munde, quid? hospitium mihi: stabilis ad-

vena veni:

Vespera cum fati venerit, ibo foras.

Hic pereunt anni, pereunt hic regna, domusq;

Et dum quædamus vivere, vita fuit.

Salva tamen res est: alibi meliore fruemur,

Patria, quæ supra quaeritur, illa placet.

Non dabit hauc Ninive, non septemcollis

in arce

Roma, nec Elysium nos recreabit ager.

Perpetuas speramus opes, speramus honores,

Et quæ non siabeo sidera, mente colo.

Quam non dextra manus, sed condidit ar-

biter orbis,

Ista mihi & ceteris, ista futura domus.

Hic vagor incertus, nunc huc, nunc avocor

istuc,

Quæque vitæ, vitæ circulus ille meæ est.

Quas fortuna minas hilari sub fronte recondit ?
 Quam saepe in mediis est furibunda jocis ?
 Qui modo *Cresus* erat, gemmisque et turgidus ostro ;
 Is sua nunc Iro vilior ossa regit.
 Prodi, Iove, soli quondam dominator Eoi,
 Et numera vitae fata, vicesque tuas. 120
 Mille tibi nuper tondebant prae capellæ,
 Plenaque tardigradis pascua bobus erant :
 Ingenuere tuo centum sub pondere tauri,
 Lanigerique gregis copia magna fuit.
 Undique triticeæ complebant horrea menses,
 Et lanceæ tellus officiosa dabat.
 Ad tua veloces properabant iussa ministri,
 Hic aequi dextra promptior, ille pede ;
 Sidonique tibi redolabant murice velles,
 Tinxerat et Tyrias purpura togas.
 Turba salutarum foribus fervebat in istis,
 Ibat in Hesperias delicta fama plagas.
 At milium tugium omnes, nec nosceris ulli,
 Tempore qui luera : candidior tuus.
 Nudus inops terras, sine nomine, tegmine, cultu,
 Et scabiet toto corpore laeda riger,
 Membraque liventi sordent languentia tabo,
 Nec satis est, uno te periisse modo.
 Exules amissis opibus, soboleque, domoque,
 Et fors in lachrymas gaudia cuncta trahit. 140
 In te conspirant tellus, Acheronque, solusque,
 Omnis supplicio vita para tuis.
 Totas vices mortis habet : phlegethonæ per ip-
 sū Ingrederis, quorsum pes tuus ire solet. [sum
 Cruda renascunt praebeant alimenta quercelæ,
 Et reliquum vitae nox tegit una diem.
 Non tibi tum quies, multas vigilare per horas
 Cingeris et sedulo corpore somnus adest.
 Ipsa tori conjux et nomina blanda nepotes
 Ultimus accedunt ad tua damna dolor.
 Ut stipulæ Boreas, solis irascitur Eurus,
 Sic ruic in nostrum dira procella caput.
 Nec satis hoc : quam vanitatem molimina vitae ?
 Quam labor in cassum saepe, viator, abiit ?
 Scinditur et dubium studia in contraria vulgus,
 Et paritur manes Principis aula suos.
 Ille vel ad superas evadere nititur arces,
 Vel petit Attalica conditione dies.
 Hic sequitur Venerem, foedo stimulaus amore,
 Vel Baccho socias perrigit ille manus. 160
 Dives opum gaude : surgunt tibi splendida centum
 Possibus et Partio robore testantem :
 At gemæ pauper, inops : tuguri tu disparis hospes,
 Squallida, dum pax est, rura, lareque colis.
 Ille sibi felix et mollia strata parari
 Curat ut in pluma sit levior quies :
 Alter habet graciles, prolesco, et humine juncos,
 Vel quoque stramine dat sua membra toro.
 Ille bilem humilat, dum mella propinat amore,
 Cana fides alium, simplicitasque capit.
 Ille sibi falces et magni nomina census
 Expetit, ut pateat summus honoris apex :
 Alter humi serpit, laudata modestia mores
 Fingit, in obscuro mens sine felle latet.
 Is rusticum tumidos enses constringit in hostes,
 Vel patriis jaculo finibus arceat apros :
 Alter at in gleba, duroque calefcere fulco
 Gellic, ut attritam vomere frangat humum.
 Ille studet juvenum choreis, seu ludere disco
 Seu libeat coeetere exagraræ pilas, 180
 Aut hallas vibrare manu, torquere sagittas,
 Aut Bernacæ equi sic fletu colla manu.

Alter ad auroræ prima incunabula multo
 Rore madet, sponsa non memor ipse lux.
 Ceneque agricolam in mediis lux alta cœli,
 Auscipis et laqueos cana pruina tegit.
 Hunc tundere juvat graveolenti vellere linas,
 Vel tenui baculo coe, e molle pe us :
 Al erapes, regemque simul, tucosque notare.
 Et procul a cellis hinc remove solet.
 Hic amat excultos apris collibus hortos,
 Ille rari miferas, Bacchica dona, plagas.
 Sic hominum natura : trahit sua quemque vo-
 luptas,
 Et quoniam inclinat quilibet, illud agit.
 Felix, qui streptu vivit finitus ab omni,
 Ille satis citus, qui sibi notus, erit.
 Sors privata phœ : tantoque beator accres
 Invidie dentes, exitiumque fugit.
 Sicque laborando fallaces vivimus horas,
 Sic variant lacryma, spes, mina, cura, meris.
 Et quantum tactis nostra ætas proficit annis,
 Moribus hem ! tantum deficit illa bonis.
 Nam movet illustres formosâ superbia frontes,
 Atque placet senibus turpis aversus. 20
 Audaces trahit ira viros, gula grai juvenæ,
 Et figulus figulum, nō puerilis, alit.
 Militia comites delectat inertis mollis.
 Occupat et rarus Martia caltra puer.
 Non mihi centenæ fundant si carmina lingue,
 Non si vitidici Nestoris ore curam,
 Noxarum, scelerumque lumen modulamine cant :
 Complectar : superant crimina mille metrum.
 Inde velut riguo manant e fonte dolores,
 Morborumque fides, quin genus omne mali :
 Alba phœnix, turpique elephas, lenta podagra,
 Et febris incerto tempore alore fœrens.
 Debilis has inter mortis cognati tenellas
 Ambulat, arboris stipite sulca gradum.
 Mustarum juxta earum affunditur agmen,
 In parvis tonant, tum quoque mæta edax.
 Ipsa tempestas praeputia nata, sub antris 220
 Et comas & caput contigit ossa togæ :
 Dira fomes, pestisque toror, passat per urbes,
 Porque domos, ad tot fuit et pacis iter.
 Quid non omnia regnorum obitus, mœrantque
 minam ?
 Quam furor & belli restem ferre solet.
 Non in aquoreis laxis Neptunia submersa,
 Nec simile Atol dunt conditur in malum :
 Quis per arma virum patulis figitur ager.
 Hæc arces, vilos oppida, valla, prœmnia.
 O durum hospitium ! domus o vanitatem,
 munda !
 In te si vita est optima, pugra fuit.
 Tandem mors si qua velut ultima linea tenet,
 Atque summi finem tum labor omnis habet.
 Una eadem supæris, imis : ipsaque sub isto
 Scilicet, pœlum, Præ, stiva, corona, latent,
 Hæc illa dunt, quæ post suspensio tenet.
 Unumquemque mutat, nec scienda * venit.
 Hæc licet pœlum, dunt, nec scienda * venit.
 Atque sub hoc si pœlum ne membra vides.
 Par leti faciem est : o per post hanc manes, 240
 Hæc e morte harum, sed ex altera oras.
 Quæ enim convulsa hœc iustitiam & labor,
 Sui pœlum cois, o duntative plagas :

[illegible]

De cælos, superumque thronos, palatia regis,
Dic patriam, & species exprime mille poli:
Neutra faris, nescimus adhuc, quæ gloria restet?
Quicquid in hac charta proximus, umbra fuit.
Nostra acies cæca est, tantaque hebetudine gaudet,
Ut vitæ alterius non ferit illa iubar.
A facie, faciemque tenus, venerabile Nomen,
Sancta Trias nostrorum est subitura tubos
Hoc præter: at scelerata cohors, sine fine dolorum;
A facie ad meritis est abitura faces.
Ille prius cæcis stellis deducit Olympo,
Et prius illecebris est valuabit agros:
Quam qui cælestes ascendit altius orbes,
Vult domus illa fide, non ratione capi.
Pergama Trojani memorent Neptunia, Thebæ
Murorum hilices, Amphionisque lare:
Splendida pyramidum fastigia Memphis adoret,
Et jata templum, magna Diana, tuum,
Quod vix mille manns, vix secula bina dederunt,
Cum ferret vices Græcia tota suas:
Hoc abire in flammam; nobis illustris unum est,
Cælestes Solymæ quo radiare solent.
Offra cum portis duodena lapsæ constant,
Asperisque simul marmore tacta nitent:
Atria berillo fulgent, gravibusque smaragdais,
Junctis onyx, aut non sine luce micat.
In medio plateæ lympham, fontemque perennis
Cernis aque, totura quæ rigat amne solium.
Hinc ad ursumque latus iter plurima fertilis arbor,
Sub cuius foliis vita, salusque dat ur.
Exilis hic brumalis hiems, domus ipsa favoni est,
Quam Charites grato composcere loco:
Auræ perpetui surgunt palatia veris,
Et Chloris vultu veridiculus virescit.
Non humiles illic curæ, non viliæ gestas,
Sed fluit et coena copia plena boni.
Non ibi terga premunt æstus, solisque calores,
Non dabit æternas menstrui luna vices:
Sed nivei, sine late, dies volentur in ævum,
Et nova durabit flore juvenet tuo.
Si cupis hos superum felix habitare penates,
Urere tu mediis, dum tua vita maneat.
Sine lacrimis, mixta Deo, liberi jura ministras,
Dilectæ lætæque, cæci viæ, vita domum.
Vix, nivei, obsequi faciet, post funera lætus
Nuncius affert, hinc in honore pares.
En quantum nymphæ, gradientes pulvis æquis,
Quod ibat in sponsi curra, munusque venit:
En quantum pultra multas in torque corollas,
Quæ pariter gemas, ad adamante nitent:
En quantum foliata æque, vel flumina fontis,
Per pura lacumque per natura solam.
Vivere, dulces, mori, post mortem dulce redire,
At magis vix mo lumine dulce frui.
Ultima tæte placuit: geminas tibi dextera clavo
Forsit & pariter eride, præare, perire.
Quid cum frades quondam, in rebus vixi?
Cum pieciet plusquam linguam in munda cæpes,
In clava regeres omnipotente monte cohortes,
Scandendo superas quæ regere gradus:
Talis ad altra poli, necti fœdus, discurrere, viator,
Scandit fide, votis, pectore fœdus supra-
ponere diribitor non possit torrens labi portum,
Et post multum luga arripere dabit.
Sed quo labor? quæ me prebit æternus ardor?
Fugit & superas, tendit ad ima, fatis.
Tunc deo Sabana, fœdus, faciemque facientes:
Et hinc hinc cæci, ad Genamque hinc.

si laxo panduntur cardine portæ,
aperit fauces dira vorago iuas.
volpulum gravis illecebre mœror,
a æternum cum legione probrum. 380
et piceæ rogas alta volumina fumi,
cremque domus tota Mephitin alit.
mœstis operit nox atra tenebris,
aque ossuum retro agit umbra diem.
ter centum, streperis percussa carenis,
mœrigido carcere mille latent. (tum,
i, plaudulusque virum, gemitulus nocen
et suo exitio cuncta parata vilect.
et vermis, semperque renascitur igni,
et necesse mori est, non licet igne mori.
et circum, varique ex ordine manes,
et terribiles tela mirantur hydrae.
et lacrymæ & longo sulphura tractu,
acies, odium, nullus in ore rubor.
prima suos patietur, credâe, manes,
serum torques proxima causa fuit:
ortoris habens male conscia morsus,
ille admittit dimittentis opem:
et cæcis confert alimenta dolori,
et plus crescit; plus gravitatis habet 400
et affliget damnatio corporis artus,
quas pœnas, has simul hospes obit.
reprobos candenti torpente rictor,
et facta tuis membra, Moloebe, rogis:
tus, vel sine pedes, fornice perustus,
intum ex tenui vulnere dextra dolet!
et, vel sine citos Ixionis axes,
et ac umbram captat in orbe suam;
Tityos, laceraque pectora rostro,
cor illesum pascitur ales edax:
inralis animo versare labores,
senex Phrygius semper in amne sitit.
et choreas, risus, pœcilia, ludi,
ad tartareus par sibi gurgis habet.
toto cruciari corpore membra,
extinguet pœna, dolorque faces:
omnis aderunt ultricibus hostes,
et æterno sulphure plena cadet. 418
et verba satis, lingualque resolvit Apollo;
an fletum? namque perenne læt:
et, semperque furis, semperque manebit
omnimoda non cubiendus aqua.
tus ille rigor, captivulque dolorum,
et inferni nescit habere vices.
et rursus ægrum decumbere morbis,
ten differt: et levat hora malum:
qua membra, forem cruciatibus uri,
et tamen pluvula tortor habet:
tygis aula moras, erebique nec ullos
ira typos, non ibi lenta quies,
inheribus, licet, hic genuina parantur.
subito læsa calore manus:
et aplasma tuis, unguentaque membris,
et heu! nescit flamma refrigerium.
non una salus, non unica lymphæ
et tuis, hœluc, gutta labris.
et biam calido de carcere mentem
et flux est, Athœ, vira tibi.
et æterum pœnas et damna malorum,
et pretia et prœmia digna bonis. 440
et te te fumat Phlegethonis hiatus,
et noxæ dat tibi mille neces

Cor tremit, ocellusque quatit prœcordia liſſor
Et tua perpetuus pœdora tortor habet.
Siste tibiante oculos divina oracula vacum, et
Quos olim afflavit sanctorum aurâ poli:
Volve tua monumenta manu, quæ cana vetustas
Edidit, et Ditiis protat ubique domus.
Quæſo, cave, ne fœda nigri ſus præda barathri,
Dum ruis in ſuperos, aut Acheronta mover.
Nos meliora docet tum lumen ab æthere ſplendens,
Tum quonque vindicias Numinis urget homo.
Quiſquis es hos erebi ſemper perpende dolores,
Et fuge, cœu cauſas, crimina quæque, ſtygis.
Mitre veneniter fallacia pecula Circes,
Namque quod hic plauſus, tunc ibi luſus erit;
Singula præſentis perter diſcrimina ſeculis
Non eſt æternum, quod tibi ſertur onus.
Tempus erit quo mitis ovis penetrabit Olympum.
Sed premis innumeris dira Gehenna capros,
Cum tuba terribiliſſi ſonitu diſperſa vocavit 461
Agmina et ingentes perſtrepuere plagas:
Tum ſuperum reſtor, domitorque urentis æverni
Chriſte rediſ, rigidi iudicis ira ſerens:
Maxime ſanctorum præles, quem tarrare, manes,
Et Phlegethonæ perſtremit aula Dei:
Scande tumen, cœu viſor ovans, ultorque tribunal,
Et repete imperii præſtita jura tui.
Sciſcet hæc abiens dederat promiſſa, Redemptor,
Solatus redire tempora noſtra ruo:
Nec jam vilis ades, vel iniqui viſtina mundi,
Abramidumque odiis dilacerande venis:
Sed tibi cœleſtis circumdat laurea crines,
Et ſolis ſplendor cingit utrumque latas.
Quid mihi præſca tuos objeſtus Roma triumphos!
Noſter enim ex pugna plura tropæa retet:
Tu Cimbros, Galloſque acie, gentemque Canopi,
Et ſuperas armis barbara caltra tuis:
Noſter æreuxias erebi noſtriſque profundæ,
Et ſpoſium viſto de Phlegethonæ tulit:
Dulce tibi eſt agitare rotas, cœleſtiſque curules,
At noſtrum nubes obſequioſa vehit. 482
Illa juvant ludi Latios ſpectacula cives:
Hic ſua ſeleſtus gaudia cœtus habet.
Martia tunc puberæ lætæ pæzua canebat,
Nunc ſtrepit Angelicæ turba beata ſonis:
Sic rediens, Servator, ovar, ſic veſtus Olympo
Arripis imperium, ſceptraque ſumma tenes.
Quondam humilis, nunc clarus ades, contemtaque
pridem
Alia ſupergreſſus ſidera, colla levas.
Quam facies mutata ſuri eſt! quem fecerat ante
Terra reum, partes iudicis ille tenet,
Fitque reus iudex, teſteſque conſurgit ipſos,
Qui modo mendaci præſſus ab hoſte nlet.
Occupat auguſtum cum majeſtate tribunal,
Quæque prius latrat, regia forma pater.
Tunc pœccol omnis homo lacum cogetur in agmen,
Namque bonos capiet dextra, ſiniſtra malos.
Oppoſita eſt virtus ſcœieri, gens turpis honeſtæ,
Et latera pietas impietatis abet. 500
Quos regit una nocens, hoſtior altera vultus
Expliat, hæc cœlos ſuſpicit, illa timet.
Nemo tutus erit: nec rex, nec viſor, iræ.
Qui quondam ad portus Hæc ubi ipſo tremis.

1. Hæc ubi ipſo tremis. Codicibus en. talis, quæ ubi ipſo tremis. Codicibus en. talis, quæ ubi ipſo tremis. Codicibus en. talis, quæ ubi ipſo tremis.

Hic sua crudeles deplorant sara Neronēs,
 Et queritur fraudes trux Catalina suas.
 Non Marium jam Sylla timet, reus addit uterque,
 Nec genero indicit perhida bella focer.
 Stant dices, inopelque simul, doctique rudelque,
 Miscentur tituli sordibus, arma togæ.
 Non latrebas ibi Crassus habet, non Cæsar asylum,
 Omnis ad extremi iudicis æsta stupet.
 Non ibi vestrus equus scandit Capitolia Drusus,
 Nec Cato se solita tunc gavititate tegit.
 Quaque ferunt oculos mendax, perjurus et exlex,
 Non nitor tortoris dura flagella vident.
 Quicquid homo peccans oculis condidit umbris,
 Solis idæ radios curia iusta teret.
 Non hæc audaces perturbant rostra tribuni,
 Aut rigidum flectit lingua diserta forum : 520
 Non hic fallaci iudex subvertitur ære,
 Aut poterit causa plus valuisse favor,
 Tros, Rutulusve Deo nullo discrimine habetur,
 Nectirulo pauper deteriore venit.
 Qui vitas scelerumque modos et crimina novit,
 Nec prece, nec pretio conveniendus erit.
 Distabit vitiiis probitas secunda profanis,
 Et socio vadent poena, scelusque gradu.
 Qui vetitum torres thalamum confendit amator,
 Illius in præceptis et caput ibi amor ;
 Quique suas tinxit peregrino sanguine dextras,
 Hauriet in plenos ore cruente scyphos.
 Quid juvat infami lucem consumere pompa ?
 Cur tibi tot vinis pocula, Cræse, fluunt ?
 Cur tibi laeta, falax, petulans, improvida, deses,
 Luxuriola, bibax, belluo, tasta gula est ?
 Horam, modicam tibi quæquiveris undam,
 Ut queat una gravem gutta levare sitim.
 Frustra : Thariades et inania verba procellis
 Et levibus tradit deridenda Notis, 540
 Lulur, age, et totas ludendo plectere noctes,
 En ! deus salus, et tibi vile lucrum !

Sannio, sabbathicis quid respis otia lucis ?
 Nulla tibi in tenebris est reparata quies.
 Quid, blaspheme, rogos et sæva tonitrua juras ?
 In te sulphureis decidit imber aquis.
 Quid juvat, Artalcas sitiendo quærere gazas ?
 Illa tibi caro constat, avare sitis.
 Cur, iudex malefide, tuas obtundis et aures
 Ac pectus ? querulus dum sibi poscit opem.
 Cur miseras contemnitis oves, animasque ? Sacerdos,
 Sanguine pro fuso par tibi sanguis erit.
 Cedite neglecta procul hinc cum prole parentes,
 Nam ruet in vestram dira procella caput.
 Cedite crudeles, agrestia pectora, turbe,
 En ! faveat huic iudex, qui tibi favit, inops.
 Cedite, vos timidi, nimbo super æthera vestri,
 Nunc manet inferni vos tenebrosa domus.
 At vos, felices anime, quas flexit ægestas,
 Pauperies totum foverat ille Deum. 540
 Felices anime, quæ sic misereciscitis agris,
 Ut vestra hæc pietas præmia larga ferat.
 Appropere ! sibi petit quæ pocula Christus,
 Præbuit illa lubens pocula vestre amor :
 Præbuit ille dapes, nudosque investit armis,
 Primaque laus, captis condoluisset, fuit.
 Nunc superos habitare lares, sedesque beatas
 Scandite et Angelicis vos sociate choris !
 Sicopus exegit cœlique, erebique domator,
 Utraque, post finem, sit sine fine domus !

* *

*Hæc Poema nobis non traditum fuit nisi
 Diebus Quatuordecim elapsis postea quam
 statutum fuerat huiusmodi Carmina admit-
 tere ; ideoque Author in malam partem
 hanc accipiet, quod necesse sit ut Poema
 suum e Præmii jure excludatur.*

THE *editor* *P O E M S* sent us on this Occasion, are either withdrawn, or left in-
 different by the Authors themselves, or are by several impartial Gentlemen, (whose
 advice we thought proper to ask in this Affair) deem'd unnecessary to be printed after
 these they had selected, some of which have a Place chiefly for their being short, or singu-
 larly remarkable. But if at the Writers of those omitted may not be deprived of their Chance,
 their Manuscript Poems shall, together with the Printed ones, be laid before the Gentlemen
 who are to determine there Men, unless any Candidate shall to save that Trouble, think
 fit to withdraw his own.

*We find that the Unanimousness of the Proposal which was the Occasion of these Poems,
 made several Persons of Genius (especially at the Universities) imagine it would not be far-
 ly executed. But as the Event of this will remove all Suspensions, we presume, our future Pro-
 posals of this Kind will be more generally regarded.*

Note. *An Account of the Determination of the several Prizes will be inserted in the first Ma-
 gazine after the Affair can be settled ; and a Subject for a new Contention will be nomi-
 nated in the Magazine for September or October, after we have considered the Hints gi-
 ven in the last India, Asia or Sinæ of May declared for the Prize or Prizes, when we have
 made a Conclusion of the first of this Magazine Extraordinary, which is to be applied
 to at Paris. — If any Person will please to contribute any Thing considerable towards the
 said Prize, they shall have the Liberty of appointing a proper Subject for it ; or for the next
 to be made of any kind.*



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine Extraordinary.

An Account of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the first Session of the present Parliament, 1735.



JANUARY 23.

His Majesty having approved the Commons Choice of *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; for their Speaker, opened the Session with a most gracious Speech to both Houses in the House of Lords, (See *Magazine* for *January*, p. 35.) And being withdrawn their Lordships immediately took the same into Consideration. As soon as it was read, his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire* made a Motion for an Address, and was seconded by *Ld Visc. H-m-n*; whose Speeches were in Substance as follows.

MY LORDS,

AS this Nation was no way concerned in the Transactions which were declared to be the principal Causes and Motives of the present War in *Europe*, I cannot but admire the Wisdom of his Majesty's Conduct, in preventing this Nation's being any way engag'd in it; but, my Lords, when the Sword is once drawn, it is impossible to foretel how far it may be carried, or when it will be put up. The Parties engaged may, as yet, be moderate in their Expectations as well as their Demands; but Success of either Side may elate the Minds of the Victors, and may make them resolve to carry their Conquests much further than they at the Beginning really intended, and further than is consistent with the Balance of Power, or the Liberties of *Europe*; and therefore, tho' this Nation was at first no way concerned with the Motives or Causes of the War, yet it may at last come to be very deeply concerned in the Event: Nor this Reason it became necessary, as soon as the War broke out, to put this Nation not only in a proper Posture of Defence, but in a Condition to act with Vigour, in case of Need; and in this the Wisdom of

his Majesty's Councils is not less conspicuous, than in the Care he has taken not to engage us too hastily in the War.

The most ambitious Designs, my Lords, may sometimes be concealed under the most plausible Pretences; but to penetrate into the most secret Springs, and to discover the real Views of the Parties concerned, there was no Method more certain or more effectual than that which his Majesty has taken: To make an Offer of his good Offices, for composing the present unhappy Differences of *Europe*; and, in Pursuance of the Acceptation of his good Offices, to propose such a Plan of Peace as may be consistent, as much as possible, with the Honour and Interest of all the Parties engaged in War, is a certain and infallible Way to discover, whether any of them have secret Views, which are inconsistent with the general Interest of *Europe*; and if any such Views should be discovered, then it will be proper and necessary for his Majesty, and the other Princes and States of *Europe*, to join together and concert such Measures as may defeat those ambitious Views, wherever they may be found lurking and concealed.

This, my Lords, was the most prudent and the most effectual Measure which his Majesty could pursue; and, in the Pursuit of this Measure, he has taken all those Steps which the most consummate Wisdom could direct: He has taken Care that neither of the Parties concerned should have the least Reason to suspect his being any way partial in the Affair; and he has in every Thing acted in Concert with the States-General of the *United Provinces*; who are our most natural Allies, and who are under the same Engagements with him. By this Concert, if there be any Prince or State in *Europe*, that entertains an ambitious View of Conquest, they will be made to see, that, as

L I I

soon as their Views are discovered, they must expect to be attacked by the united Force of *Great-Britain* and *Holland*; and there is no more effectual way of preserving the Peace of *Europe*, than that of depriving the Ambitious of all Hopes of Success, in any of the Projects they may form against the Liberties or the Dominions of their Neighbours.

To make this Measure still more effectual, it was necessary, my Lords, not only to provide for our Defence at home, but to arm ourselves with Alliances abroad, and to engage as many of the Princes and States of *Europe*, not already concerned in the War, as we could, in the same salutary Measures: For this Reason we cannot but applaud his Majesty's Conduct, in having concluded a Treaty with the King of *Denmark*; by which, and by the other Treaties which his Majesty may hereafter conclude, it is not to be doubted, but that he will be enabled to put a Stop to the victorious Arms of either of the Parties engaged in War, in case they should attempt to carry their Successes and their Conquests further than may be consistent with the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

At the same Time, my Lords, we cannot but admire his Majesty's Prudence and Moderation, in the Use he has made of that Power which was so reasonably granted to him by the last Session of last Parliament, with respect to the Additions he has been pleased to make to the Naval or Land-Forces of this Kingdom: The Additions made to either are but very inconsiderable; the principal Expence has been occasioned by making Addition to our Ordnance, which Expence is always the least burdensome, and the most useful to this Nation; and the small Addition that has been made to our Land-Forces, has been made in that Way which is most convenient to the Subject, and least expensive to the Publick: Yet, my Lords, this moderate Use of that Power, this small additional Expence which the Nation has been put to, joined with the present Measures which his Majesty has pursued abroad, has already, we feel, produced extraordinary Effects. It has already produced an Accretion of his Majesty's good Offices, for compelling the Differences now subsisting in *Europe*; and it is not to be doubted, but that a Continuance of the same vigorous Measures, will produce a general Agreement to that Plan of Peace which his Majesty, in Conjunction with his Allies, is so proper to the Parties engaged in the present War.

As these Measures, and the good Effects of them, have proceeded from that Con-

cord and Confidence which have hitherto subsisted between his Majesty and his Parliament, so the good Effects which we are yet to expect from them, must entirely depend upon the Powers at War being convinced, that the same Concord and Confidence do still subsist; and therefore I shall take the Liberty to move your Lordships,

That a dutiful Address should be presented by this House to his Majesty, to return his Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; (To acknowledge his Majesty's Care for the true Interest of his People, in preventing their being unnecessarily engaged in the present War, and in concerting Measures with the States-General for restoring the publick Tranquillity to declare our Satisfaction in observing, that the good Offices of his Majesty and the States-General had been accepted by all Parties engaged in War; and that it was to be ascribed only to his Majesty's uncommon Vigilance for the Welfare of his People, and the Repose of Christendom; that the salutary Work he was engaged in, was advanced to such a Degree, that a Plan might be forthwith offered to the Consideration of the Parties concerned, as a Basis for a general Treaty: To assure his Majesty, that we will not be amused by any hopes whatsoever, so far as to leave the Security of his Majesty and his Kingdoms exposed to real Dangers; and that our Endeavours should never be wanting to disappoint the vain Expectations of those who might imagine Advantages to themselves from such Speculations: To declare, that we trust in that good Harmony which subsisted between his Majesty and the States-General; and to assure his Majesty, that we would support him in all such Measures as may be necessary for securing the Blessings of Peace and Tranquillity, for putting this Nation in a Condition to act that part which it might be incumbent on Great-Britain to undertake:—To acknowledge the Felicity we enjoy, in his Majesty's having always esteemed the Interest of Sovereign and Subject as mutual and inseparable, and having made the due Execution and Observance of the Laws the Rule of his Government; and to assure his Majesty, that we are determined to convince the World, by a steady Course of Loyalty, that we consider the Maintenance of our Religion and Liberties, as being involved in the Support of his Majesty's Person and Government; and in the Preservation of the Protestant Succession in his Royal Line: and that it is our unalterable Purpose to transmit these invaluable Blessings to Posterity.

To this Motion an Amendment was proposed by Lord C——, that all the interme-
diate

mediate Paragraphs between the first and last, should be left out, and that the Motion should stand thus.

"To return his Majesty their unfeigned Thanks for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; and to acknowledge the Felicity they enjoyed in his Majesty's having always esteemed the Interest of Sovereign and Subject as mutual and inseparable, and having made the due Execution and Observance of the Laws the Rule of his Government; and to assure his Majesty, that they were determined to convince the World, by a steady Course of Loyalty, that they considered the Maintenance of their Religion and Liberties as being involved in the Support of his Majesty's Person and Government; and in the Preservation of the Protestant Succession in his Royal House; and that it was their unalterable Purpose to transmit these invaluable Blessings to Posterity."

The Argument for this Amendment was to the Effect as follows, viz.

MY Lords, the Members of this House who are in the same Situation with me, must labour under a very great Disadvantage, when they are to give their Sentiments of what is proposed upon any such Occasion as the present. As we know nothing of his Majesty's Speech till we hear it from the Throne, nor any Thing of the Motion intended to be made, till we hear it in this House, it cannot be supposed that we can speak so exactly or methodically to it as otherwise we might. If I had the Motion, my Lords, in my Hand, I could exactly point out the Paragraphs I am to speak to; but as I have not, I hope your Lordships will allow me to speak from the Notes I have taken of it; and if I have mistaken any of the Paragraphs, I hope those Lords, who are better acquainted with it than I am, will endeavour to set me right. I shall readily admit, that the Motion made by the noble Duke has been drawn up with a great deal of Zeal and Prudence; and I believe it has been concerted with as much Care and Caution as was consistent with the Design.

The first Paragraph, my Lords, is, in my Opinion, a very proper Return from this House to his Majesty's Speech from the Throne; and the last Paragraph is a Declaration of our Zeal and Affection for his Majesty and his illustrious Family, which I think proper upon all Occasions, and even necessary at the Beginning of a new Parliament, especially at such a Conjunction as the

present: These two Paragraphs therefore will, I am convinced, appear highly reasonable to every Lord in this House; but as for all the intermediate Paragraphs, it is my Opinion, that they demand too much into Particulars for this House to agree to, without some further Information than we have as yet before us.

I hope, my Lords, our Affairs are in the Condition represented to us in his Majesty's Speech; but as I shall always have a great Regard for the Honour and Dignity of Parliament; and, as Speeches from the Throne have always, in the Language of this House, been supposed to be Speeches from the Ministers, therefore I cannot think it consistent with the Dignity of this House to take Things so much upon Trust; as to depend entirely upon what they may be phrased, from Time to Time to tell us. It was the ancient and the right Method of Parliament to keep, as much as possible, to Generals upon such Occasions; to express their Affection for the King, and their Zeal for the Service of the Crown, but to avoid entering into any Thing that might look like an Approbation of the Measures pursued by the Ministers: With Respect to the Particulars in this House, the descending into Particulars does not, 'tis true, preclude us from entering into future Enquiries, or from censuring what may be found to be wrong upon any such Enquiry; but without Doubt it is otherwise; for people who are not perfectly acquainted with our Methods of proceeding, which is the greatest Part of Mankind, look upon the Address of this House as the real Sense of the House, with Respect to every particular Measure mentioned in that Address, and therefore such a general Approbation of all the Measures that have been pursued, and the declaring our Satisfaction with so many Particulars, may have very bad Effects, and will bring this House into Contempt with the Generality of Mankind, if we should afterwards censure and perhaps punish a Minister for those very Measures, which we had before so fully and so particularly approved.

Speeches from the Throne have always, my Lords, been looked on, not only in Parliament, but even without Doors, as Speeches drawn up by the Ministers; and the Design of Addresses from each House of Parliament, by way of Answer or Return to such Speeches, has always been, to testify to the World the Affection of the Parliament towards the King and their Resolutions to support him in all such Measures as they shall approve of; but if we should once fall into the Way of answering the Speech

Paragraph

Paragraph by Paragraph, and approving, without either Information or Enquiry, of every Thing which the Ministers have been pleased to mention in their speech. People will therefore, not think that the Address of this House was drawn up by the Ministers as well as the speech; in which Case the Design of such Addresses will be entirely frustrated, they will no way affect either our Friend, or our Enemy. In short, they will become *for ever inane and null*.

With Respect to the Negotiations now carrying on, for restoring the Tranquility of Europe, I hope, my Lord, they will be attended with all the Success which his Majesty or the Nation can desire; but from our past Negotiations, I cannot think, my Lords, we have any Reason blindly to approve of the present. This Nation has, within these few Years, been engaged in a great Multiplicity of different Negotiations, all of them, expensive, and some of them such as might have been attended with dangerous Consequences: They were all intended, as we were told, to preserve the Peace of Europe, and establish the publick Tranquillity; but if that was the real and true Design, to one of them proved effectual for the Purpose; the last Treaty always wanted a new one, in order to carry it into Execution; and thus, My Lords, we have been a botching and piecing up one Treaty with another for several Years. The Peace of Europe and the Balance of Power was to have been fully established by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; but we found it would not do, and therefore that Treaty was pieced up with the Treaty of *Seville*: This again, we found would not do, and we had then four to one, we found it impracticable, or at least dangerous to carry it into Execution, and therefore we were obliged to conclude the Treaty of *Vienna*. By this the Treaty of *Seville* was executed fully, indeed, of our Side; but how this last Treaty is to be executed I do not know; for it now appears that, to render it effectual, some new Treaty is wanting, at least as much as for any of the former. Thus we have been setting up a sort of Paper Credit in Treaties and Negotiations; and we have, I am afraid, expended already further than our Fund will be able to answer.

Whether this Nation ought to have engaged in the War, is a Question which it is impossible for your Lordships at present to determine, because the Treaty of *Vienna* has never yet been laid before this House; and if from that Treaty, when laid before us, it should appear, that we were in Honour obliged to engage in the War, our agreeing now to the second Paragraph of the

Motion would no way contribute to the Credit of this House: With Respect to that Treaty, the *Dutch* and we are upon a very different footing; By that Treaty we went plumb in at once to the Guaranty of all the *Austrian* Dominions, without Exception or Reserve, at least with regard to any of the *Christian* Powers; for, with respect to the *Turks*, I think, we shewed them a little more regard, by making them an Exception to our Guaranty. The *Dutch*, indeed, agreed likewise to that Treaty; but how did they agree to it, my Lords? It was after long and mature Deliberation, and, as I have been told, under several Restrictions and Limitations; so that with respect to the concluding of that Treaty, it cannot be said that we acted in Concert with the *Dutch*; and with respect to the late Transactions, whether we have acted in Concert with them I do not know; But I am certain that they have not acted in Concert with us; for they concluded a Treaty of Neutrality with *France* before, I believe, we knew any thing of the Matter, and, notwithstanding the great Expenses we have been at, in augmenting our Forces both by Sea and Land, they have not yet added one Man to their Land Forces, nor one Ship to their Naval, nor have they concluded one expensive Treaty; nay, I do not know if they have been at the Expence even of one Courier, unless it was such as were sent on Account of their Treaty of Neutrality. How then, my Lords, can we talk of concerting Measures with the States General, when, from what has been as yet made publick, there appears to have been no other Concert between us, than that we have perhaps, from Time to Time, acquainted them with the Measures we were to take, and the Expenses we were to put ourselves to.

As for the Acceptation of our good Offices, it was very natural, both for the States General and us, since we were not engaged in the War, to offer our good Offices for restoring the Peace; this was the least that either of us could do, and it was natural for all the Powers engaged in War to accept of that Offer: it was the least that either of them could do in Return; because every one of them will certainly pretend that they are heartily inclin'd towards Peace, and are ready to agree with any reasonable Terms; but when these Terms come to be settled, I believe the Side that appears to be the strongest will have the most Reason, and will insist upon the other's agreeing upon such Terms, as they may be pleased to call reasonable; and therefore I do not think it consistent with the Dignity of this House, to express our Satisfaction in so solemn a Manner, upon our good
 Offices

Offices having been only accepted: And much less can I agree to our expressing, in such a particular Manner, our Satisfaction at a Plan's being so far advanced that it will be soon ready to be offer'd to the Parties concerned: If this Plan had not only been offered, but actually approved by all the Parties concerned, it would have been then incumbent upon us to have expressed our Satisfaction with so much Vigilance and Wisdom: But is the simple drawing up of a Plan a Matter of Moment, worthy of the Notice of this House? Is it not in every Man's Power, at least every Man that can write, to draw up any Plan he pleases? And shall we, my Lords, so solemnly take Notice of what might have been done by any Writing Clerk in Europe? I appeal to every one of your Lordships, if this is not exposing the Proceedings of this House to the utmost Contempt; and if, upon the publishing of that Plan, it should appear to be no very extraordinary one, what will the World then say of these our anticipated Encomiums?

His Majesty, in his Speech, has been pleased to tell us, that he has concluded a Treaty with *Denmark*, which is, it seems, to be laid before the other House, and the Reason given for so doing is, because it is to be attended with some Expence; but this Treaty we have neither seen, nor is it so much as promised to be laid before us; and therefore it is impossible to say any Thing for it or against it. Whether this Treaty was concluded in Concert with the *Dutch*, I do not know, but it does not appear that they are to contribute any Thing to the Charge of it; and even without seeing the Treaty I may take Notice, that if the Balance of Power in Europe be in any Danger, the King of *Denmark* is as much concerned in its Preservation as we are; and by an express Treaty between the Emperor and him, he is, as much as we are, engaged to guarantee his Imperial Majesty's Dominions, so that by this new Treaty with us, the King of *Denmark* has laid himself under no Obligations that I can hear of, but what he was before engaged in, both by his own Interest and by Treaties with the Emperor; and yet we are, it seems, to pay him a large annual Subsidy: However, my Lords, as these Matters will come in more properly to be considered when the Treaty is laid before us, I shall at present take no further Notice of them, but only to observe, that by approving of all Measures in general as is proposed, by this Motion, we approve of this Treaty, before we have seen it, or know any thing about it.

If we are no way concerned in the present War, if we have given no reasonable Cause of Offence to any of the Powers of Europe,

what Occasion is there, my Lords, for putting any Threatning Words into our Address? To assure his Majesty, that we will be ready to support him in such Measures as may be incumbent on us to undertake, is certainly a threatning Way of expressing ourselves; and will probably be taken as such by some of the Powers now engaged in War. I wish, my Lords, we were in a better Condition than we are; I wish the Nation were free of that heavy Load of Debts under which it groans at present; but while we are oppressed with such a Load of Debts, and such a Number of Taxes, all mortgaged and pre-engaged, is this Nation in a Condition to threaten, or can we pretend to frighten the Powers of Europe? We may be able, we must defend ourselves when attacked; but surely we ought not to draw an Attack or an Insult upon ourselves, by threatning others with what we will do, at a Time when none of our Neighbours have so much as a Design to disturb us, at least in so far as we have yet been told by those who ought to acquaint us, in Case they suspect we are in any Danger.

This Paragraph, my Lords, is very inconsistent with the former Part of the Motion: By the second Paragraph, we are to acknowledge his Majesty's Care for the true Interest of his People, in preventing their being unnecessarily engaged in a War: and, by this Paragraph, we are to make use of such menacing Words as may engage his Majesty in a War whether he will or no, and whether it be the Interest of his People or not. This, I say, appears to me to be altogether inconsistent, and therefore, if these two Paragraphs stand Part of the Motion, I hope the latter will be a little softened: but I have, I think, shewn sufficient Reasons, for leaving them, and all the intermediate Paragraphs out; for which Reason I shall conclude with moving for the Amendment. (See p. 430.)

The D. of Newcastle and Lord H--ck opposed the Amendment; whose Arguments were to this Effect:

MY Lords, the noble Lord, who proposed the Amendment to the Motion now before us, set out with such an Eulogium upon us, that I imagin'd he was to agree with it in every Particular; and I began to indulge myself with the Hopes of having the Satisfaction to find, that his Lordship's Opinion was the same with mine. I was glad to hear his Lordship acknowledge, that the Motion had been drawn up with a great deal of Zeal; a great deal of Prudence, and a great deal of Caution: In this I agree with him; for I think the Motion made to us by the noble Duke, is so prudently and so cautiously worded, that I am surpris'd to hear the least Objection made to it.

If by any such Address, my Lords, this House were to be precluded from all future Enquiries; nay, my Lords, if there were any Words in the Address now proposed, which might be interpreted as an express Approbation of any particular Measure that has been pursued, I should think there might be Reason for the Amendment proposed; but as no such Thing can be presumed from any Part of the Motion made to us, I cannot find the least Reason for such a thorough Reformation as what is proposed by the Amendment. I have as great a Regard for the Honour and Dignity of Parliament as any Lord in this House; but I likewise have a great Regard for the Duty and Respect we owe to the King; and, after his Majesty has been graciously pleased, in his Speech, to give us so full an Account of his Conduct, I must leave it to your Lordships to consider, how odd, how disrespectful it would look in us, to take no manner of Notice in our Answer, of any one Thing he has told us, but only in general to thank him for his Speech from the Throne, and to declare what I hope no Man has any just Reason to doubt of. Would not People generally from thence conclude, that we regarded very little what his Majesty had told us, and would not his Enemies from thence imagine, that his Parliament put no Confidence in him? This is what the noble Duke was aware of, and therefore, to shew our respect to his Majesty, he has touched generally upon every Thing that his Majesty has been pleased to mention in his Speech; but, it is in such Terms as cannot any way interfere with the Honour and Dignity of this House, or with any of our future Proceedings.

As for our former Treaties and Negotiations, it is not my Business, at present, to vindicate all or any of them; but as they have been taken Notice of by other Lords in this Debate, I hope your Lordships will indulge me with leave to make some few Observations upon them. In treating and negotiating with foreign Powers, I do not know, my Lords, that any general Rules can be established; for whatever Rules we may prescribe to ourselves, we can prescribe none to the foreign Courts we have to do with; and therefore we must always direct our Measures according to the Humours we find them in, and according to the various Incidents that occur. This was the Case with respect to the Treaty of *Utrecht*: A dangerous League had been formed against the Honour, the Trade, and the Possessions of this Nation: These Designs we had given no Occasion to by any false Step, by any Provocation, or by any Mismanagement on our Part; but after we found they were

actually formed, it became necessary for us to concert Measures for preventing their Execution; and that was effectually done by the Treaty of *Hanover*. — This was all that was or could be intended by that Treaty, and every one knows how effectual it proved for the Purpose it was designed: We thereby disappointed all the warlike Projects of *Spain* against this Nation; and after we had convinced them, that they could get no Advantage by being at Enmity with us, then, and not till then, was it a Time to think of restoring a good Correspondence between the two Nations; and this was fully effectuated by the Treaty of *Seville*. We had then nothing to do but to make up that Breach, which the Imperial Court had made between us and them, by their entering into the League with *Spain* against us; and by the Treaty of *Vienna*, not only this Breach was made up, but a thorough Reconciliation was established, to all human Appearance, between the Emperor and *Spain*: By this last Treaty, therefore, it must be granted, that the Affairs of *Europe* were put upon just such a Footing as we ought to desire; and if Treaties since made, or Measures since pursued by foreign Courts, have overturn'd or disturbed the Establishment that was then made, surely we are not to be blamed; for I know of no Treaty we have since concluded, nor any Negotiation we have since carried on, except those we have lately been obliged to conclude or carry on, either for preventing the present War, or for restoring the Peace of *Europe*; and if these last prove as effectual as our former have done, neither this House nor the Nation will have any Reason to find Fault with them.

Now, my Lords, with respect to the several Paragraphs, proposed by the Amendment to be left out of the Motion, let us but consider them one after another, and we shall find them all conceived in such general Terms, that there can be no good Reason assigned for leaving any of them out; and the Respect we owe to his Majesty must be a strong Argument in favour of every one of them; because we are certainly in Duty, nay, in common Decency, bound to take some sort of Notice of every Thing he has mentioned in his Speech. By the first, we only acknowledge his Majesty's Care, in preventing our being unnecessarily engaged in the War. Do we by this, my Lords, either affirm or deny our being engaged by the Treaty of *Vienna*, or by any other Treaty, to take a Share in the War? Have we then any Occasion to consult the Treaty of *Vienna*, before we agree to the making of this Return to his Majesty's

Speech

Speech? Suppose it should afterwards appear that we were by the Treaty of *Vienna*, or otherwise, engaged to have joined in the War at the very Beginning, will what is now proposed preclude our Enquiry into that Affair, or will any Censure we can pass upon those who advised the contrary, shew any Inconsistency in the Proceedings of this House? And as to our Acknowledgments to his Majesty, in relation to his having concerted Measures with the *Dutch*, for restoring the publick Tranquillity; this too is conceived in such general Terms, that we neither affirm nor deny his having done so; therefore we are left at full Liberty to consider this Affair likewise hereafter, and to come to such Resolutions as may then appear just and reasonable.

As this Paragraph of the Address proposed, is conceived in such general Terms, I do not think it at all necessary for us at present to enquire, how far we are engaged by the Treaty of *Vienna*, or how far his Majesty and the States General have proceeded in Concert together; but allow me, my Lords, to say something in answer to what has been alledged upon both these Heads. With regard to our Engagements by the Treaty of *Vienna*, 'tis true, the Emperor has demanded Succours from us, and insists that we are, by that Treaty, obliged to furnish them; but as this War was occasioned by the Affairs of *Poland*, in which we had no Concern, it is certain we are no way obliged, by that Treaty, or any other I know of, to furnish any succours, either to him or to any other Power now engaged in the War. Then as to the Concert between the *Dutch* and us, tho' the Forms of their Government did not allow them to join with us at first in the Treaty of *Vienna*, yet the Negotiation antecedent to that Treaty must certainly have been carried on in Concert with them, because they are named as principal contracting Parties in the Treaty, and they acceded to it as soon as the necessary Forms of their Government would admit. Their Accession may have been, for what I know, clogged with several Restrictions and Limitations; but whatever these Restrictions or Limitations were, it is certain that the Emperor, in the present Conjunction, looks upon them to be as much obliged as we are to furnish him with the stipulated Succours, and has accordingly made as peremptory Demands for these Succours upon the *Dutch*, as he has upon us.

The Treaty of *Neutrality* has been mentioned, as concluded by the *Dutch*, without any Concert with us. Whether the Design of that Treaty was communicated to this Court I shall not take upon me to determine; but

as neither the *Dutch* nor we had any Concern in the War at the Beginning, or can hereafter be any way concerned in the War unless that Barrier should be attacked, or that either of the Parties engaged should attempt to carry their Conquests so far, as to endanger the Balance of Power in *Europe*, surely their concluding a Treaty of *Neutrality* for that Barrier could no way concern us, nor can it be looked on as any way inconsistent with that Concert, which ought to be kept up between us, especially considering, that even by that Treaty they reserve to themselves a Liberty of fulfilling all their Engagements to the Emperor, and would, notwithstanding that Treaty, be at full Liberty to engage in the War, if either Party should, under Pretence of what has happened in *Poland*, attempt to overturn the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

The *Dutch*, 'tis true, my Lords, have not as yet made any Augmentation of their Forces, either by Sea or Land; but we may easily find a Reason for it, if we will but recollect the great Reduction they had actually resolved to make of their Land Forces, just before the present War broke out. This Reduction they have ever since suspended, on account of the War, and for no other Reason; and therefore it is to be looked on as an Augmentation made in concert with us, for rendering more effectual those Measures we may jointly take for restoring the publick Tranquillity, and establishing the Balance of Power. From all which, I think it is evident, that the Concert between the *Dutch* and us, which is so necessary for both our Interests, has been exactly observed by both, in every Measure in which we had a joint Concern.

The next Paragraph proposed to be left out, is that by which we declare our Satisfaction in observing, that his Majesty's good Offices have been accepted of; and that a Plan of Peace may be shortly offered to the Parties concerned. As his Majesty has in his Speech, been pleased to mention both these Particulars to us, it would, my Lords, in my Opinion, be very improper in us not to say one Word of either in our Address, by way of Return to his Majesty's Speech; and the noble Duke has proposed to mention them in such a general Manner, that I wonder to hear it found fault with. It is not to be questioned, but that all the Parties engaged in War will declare, they are ready to accept of reasonable Terms; such Declarations are not, indeed, of any great Consequence; but, the Acceptation of good Offices, is in itself, more, it is in itself, of a great

to the Arbitration of a third Party. Declarations may perhaps be easily obtained, and may be of no Effect when obtain'd. My Lords, the Acceptation of a Mediation, or of good Offices, is not so easily obtained; we know that they have been often refused, and the accepting of them always shows a great Deference and Respect to the Power whose good Offices are accepted; and therefore it is no way beneath the Dignity of this House to declare our Satisfaction in observing, that his Majesty's good will has been accepted.

As the Plan to be offer'd to the Consideration of the Parties concerned, if, by what is propos'd, we were to declare our Approbation of that Plan, there would be some Reason for the Objection made; but, as we are to declare nothing in relation to the Plan itself, and as we must presume, that no Plan will be offer'd by his Majesty, but such a one as he thinks all Parties concerned ought to accept, the acknowledging his Majesty's Vigilance for the Repose of Christendom, in that Respect, cannot surely be any way inconsistent with the Dignity of this House, nor can it be attended with any bad Consequences; for if this House should afterwards find Fault with the Plan offer'd, and should resolve to censure those who propos'd it, there is nothing in the Motion now before us, that can any way obstruct or prevent such a Proceeding.

My Lords, I shall find Fault with, is still to be a threatening Paragraph, and we have reason to think that the Nation is not now in a Condition to threaten. Upon this, my Lords, I shall observe in general, that if the Nation be in no Condition to threaten, yet are the more oblig'd to his Majesty for the Care he has taken to prevent them, unnecessarily engag'd in the present War. But, my Lords, I cannot agree with the noble Lord in thinking that there is a Threat, or any Thing like a Threat in this Paragraph; and if there were, I am very sure it cannot be supposed to be level'd against any but those who may deserve, and must expect something more than Threat, let the Nation be in what Condition it will: What is said in this Paragraph cannot be presum'd to be level'd against any but those who shall endeavour to amuse us with vain Hopes, in order to bring the Security of his Majesty and his Kingdoms into real Danger, by overruling the Balance of Power in Europe: In such a Case, that the Nation might not perhaps be directly and immediately affected; yet, it is to be hop'd, we would not look quietly and cowardly on, till it was out of our Power to defend ourselves:

It is not to be doubted but his Majesty would, in Time, concert proper Measures for the Security and Preservation of his Crown and Kingdoms; and I hope this House will always be ready to support his Majesty in all such Measures. Therefore, my Lords, if there be at present no Power in Europe endeavouring to amuse us with such Hopes, there is nothing in this Paragraph that can be taken as a Threat by any Power in Europe, and if there be any such Designs secretly harboured, those who harbour them not only deserve to be threatened, but they ought to be attacked as soon as they attempt to put them in Execution.

The late Treaty with Denmark is not so much as mentioned in the Motion now made to us, and therefore I can't see what we have to do with it at present. His Majesty has indeed told us, that he has concluded such a Treaty; and he has told the other House, that it is to be laid before them, because it is to be attended with some Expence: This, my Lords, is the only Reason his Majesty can have for laying any Treaty before either House of Parliament before it be called for by the House; and as that Expence is to be first considered by the other House, therefore his Majesty told them, that he had ordered the Treaty to be laid before them; but if any of your Lordships has a Mind to move for that Treaty's being laid before this House, I shall be ready to agree to it that I shall second the Motion; and till it be laid before us, I can't see how it can properly come under our Consideration. However I shall, in the mean Time, make this general Remark, that if we should have the Misfortune of being oblig'd to engage in the War, it must be granted that it would be very proper to have Denmark of our side; that therefore it was not only proper but necessary to conclude this Treaty with them; for if this Treaty had not been concluded, every one may judge what sort of Treaty would have been concluded with that Court.

Thus, my Lords, I hope I have shewn, that there is nothing in the Motion made to us by the noble Duke, that is any way inconsistent with the Honour and Dignity of this House; nothing but what is necessary for shewing courtesy and Respect to his Majesty; and therefore I hope your Lordships will be of Opinion with me, that there is no Occasion for the Amendment propos'd.

The T. of Ch—l, Ld B—t, and the F. & Sir—d, supported the Amendment: whose Arguments in Reply were to this Effect:

THE Doctrine, now laid down to us, seems to me, my Lords, extremely
new,

and absolutely inconsistent with the ancient Method of proceeding in Parliament. We are now told, that we shall be wanting in that Respect which is due to his Majesty, if we do not in our Address take some Notice of every Particular mentioned in his Majesty's Speech. This, my Lords, is something very extraordinary: The ancient, and what ought to be the only Design of his Majesty's Speech to his Parliament, at the opening of their Session, was to inform them of his Reasons for calling them together, and of the Demands he had to make upon them; and to answer every Particular mentioned in his Majesty's speech, was always hitherto understood to be the Business of the whole Session of Parliament, and not the Business of the first or second Day of that Session. The Addresses of Parliament, by way of Answer or Return to this Speech, were formerly never any Thing more but a general Acknowledgment of Thanks for the Speech from the Throne, and general Assurances of Loyalty and Fidelity to the King, and of support in whatever should appear to them to be reasonable. The King was so far from expecting to have every Particular answered in that Address, and high Compliments made on every Paragraph of his Speech, that happy was our King, of old, if he could but get a proper Answer to each Particular during the whole Session. Our Parliaments were not then so ready to grant, nor had they so much Politicians as to pass any Compliments without a due Consideration, and without being fully convinced of the Truth and Justice of what they were to say: But if this new Doctrine prevails, we shall have Speeches made at the Beginning of each Session, not with a Design to inform the Parliament of the true State of Affairs, or to acquaint them with the King's Demands, but contriv'd by the Ministers on purpose to catch at Compliments, and to dazzle the Eyes of the People with Panegyrics bestowed upon their Measures by both Houses of Parliament.

In the Language of Parliament, my Lords, we are not only to take Care not to affirm expressly, or deny what may afterwards appear to be otherwise; but we are to take Care not even to insinuate what may afterwards appear to be false. In this Light, my Lords, let us consider the Motion that has been made to us, and we shall find, that every Paragraph proposed to be left out bears an Insinuation of a Fact, which may afterwards appear to the whole World to be false; and if it should happen so, I leave to your Lordships to consider, what the World must say of the Honour and good Sense of this House; for surely they can't

approve of both. Lords may say what they will of this House's not being precluded by any Thing in the Address, or prevented from future Enquiries or Censures: It is true, my Lords, as a House of Parliament, we are not; but I will say, that the passing of such Compliments, as have of late been too usual in our Addresses, is a sort of forestalling the Opinions of many Lords in this House; for after my having agreed to a Panegyric, either express or by Insinuation, upon any Measure pursued by the Ministers, I should be sorry to find afterwards that such a Measure deserved Censure, and therefore it would be difficult to convince me of it, nay, even after Conviction, I believe human Weakness would make me loath to agree to the putting a publick Mark of Ignominy upon that, which I had formerly agreed to applaud, even by Insinuation.

Having now endeavoured to shew, that our Respect to the King, or the Generality of the Expressions proposed to be made use of, can be no Argument for our descending into so many Particulars; allow me, my Lords, to descend into those Particulars, and examine every one of them separately, by way of Reply to the Observations the noble Lord has been pleas'd to make on them; but first let me take some Notice of what the noble Duke said in relation to our former Treaties and Negotiations. He told us, that in treating with foreign Powers no general Rules could be established in &c I must beg Leave to differ from him, for I believe there are many general Rules may be established: I shall mention only two, &c are. That we ought always to observe, and as punctually as possible comply with the Terms of those Treaties we enter into: And the other general Rule is, That we ought to enter into no Treaties but such as are for the Interest of our native Country. These are two general Rules which are, by the Nature of Things, established, though I doubt much if they have been always observed. By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, my Lords, we are told, that dangerous Designs against this Nation were prevented; Designs which had been formed against us by the Treaty of *Vienna*, between the Emperor and *Spain*: But this is a Fact that has always been disputed, and if the Fact was false, I am very sure the Treaty of *Utrecht* was very much contrary to the Interest of this Nation: Nay, considering how improbable it is, that the Imperial Court would enter into the Measure then attributed to them; or that the Imperial and *Spanish* Courts, united together, could conceive Hopes of doing any great Injury to *Britain*, there is some Reason to believe,

or

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by any Means, the good Correspondence that was, by the Treaty of *Vienna*, established between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, and whose interest it will always be to foment Jealousies and Divisions between the Courts of *Vienna*, *Madrid* and *London*. I will agree with the noble Duke, that the Correspondence between *Spain* and us, which was broke off by the Treaty of *Hanover*, was in some measure, I will not say altogether, restored by the Treaty of *Stuttart*. But I wish he had told us at whole Expence of our Correspondence was restored, or what other Honour or Advantage the Nation reap'd from that Treaty; and if, by the Treaty of *Vienna*, a Correspondence was restored between the Emperor and us, I am afraid our Correspondence with *Spain* was, by that new Treaty, a little disturbed; and the Union, which now subsists between *Spain* and *Spain* was effectually established; so that upon the whole I do not see, that this Nation has many Advantages to drag out of the late Treaties and Negotiations, and in the Treaty of *Vienna*, between the Emperor and *Spain*, was not such as I was most industriously represented to be, I am certain the Nation has already greatly suffered by the Mistake, and may make a great deal more.

But now, my Lords, to return to the Principles of the Motion which, by the Motion here is proposed to be left out. That I shall speak with the more Freedom, because I do not think his Majesty any way concerned in the Question. I shall always be ready to join in acknowledging our Duty and Fidelity to the King; but when we are to pay Compliments upon Matters, it is to the Ministers we make these Compliments, and I shall never be for this House's degrading so low, as blindly to pay Compliments on them. By the first of these Paragraphs we are to acknowledge, the Care of the Ministers in preventing our being unnecessarily engaged in the present War. My Lord, if this be not a direct Affirmation, it is as it were an Imputation as this House can make, that we were no way obliged either by Treaty or by Interest, to engage in the present War; and if, upon Enquiry, it should afterwards come out, that we were from the very Beginning oblig'd, both by Treaty and by Interest, to have engag'd in the War, what would the World think of this House, if we should agree to the Address this Day propos'd; nay, I must appeal to the Lords that are against me in this Motion, what they would think of themselves for having agreed to such an Address: they would be

obliged to acknowledge, at least, that they had been impos'd on, and such an acknowledgement can add nothing to the Character of any Man, much less can it add to the Character of any Lord of Parliament.

If there were then no manner of Reason to presume, that we were any way oblig'd to engage in the present War, we ought not, my Lords, to come in blindly to the making of such an Imputation in our Address: But in the present Case there is some Reason to presume, that we were actually oblig'd, if not to engage as Principals, at least to engage as Allies and Guarantees. The noble Duke has told us, that the Emperor has not only demanded the Succours stipulated by the Treaty of *Vienna*, but insists upon it, that we ought directly to furnish them. I shall not pretend to say, my Lords, that the Imperial Ministers are in the right, on the contrary, I hope they have no manner of Reason for the Demand they have made; but as we have neither seen the Treaty of *Vienna*, nor the Reasons alleg'd by the Imperial Court for the Demand they have made, surely we ought not thus blindly to insinuate, there is nothing in what they have said upon that Subject.

But, my Lords, let us suppose that we were no way oblig'd, either in Honour or interest, to concern ourselves in the present War: In such a Case, what would that Minister have deserved, that should have advis'd his Majesty to plunge the Nation into a War in which we had no manner of Concern? Would not he have deserved the highest Reprimand of this House, and the heaviest Vengeance his Country could have brought upon his guilty Head? And shall we, my Lords, make a fine Compliment to a Minister for not doing, what? For not doing that for which he ought to have lost his Head upon a Scaffold.

I am really surpris'd, my Lords, to hear it pretended, that the Treaty of *Vienna* was concluded, or the Negotiation for that purpose carry'd on, in concert with the *Dutch*, since it is so well known, that they were so far from being principal contracting Parties, that it was after long Delays and with much Difficulty that they acceded to it; and that they did not even at last accede, but under several Restrictions and Limitations, and after having obtained several Additions and Explanations in favour of their own Country: They, like a wise State, took that Opportunity to have all Disputes and Differences with the contracting Powers agreed and settled to their own liking; as they were by that Treaty to do a very great Favour to the Emperor: they took

Took Care to have something in Return, and it were to be wished, that we had followed their Example in every Treaty we have lately made. They were indeed named in the Treaty of *Vienna* as principal contracting Parties, but how they came to be so I could never yet comprehend; the Imperial Court submitted to it perhaps at that Time, because they had a very great favour to ask, and it was very much their Interest to have the *Dutch* become Parties in that Treaty; but how we to come submit to have any Power named as a principal contracting Party in a Treaty with us, without their being as ready to sign it as we were, I can't yet comprehend.

As for their not having made that Reduction of their Land Forces, which was proposed before the War broke out, it is very certain they have not even now, a greater Number of Forces than is necessary for defending the extensive Frontiers of their Country, and supporting the many Garrisons they are obliged to keep up; so that if they had made any Reduction, they must have trusted to some of their Neighbours for their Defence, but supposing that they might have safely made that Reduction, their having suspended it can't be called acting in Concert with us; because we have not only suspended making that Reduction in our Land Forces, which we might easily have made, and which we ought to have made if the War had not broke out, but we have made large Additions to our Forces both by Sea and Land; and yet it must be acknowledged, that we are not, by our Situation, so immediately exposed to Danger as the *Dutch* are. From hence, my Lords, it is to me evident, that the Concert between the *Dutch* and us can consist in nothing, but, in our having acquainted them with the Measures we were to take, and the Expenses we were to put ourselves to; and such a Concert does not, in my Opinion, deserve a Compliment from this House, nor even in the most general Terms that can be thought of.

I must submit to your Lordships, whether the Compliment proposed to be made upon the Acceptation of our good Offices, and upon the Plan of Peace, does not bear a very strong Intimation, that we think it was reasonable and necessary for us to offer our good Offices, that these our good Offices are accepted of in such a manner as may give great Hopes of their Success, and that it was proper for us to thrust ourselves so far into other People's Affairs, with which we declare we had no Concern, as to propose a Plan for an Agreement; and considering the profound Ignorance we have been kept

in, with relation to all our late foreign Transactions, I do not see how we can, in Honour, pretend to make any such Insinuations. It is an old Observation, my Lords, that Arbiters often draw upon themselves the Relentment of both the Parties at Variance: In private Life it is always reckoned a dangerous Undertaking, especially when the Arbitration is offered without being desired by either of the Parties concerned: In publick Affairs the Maxim will hold equally true, and therefore no wise State will be ready to intermeddle in foreign Broils, unless by such intermeddling they have a View of procuring some particular Advantage to themselves: The Balance of Power in *Europe* is not yet in such a dangerous State as to require our being so very busy and officious; and when it comes to be so, the other Powers of *Europe*, not yet engaged in the War, are as much interested, and ought to intermeddle as much as we; so that upon a strict Enquiry, it may perhaps appear, that even the Offer of these good Offices was not only unnecessary, but officious, and without any View to the particular Advantage of this Nation: And if, upon Enquiry, it should appear, that the Acceptation of these good Offices has been made, by every one of the Powers concerned, in such Terms as can't give any Hopes of Success, how can we answer to the Honour and the Dignity of this House for making such anticipated and such rash Insinuations?

The Plan to be offered by us may appear to be a wise and a good one, it may appear to be otherwise; but, my Lords, if upon Enquiry it should appear, that even the offering of our good Offices was rash and officious, surely the proposing of a Plan, and setting ourselves up openly as Lawgivers to the other Princes and States of *Europe*, must appear to be much more so, and may involve this Nation in Difficulties and Dangers we seem at present to be very little aware of: It may produce Conflicts against us; it may unite the Powers of *Europe* in a League to pull down the Pillars of *Great Britain*; which is a Case that has often before happened; a Case by which almost every one of the Powers of *Europe* has been, some Time or another, brought very near to their utter Destruction. I do not know, my Lords, but that the *Dutch* may have acted in Concert with us, in the offering our good Offices, and in drawing up and proposing this Plan of Peace, which is to be offered in this House, and may have acted in Concert with us, in putting them to no Expense, and in making it will at last appear, was proposed.

may endeavour to make it appear, that their acting in such a Manner proceeded entirely from a political Compassion, they were obliged to shew to *Great-Britain*; so that in the End, they may get as much Honour and Advantage as we by the Success, and thus way suffer by the Disappointment.

As to the threatening Paragraph, my Lords, I am very sure, that if a Man in private Company should swagger, and swear he would not be afraid, he would not be impudently, he would always be ready to avert that Part which was incumbent on him to undertake: If I were one of the Company, I should look upon it as a threatening sort of Declaration; and if there had been any Dispute between him and me, if I had but remind'd a Thing he said of me, I should look upon it as a Threat designed directly against me: Indeed, if such a swaggerer had had no Dispute with any one of the Company, I should look upon him as a Bully and a very silly Fellow. In publick Life I think, say I to him, it is the same: When it becomes necessary for this Nation to act, I hope we shall always act with that Vigour and Consistency which is worthy of *Great-Britain*. But I shall always be against making any halting or lingering Declarations, till it becomes necessary for us to carry them directly into execution; and therefore I must be against the Part of the Motion.

Telling, my Lords, the late Treaty with *Denmark* is not mentioned particularly in the Motion; but when we talk to each of the Witnesses, the right Reason, and the Principle of his Majesty's Councils, which in the Language of Parliament, upon this Occasion, is to be the Witnesses, the right Reason, and the Principle of his Majesty's Councils, I must presume, and shall do so with all Beliefs, presume, that the late Treaty with *Denmark* is included among the rest, and I cannot appeal the Witnesses to the right Reason, and the Principle of this Treaty, before I know what it is. We are told, my Lords, that if that Treaty had not been concluded some other way, I do not know, my Lords, that is Nature, or present in any Danger of being attacked, and therefore I do not know any Reason we had to pay a *Solemnity* to it, and to prevent that which making any Treaty he has a Mind; but if we were to be attack'd, surely we are not to be oblig'd to him, and to pay him a very Tribute, and the Basis of a Subsidy to prevent his joining with any Power whatever against us, and if the Preservation of the Balance of Power was the only Reason for entering into such a Treaty, if that was in any real Danger, he was

certainly as much concerned for its Preservation as we, and therefore we are not to suppose that he would have concluded any Treaty to its disadvantage. From such Reasoning, my Lords, as I have this Day heard in this House, one would really imagine, that we are to take the Care of preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe* entirely upon ourselves; which if we do I can easily foresee, that most of the Princes of *Europe* will always take Advantage of our careless Care, and our ridiculous apprehensions, and will refuse to act with Vigour even in their own Defence, unless we pay them a yearly Subsidy for so doing.

I shall conclude, my Lords, with observing, that if it was necessary for his Majesty to lay this Treaty before the other House, because it was to be attended with some Expence, the very same Reason made it necessary for his Majesty to order it to be laid before this House; for all the Grants of Money are first made by the other House, no such Grants can be effectual without the Consent of this. — — — it would seem then, that when a Demand is to be made on the other House for any Grant of Money, the Reason for making such Demand is to be laid before them without their asking for it; but when we are to consent to their very Grant, no Reason is to be laid before us unless we ask for it. Thus, my Lords, is different sort of Behaviour with respect to the two Houses, which I shall make no Remark on, but leave to your Lordships Consideration.

From what I have said, my Lords, I hope I have made it appear, that every Paragraph, proposed to be left out of the Motion now before us, is inconsistent with the Honour and Dignity of this House, and that neither the Duty nor the Respect we owe to his Majesty, required our putting any one of them into our Address; but that the first and last Paragraphs of the Motion are sufficient, and as much as by the ancient Usage of Parliament was customary upon such Occasions, therefore I hope your Lordships will agree to the Amendment proposed.

The Question first put was, as usual, per agreeing to the Amendment proposed, then which there was a Division, and there being but 37 Contents to 29 Not Contents, it was disagreed to by a Majority of 8.

The Question was put To agree to the Motion, which was carried without a Division, and a Committee being named to draw up the Address, they retired to the Prince's Chamber, and being returned, the Address drawn up was read and agreed to the same Day, which See p. 35 and the Answer p. 37.

To be continued in our Magazine for August.



THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
AUGUST, 1735.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the first Session of the present Parliament, 1735. Part II.

Note. Part I. of these Debates was inserted in the Extraordinary Magazine; which immediately precedes this.

MOTION and DEBATES in the House of Commons on the Address for his Majesty's Speech. (See those of the LORDS in the Extraordinary Magazine.)



THE 23d, 24th, and 25th A Days of January were taken up in administering the Oaths to the Speaker and the Members; but on Monday the 27th the Session was opened by reading a Bill for preventing clandestine Outlawries.—Committees were then appointed for several Purposes as usual; particularly one of Privileges and Elections, to take into Consideration all such Matters, as shall or may come in Question touching Returns, Elections, and Privileges, and to proceed upon double Returns in the first Place, and to report their Proceedings, with their Opinions thereupon, to the House, from Time to Time; all Persons, that would question any Returns, were to do it within fourteen Days next, and so within fourteen Days next after any new Return should be brought in; the Committee were to have Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records, for their Information, —All Members, returned for two or more Places, were to make their Election by that Day three Weeks, for which of the Places they would serve, provided there be no Question upon the Return for that

Place; and if any Thing should come in Question touching the Return, Election, or Matter of Privilege of any Member, he was to withdraw during the Time the Matter was in Debate; and all Members returned upon double Returns, to withdraw till their Returns are determined.

Then the House came to several Resolutions, viz.

That no Peer of this Realm hath any Right to give his Vote in the Election of any Member to serve in Parliament.—That, where the House shall judge any Petition touching Elections to be frivolous and vexatious, the House will order Satisfaction to the Person petitioned against.—That, if it shall appear, that any Person hath procured himself to be elected or returned a Member of this House, or endeavoured so to be, by Bribery, or any other corrupt Practices, this House will proceed with the utmost Severity against such Person.—That it is an high Infringement of the Liberties and Privileges of the Commons of Great Britain, for any Lord of Parliament, or any Lord Lieutenant of any County, to concern themselves in the Elections of Members to serve for the Commons in Parliament.—That the Serjeant at Arms from Time to Time, take into Custody any Stranger or Strangers he shall see, or be informed of to be in the House or Gallery, while the House, or any Committee of the whole House is sitting: and that no Person so taken into Custody, be discharged

out of Custody, without the special Order of the House.

Mr Speaker reported, that when the House attended his Majesty in the House of Peers, his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious Speech, of which, he said, to prevent Mistakes, he had obtained a Copy, which being read to the House, the following Motion was made by *J—n H—es*, Esq; Member for *F—y in C—wall*, and seconded by *J—n C—b—ll*, Esq; Member for *P—kefshire*, viz.

That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of that House, for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; [to acknowledge his Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, in pursuing such Measures as tended towards procuring Peace and Accommodation, rather than to involve this Nation and all Europe too precipitately in a general and bloody War; to express the just Sense that House had, of his Majesty's tender Regard for the publick Repose and Tranquillity, and of his unwearied Endeavours in forming, in Concert with the States-General, such a Plan of a general Pacification as his Majesty, in his great Wisdom, conceived was consistent with the Honour and Interest of all Parties, as far as the Circumstance of Time, and the present Posture of Affairs would permit;] to assure his Majesty, that that House would cheerfully and effectually raise such Supplies, as should be necessary for the Honour and Security of his Majesty and his Kingdoms, and whatever should be the Success of his Majesty's gracious Endeavours to procure the Blessings of Peace and general Tranquillity, would enable his Majesty to act that Part which Honour and Justice, and the true Interest of his People should call upon him to undertake.

This Motion was introduced with Speeches, to the same Effect with the Speeches made for introducing the Motion in the House of Lords (see p. 437-8.) and therefore I shall not repeat them.

Several Speeches were made in relation to those Paragraphs in the Motion, which seemed to imply a general Approbation of former Measures, before any Amendment was proposed; but at last Sir *W—m W—m*, Member for *S—m—shire* proposed the following Amendment, to the last Paragraph of the Motion, viz.

To assure his Majesty, that [after a full State of the Affairs of the Nation had been laid before them, and considered by them,] they would cheerfully and effectually raise such Supplies, as should be ne-

cessary for the Honour and Security of his Majesty and his Kingdoms, and [in Proportion to the Expences to be incurred by the other Powers, who were under the same Engagements with this Nation, and not then involved in the War,] and, whatever—, &c.

The first Part of this Amendment being disapproved of by some Gentlemen, who were for the second Part, Sir *J—b J—ll M—r* of the R—lls moved for amending the Amendment which was accordingly agreed to, and then it stood thus:

To assure his Majesty, that that House would cheerfully and effectually raise such Supplies, as should be necessary for the Honour and Security of his Majesty and his Kingdoms, and in Proportion to the Expences to be incurred by the other Powers, &c.

Of this whole Debate we shall give the Substance by way of Argument, Answer, and Reply, as before.

The Argument for leaving out the Paragraphs approving of former Measures, and for the Amendment proposed, was to this Effect, viz.

As this, Sir, is a new Parliament, I hope we shall begin with shewing a little more Regard to the ancient Custom and Dignity of Parliaments than has been shewn of late Years. In former Times, the Addresses of this House, on Return to his Majesty's Speech from the Throne, were always conceived in the most general Terms: Our Ancestors would never condescend upon that Occasion, to enter into the Particulars of his Majesty's Speech: When they were to approach the King, and to declare their Affection and their Fidelity to him, they thought it was inconsistent with that Fidelity they were to declare, to approve, upon that Occasion, of any ministerial Measures, and much more so, to declare their Satisfaction with Measures they knew working a-bor'. This House is the grand Inquest of the Nation, appointed to enquire diligently and to represent faithfully to the King, all the Grievances of his People, and all the Crimes and Mismanagements of his Servants, and therefore it must always be a Breach of our Fidelity to our Sovereign, as well as a Breach of our Duty to his People, to approve blindly the Conduct of his Servants. When we have examined diligently, and considered deliberately the Conduct of any Minister, and are at last fully convinced that he has acted prudently and wisely for the publick Good, it is then our Duty to return him the Thanks of the Publick,

present him as a faithful Minister
 after; but to make Paragrycks up-
 andt of any of the King's Servants,
 e have examined into it, or know
 g about it, is more like the Lan-
 Slaves and Sycophants to a prime
 , than that of loyal and faithful
 to their Sovereign.

I acknowledge, Sir, that the Mo-
 made to us is more general, and
 apted to the ancient Custom of
 ent, than most I have heard since
 had the Honour to be a Member of
 se: I hope we shall not find that
 ordinary Modesty proceeds from a
 fness of Misconduct: For the Sake
 Publick, I heartily wish we may
 t it proceeds from superior Merit;
 r, indeed, generally attended with
 Modesty; but as I have always
 on such Occasions, against general
 ums upon Ministers, and as it is no-
 w before us, or at least a great
 it, implies a general Approbation
 r late Measures, particularly those
 to the present War, which the Ma-
 this House are, in my Opinion, en-
 norant of, I cannot agree to it; be-
 have not yet learned Complaisance
 to approve of what I know nothing
 much less to approve of what I vi-
 spect to be wrong.

of the Honour, Sir, to be a Member
 House in last Parliament; and I
 several Motions were then made,
 ing some Insigt into the State of our
 Affairs, and our late Transactions:
 which to me appeared highly rea-
 , and even absolutely necessary to be
 d with, before the House could rea-
 comply with the Demands that were
 ade upon them; but every one of
 otions had a Negative put upon it:
 always had a Suspicion of the Works
 ness; I do not like any Conduct that
 stand the Light at Noon-Day, and
 e I am afraid some of our late Trans-
 are such as no Man would approve
 they were exposed to publick View:
 e been long amused with Hopes of
 extraordinary Benefits, that were to
 to the Nation from our many ted-
 expensive Negotiations, we have
 up in Expectation; but when one
 tion was over, we have been at-
 told to have Patience, the next was
 mblis all our Desires: We have ac-
 ly had a great deal of Patience;
 so far as I can comprehend, I can
 no Benefits that have accrued, or

are like to accrue; but, on the contrary,
 many Dangers and Disadvantages; so
 that the whole Train of our late Negotia-
 tions really seems to me to have been calcu-
 lated for no other End, but to extricate a
 Set of puzzled, perplexed Negotiators, from
 some former Blunder, by which they have
 generally been led into a second, of worse
 Consequence than the first: Every subse-
 quent Negotiation seems to me to have had
 no other View or Design, but to get rid of
 some Dilemma we were thrown into by the
 former, and happy have we thought our-
 selves, after a great deal of Money spent, if
 we could but recover our former Condition.
 In short, Sir, if any Gentleman will rise
 up and shew me any Addition, or any new
 Advantage, with respect either to our Trade
 or our Possessions, that this Nation has ac-
 quired by any of our late Transactions, I shall
 agree to the Motion; but considering the great
 Expence this Nation has been put to, and
 the great Losses many of our Merchants
 have, without any Redress or Satisfaction,
 sustained, I cannot agree to pass Compli-
 ments upon, or declare my Satisfaction
 with, our late Management in general, till
 it be made appear to me, that these publick
 and private Losses have been some Way bal-
 lanced by National Advantages.

The 2d Paragraph of the Motion I am,
 indeed, surprized at upon another Account,
 to make our Acknowledgements to his Ma-
 jesty, for not involving the Nation too pre-
 cipitately in a bloody War, is, in my Op-
 nion, very far from being a Compliment to
 his Majesty: It is impossible, it is not to be
 presumed that his Majesty can do any such
 Thing; but if it were possible, and if any
 such Thing had been done, to be sure it would
 have been doing the Nation a very notable
 Mischiefe, and according to the Idiom of our
 Language, at least in private Life, to
 thank a Man, or to make our Acknowledg-
 ments to a Man, for his not doing us a no-
 table Mischiefe, is a contemptuous Way of
 expressing ourselves, and is always an In-
 sinuation, that from such a Man's Malice,
 or his Weakness, or Imprudence, we expect-
 ed some notable Mischiefe, and therefore
 when we are disappointed, when the Mis-
 chief is not so great as we expected, we say,
 by way of Contempt, that we are obliged
 to him. If none but Ministers were con-
 cerned in this Part of the Motion, I should
 have let it pass without any Remark; nay,
 I should readily have agreed to it; but as
 his Majesty is concerned, I hope the Gentle-
 men who made the Motion will take Care
 to have it some way altered, if they are re-

forced to have it stand Part of the Address. This shows, Sir, how apt People are to fall into Disorders when they attempt to make extravagant and forced Compliments, and therefore I wish we would resolve to avoid such Dangers, by confirming our Address to a general Acknowledgement of Thanks to his Majesty, for his most gracious Speech from the Throne, and a Declaration of our Affection towards him, of our Attachment to his Family, and of our Zeal for his Service.

However, Sir, as it has been granted upon all Hands, that nothing contained in our Address can prevent the future Enquiries of this House, or can be a Bar to our pursuing what we shall upon Enquiry find to be amiss, therefore I shall propose no Amendment to the former Part of the Motion: But I must take Notice of one Thing which is apparent, without any Enquiry, to every Man in this House, to every Man who knows any Thing of publick Affairs, and that is, the great Charge this Nation has already been put to on account of the War, while the other Powers of Europe, not yet engaged in the War, have not put themselves to one Shilling Expence: Nay, even our Allies the Dutch, who, as his Majesty has been pleased to tell us, are under the same Engagements with us, have not put themselves to the least Charge on account of the present War. Now, Sir, as his Majesty has told us, that we had no Concern with the Causes or Motives of the War, we cannot therefore be involved in it, unless it be for the Preservation of the Balance of Power; and as all our Allies are as much interested in this Respect as we are, it is reasonable they should bear their proportionable Share of the Expence; and as they have yet done nothing like it, I think it is become necessary for us to take some Notice of this Matter in our Address to his Majesty, for which Reason I shall move for this Amendment to the latter Part of the Address, viz. "that this House will cheerfully and effectually raise such Supplies, as should be necessary for the Honour and Security of his Majesty and his Kingdoms, and in Reparation to the Expences to be incurred by the other Powers who were under the same Engagements with this Nation, and not then involved in the War, and what-
ever, &c. as in the Motion, p. 452.

The Answer to this was in Substance as follows,

SIR, As Gentlemen who have spoken in this Debate, seem to want a much

more thoro' Reformation in the Motion now before us, than that proposed by the Amendment, I must beg Leave to take Notice of what they have said in general before I come to speak to the Amendment proposed. We have been told a great deal, Sir, of the ancient Usage and Custom of Parliament, with respect to their Manner of addressing the King, by way of Return to his Speech from the Throne: What the Gentlemen may mean by this ancient Usage, or at what Time they have a Mind to fix it, I do not know; but I am very sure, that ever since I had the Honour to sit in Parliament, I never knew an Address proposed in more general Terms than that now before us, and therefore I am apt to conclude, that no Address can be proposed in this House, but what some Gentlemen will find fault with. I shall agree with the Hon. Gentlemen, that one of the chief Ends of our meeting here, is to enquire diligently, and represent faithfully to the King, the Crimes and Mismanagements of his Servants, as well as the Grievances of his People; but when his Majesty has given us an Account of his Conduct, surely that does not hinder us from making him such general Compliments, upon the Account he has been pleased to give us, as may not obstruct our future Enquiries, or prevent our Censures, in case we should afterwards find, that any of his Servants had acted unfaithfully or imprudently, even with respect to those very Affairs he has been pleased to give us an Account of in his Speech.

It has been acknowledged, that the Motion before us is more general than what is usual upon such Occasions; but it is to be feared, it seems, that this extraordinary Modesty proceeds from a Consciousness of Misconduct. At this Rate, Sir, the Gentlemen who have the Honour to serve the Crown must have a very hard Task: If they or their Friends propose a long and particular Address, they are then accused of endeavouring to impose upon the Honour and Dignity of this House; and if they propose a short Address, and expressed in the most general Terms, Insinuations are then made, that their Modesty proceeds from a Consciousness of Guilt; so that, let them chuse which Way they will, it is impossible for them to avoid Censure: Yet, even this Address, general as it is, it seems, to be looked on as an Encomium upon the Ministers, and as an Approbation of what we know nothing about; but, in my Opinion, if we examine the several Paragraphs, it will appear to be neither the one nor the other.

By

PROCEEDINGS in the present Parliament, 1735. SESS. I. 455

By the first Paragraph found fault with, it is proposed to acknowledge his Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, in pursuing such Measures as tend towards procuring Peace and Accommodation: By this, Sir, we do not declare, that his Majesty has pursued such Measures, nor do we approve of the Measures he has pursued; but when those Measures are made publick, if it should appear that they were such as tended to procure Peace and Accommodation, surely this House, may the whole World, ought to acknowledge his Majesty's Goodness and Wisdom in that Respect; and all that can be supposed to be meant by this Paragraph is, to acknowledge that there is more Wisdom and Goodness in pursuing such Measures towards procuring Peace, than in pursuing such Measures, as might tend to involve the Nation and all Europe, too precipitately in War: This then cannot, I think, be supposed to be an Excommuni-um upon any Minister, nor an Approbation of any of the Measures that have been pursued.

By the other Paragraph it is proposed, to express the just Sense we have of his Majesty's Regard for the publick Tranquillity, and of his Endeavour to form, in Concert with the States General, such a Plan of Pacification, as his Majesty conceives is consistent with the Honour and Interest of all Parties, as far as the Circumstances of Time and the present Posture of Affairs will permit: Here again we approve of nothing: We do not approve of the Plan that is to be offered; we do not so much as approve of any one Step that has been taken in the forming of that Plan; we only acknowledge his Majesty's tender Regard for the publick Tranquillity, in endeavouring to form such a Plan as may restore it: This surely is what no Man can deny, nor hesitate one Moment in acknowledging it; and, I believe that it will be as readily granted, that it was better to form this Plan in Concert with the States-General, than to form it without any such Concert: So that I cannot really comprehend how this Paragraph can be interpreted to be an Excommuni-um upon any Minister, or an Approbation of any Measure: And therefore, tho' we knew nothing of the Measures that have been pursued, nay, tho' we even had a violent Suspicion that wrong Measures have been pursued, neither our Ignorance nor our Suspicions can be any Objection to either of these Paragraphs.

As to our Ignorance of the Measures that have been lately pursued, it is certain we are ignorant of a great many of them, and

it is necessary it should be so: for with respect to publick Transactions, especially those with foreign Courts, it is absolutely necessary that many of them should remain secret for several Years after they are passed; nay, there are some that ought for ever to remain a Secret; and that any Transaction can remain a Secret long after it has been communicated to this House, I believe no Gentleman will pretend to affirm; for tho' the Members of this House might perhaps depend upon the Fidelity and the Secrecy of one another, yet we cannot answer for the Strangers that may be amongst us. This, Sir, was the only Reason why this House was pleased to put a Negation upon the Motions pointed at by the Hon. Gentlemen; and as I had likewise the Honour to be then a Member of this House, I heard such Reasons given for not complying with those Motions, as convinced me, that a Compliance with any one of them would have been one of the greatest Injuries we could have done our Country: It was not that the Authors of these Transactions were afraid on their own Accounts, that the Transactions they had been concerned in should be exposed to publick View, it was impossible it could be so; for if they had been possessed with any such Fears, if they had given the least Ground to suspect they were so, it would have been a good, and I am persuaded a prevailing Reason for this House, to have complied with those Motions.

But, Sir, as to the Suspicions that some Gentlemen may entertain, with regard to all or any of our past Measures, it is impossible to say any Thing to them, unless the Gentlemen will be pleased to acquaint us with the Grounds of their Suspicion: When they do that, it may perhaps be in Gentlemen's Power to show, that those Grounds are very far from being solid. They talk of our having been for a long Time amused with Hopes, and of our having been desired to have Patience: 'Tis true, Sir, there are some amongst us, not in the House I hope, but in the Nation, I will say, there are a great many who have been long amused with Hopes, who have had a great deal of Patience: They have, indeed, been under a continual Course of Patience ever since the Beginning of the late Reign: They have not yet seen, and I wish they may never see that Event happen, which they have been so long hoping for, which they have waited for with so much Patience; and, in my Opinion, the many Disappointments they have met with, is one of the best Reasons that can be assigned for our having so Cause a

suspect any Misconduct in our late Measures. I do not think it the Interest of this Nation to be fond of adding much to our Possessions, and considering the Ambition of foreign Courts, and the Disturbances given to our Government by a disaffected Party at home, our having preserved entire our foreign Possessions, and prevented all Invasions upon our People at home, is an Argument, that all our late Measures have been concerted, and pursued with the utmost Foresight and Prudence. To this we may add, that the our Trade has been sometimes a little interrupted by the ambitious Views of foreign Courts, yet it is certain, it has greatly improved in every Branch within these last 25 Years, and is now, I believe, in as flourishing a State as ever the Trade of Great-Britain was in any Age; so that to return the Compliment to the Gentlemen of the other Side of the Question, if either of them will show me where the Nation has lately suffered, either in its Possessions, or in its Trade, by any Mismanagement of those at the Helm of our own Affairs, I shall agree to any Amendment they please to propose: but I cannot think it reasonable to load our own Ministers with the little Disturbances we have met with, or the small Losses we may have sustained by the ambitious Projects of foreign Courts.

With regard to the Impropriety of Expressions taken Notice of, I cannot think there is any good Foundation for the Criticism; but if there were, we must see that it proceeds entirely from the great Care the Hon. Gentleman, who made the Motion, took, to avoid every Thing that might look like an Approbation of any late Measure: For this Reason he would not propose that we should thank his Majesty for not involving us in the War, because it might have been said, that for what we knew it was necessary, it was incumbent upon us, to have engaged at the very Beginning of the War; therefore, to avoid this Objection, he only proposes, that we should make our Acknowledgments to his Majesty, for not having engaged too precipitately in the War; and as this might have been done, and would, as the Hon. Gentleman says, have been doing a very notable Injury to the Nation, I cannot find that there is any Impropriety in our making our Acknowledgments to his Majesty, for his not having done so.

I come now to that which I take to be the only Question now before us, I mean, Sir, the Amendment proposed, as it now stands amended. I shall readily grant, that all the Nations of Europe are equally with

us concerned in supporting the Balance of Power, and that therefore it is very reasonable, that every one of them should bear a proportionable Share of the Expence necessary, or that may become necessary for that Purpose; and I am persuaded his Majesty will use his utmost Endeavours to prevail with every one of them, to do what is incumbent upon them in that Respect; but I must leave it to Gentlemen to consider, whether our putting such a Caution into our Address, would not show to the whole World a sort of Diffidence in his Majesty's Conduct: I am convinced we have no Cause, from any Part of his Majesty's past Conduct, to show any Diffidence in his future; and I am very certain, we never could have chosen a worse Time than the present, to begin to show any such Diffidence: The Nation is in great Danger of being involved in a bloody and expensive War, unless his Majesty succeeds in his Endeavours for restoring the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe; and it is certain, that nothing can contribute more towards rendering his Majesty's Endeavours successful, than an established and general Belief, that a perfect Harmony and entire Confidence subsists between him and his Parliament: While they are convinced of this, every one of the Parties now engaged in War will be cautious of giving too great a Scope to their ambitious Views, or of pushing too far the Success they may have, for fear of drawing upon themselves the united Force of the King and Parliament of Great-Britain; but if any Reason should be given for them to believe, that the Parliament puts no Confidence in his Majesty's Conduct, they may then conceive Hopes of disuniting the Power of Great-Britain, and in that Case they will not much regard the most reasonable Terms of Peace that can be offered to them, by means of his Majesty's Mediation: Nay, I have good Reason to believe, that some of the Powers engaged in War, particularly Spain, will give no positive Answer to the Instances lately made to them till they hear of the Opening of the British Parliament, and the Addresses made upon that Occasion; and if any Mistrust in his Majesty's Conduct should appear in our Address, we may believe their Answer will not be such as ought to be wished for: Thus, by acting too cautiously, we may not only prevent the Success of his Majesty's Endeavours for restoring the publick Tranquillity, but we may give such Encouragement to the ambitious Views of some of the Powers of Europe, as must necessarily at last involve this

tion in a most expensive, and even dangerous War.

this, Sir, is not the only Objection at the Amendment proposed; for though Nations of Europe are equally with-
A turned in preserving the Balance of yet some of them may be blind to an Interest; nay, it is very probable that always will; and are we to what is necessary for our own Security to refuse contributing any Thing to preserving or restoring the Balance?
B because every one of the other concerned will not contribute their ionable Share? This, in my Opinion, would be a very odd sort of Maxim for us to lay down; it is such a one as I hope never be insisted on in the Councils of Britain. Suppose, for Example, our
C ours, the States-General, should be to the real Interest of their Country to look quietly on till they saw any the Powers of Europe extend their
D its so far, as to be able to give the all the rest; would that be a Reason for our behaving in the same Manner, Sir, let our Neighbours do what
E ill, it is incumbent upon us to look to our own Security; and I hope I always be ready to do what our and our Safety may require, upon
F such Occasion; for if ever we should to put ourselves to no Charges for ing the Balance of Power, unless
G the States-General, or any other Nation in, would agree to join with us, and
H a proportionable Share of the Ex- we should from that Moment become
I upon that other State, and con- sult should be neglected and despised
J be other Powers of Europe.

fore, Sir, as the Amendment pro-
K vides, in my Opinion, towards shew-
L Diffidence in his Majesty's Conduct,
M vides towards placing this Nation in
N Dependency upon other Powers, I
O but be against it.

REPLY made to this was to the
P ng Effect, viz.

, Altho' I have had the Honour to
Q long a Member of this House, yet
R I never knew the whole of my Duty
S Day. I always imagined that we
T re to do Business, and not to make
U nents. I shall never be against
V ng our Loyalty and our Fidelity to
W reign, upon every proper Occasion;
X I take it to be no Compliment, I
Y to be our Duty, and immemorial

Custom has established it as such, at the
Beginning of every Session of Parliament;
but to applaud his Majesty's Wisdom, his
Goodness, and his tender Regard for his
A People in every Part of his Conduct, which
he may be pleased to mention in his Speech,
is a Method of expressing ourselves which
ought indeed to be called complimenting;
it can be called nothing else, because it can-
not be sincere, when we bestow those high
Epithets upon what we know nothing about.
B This, indeed, I never before under-
stood to be any Part of our Duty, and I am
sure the Custom is not immemorial; for if
the Gentleman will look but a very little
back in our Journals he will see when it
began; and I must say, I am sorry it was
ever begun, for, in my Opinion, it de-
grades highly from the Honour and Dignity
C of Parliament, and from that Sincerity
and Simplicity for which this Nation was,
in ancient Times, so deservedly famous.

The Hon. Gentleman appears under a
great Concern for those who have the Honour
to serve the Crown: Perhaps my Concern
for them is not so great; and for this Rea-
son it may be, that I do not think their Task
D so hard, I confess that when I observe any
Modesty in them, I am apt enough to sus-
pect that it proceeds from Consciousness of
Guilt, rather than from Consciousness of
Merit; and in their Motions for Addresses
they have of late so very seldom shown any
Modesty, that I was surprized to find the
least Appearance of it upon the present Oc-
E casion. However, Sir, it cannot be said
that the Modesty they have now shown is
in any Degree excessive; for as the Speeches
from the Throne are, by the Custom of Par-
liament, supposed to be Speeches from the
Ministers, and as his Majesty's Conduct,
when it comes to be considered in this House,
F is always supposed to be the Conduct of his
Ministers, I cannot allow that those, who
propose that we should talk so much in our
Addresses of their Wisdom and Goodness, and
of their tender Regard for the publick Re-
pose and Tranquillity, have testified any
excessive Degree of Modesty, tho' it may
perhaps appear to be a little more than
G what has lately been usual upon such Oc-
casions: If the Gentleman had been pleas-
ed to have left out the two Paragraphs in
which these Compliments are contained,
their Modesty surely would have been great-
er, and their Task would certainly have
been easier, because the Motion would have
H been shorter; and I am convinced it would
have given more Satisfaction to the Ma-
jority of the Nation, and I hope, to the Ma-
jority of this House.

I must say, Sir, I am not a little surprized to hear any Gentleman undertake to shew, that neither of the two Paragraphs found fault with, contain an Encomium upon any Minister, or an Approbation of any Measure: I am persuaded, every Man without Doors that reads them, will think otherwise; nay, I am convinced, that all those, who are not acquainted with our modern Refinements in Politicks, will think that we could not with any Sincerity express ourselves so, without having been made acquainted with all the late Measures relating to War or Peace, so as to be able to see that they deserved those fine Epithets we are to give them: They will not consider that these fine Expressions are designed only as Compliments, and therefore do not require any Sincerity.

As to the first Paragraph, the Hon. Gentleman has acknowledged, that if the Words too precipitately had not been put in, it would have been a Declaration, at least, that it was neither necessary nor incumbent upon us to engage in the War, which was a Declaration this House could not decently make, without knowing something more of our late Transactions than have been yet communicated to us; and an Hon. Gentleman, who spoke before him, has shewed, I think, to a Demonstration, that the putting of those Words into our Address will carry an Insinuation, which I hope no Man will apply to his Majesty, whatever may be done with respect to the Ministers: But the Paragraph, even with these Words, imports a Declaration from us, that it would have been precipitate, it would have been rash, to have involved the Nation in War before this Time; which is a Declaration we cannot, in my Opinion, make, without more Lights than we have at present before us: But suppose that we are convinced of the Truth of this Declaration, what are we then to do? We are to acknowledge his Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, or rather the Wisdom and Goodness of his Ministers, in not having been guilty of a rash Action; and whether such an Acknowledgment be consistent with the Dignity of this House, or even with common Sense, I must leave to Gentlemen to judge?

With regard to the other Paragraph, allow me to suppose, Sir, that we were by the Treaty of Vienna, or otherwise, obliged in Honour to send immediate Succours to the Emperor; would it not look very odd in us, to make our Acknowledgments to those who advised his Majesty to interpose only as a Mediator, when he was in Honour obliged to engage as a Party in the Dispute? Let

me suppose again, that there were several Disputes and Differences subsisting between this Nation and any one of the Parties concerned in the present War, which Disputes and Differences we had no hopes of accommodating in a friendly Manner; and which were of such a Nature as could not be given up without injuring both the Honour and the Interest of the Nation: In such a Case, could we have had a more proper Opportunity to vindicate our Honour and our just Rights; and if so, can we make any Acknowledgments to those who have advised his Majesty not to lay hold of such a fair Opportunity? Then, as to our Concert with the Dutch, whether there has been any such or not, does not, I am sure, appear from any publick Step they have taken; and therefore I do not see how we can make our Acknowledgments on that Point: I hope, however, it is so, I hope they have a good deal every Thing in Concert with us, as well as we have done with them: I believe it is their Interest as well as ours to act in that Manner; but a Nation may mistake its own Interest, and therefore I may suppose that they have been, from the very beginning of this War, and even before it broke out, engaged in a separate Interest; if so can we make any Acknowledgments to those who have advised his Majesty to concert any Measures with them? All these Suppositions may be true, for what we know; and yet by agreeing to this Paragraph we must presume every one of them to be false, otherwise we must appear to be inconsistent with ourselves.

Thus, Sir, even to take these two Paragraphs in the Sense that the Hon. Gentleman has put upon them, we must suppose we were no way engaged, either in Honour or Interest, to take a Share in the present War; that it would have been precipitate and rash in us to have engaged in it, and that the Dutch are engaged in the same Interest, and have acted in every Thing in Concert with us; which are Suppositions we have not, I am afraid, any great Reason to make: But our Constituents, the People who sent us hither, and whose good Opinion we ought to preserve, will go further: they will, from these two Paragraphs in our Address, suppose, that the Measures pursued by the Ministers, for procuring Peace and Accommodation, have been wise and good; that the Plan of Peace is such a one as it ought to be, and that the most prudent Measures have been taken to make it effectual; and if they should afterwards find themselves mistaken, what Opinion can they have of our Wisdom and Goodness?

raid it will be but a poor Excuse, oneft, sincere Country Gentleman, is never to look for Sincerity in the s of this House, that we never y Thing but Compliment by any ge- A
eprerfions in them.

what I have said, Sir, I think it dear, that both our Ignorance and ions are good Arguments againft king fuch high Compliments to ifters; for it is upon thofe the nents are, y the Cuftom of Parlia- B
refused to be befieged: His Ma- s no Concern in the Debate, and refore we may treat the Subject ve more Freedom. Our Ignorance, our late Tranfactions is very great, future Parliaments could be always ame Opinion the laft was ot, e are remain for ever in the moft pro- C
gnorance; for I did not hear one Ar- made ufe of in the laft Parliament the Motions then made, for fome into our foreign Affairs, but what ever be as ftrong as it was at that

The Motions then made, were not difcovery of any of the Tranfactions on the Anvil; Thefe Motions were D
some Papers, relating to Tranfac- at had been quite finifhed feveral efore; and the only Reafon I heard or refufing us that Excufe, was, re publishing of fuch Papers, the dif- of fuch Tranfactions, might open E
es, they might relate fome way or to the prefent Tranfactions, and re it was not proper they fhould be ore us; nay, we were not fo much wed to call for them, in order to have at Answer from his Majefty, from only it was proper for this Houfe to F
ry fuch Answer. * At this Rate, Sir, ill never have any Account of the ctions of any Minifter till fome avourite flarts up, and refolves to re his Redeffer, by expofing the hefs or the Folly of his Conduct.

our late Conduct has not been quite dent is, I am fure, very much G
by the Generality of the Na- whatever it may be by the Majority Houfe. We have been long mifed, e have had a great deal of Patience, is not, Sir, that fort of People, meant Hon. Gentlemen, who have been fo d: It is not the diffebled, the Lie- H
to his Majefty's Family and the t happy Eftablifhment, who have been

obliged to have Patience; no, Sir, fuch Men are, I believe, glad to fee fuch Meafures purfued: It is thofe who are well affected towards his Majefty, thofe who are real Friends to the prefent Eftablifhment, who have been lately amused, and it muft be acknowledged they have had a great deal of Patience. That the Nation has been affronted, that our Trade has been interrupted, that our Merchants have been plundered, and our Seamen neft cruelly ufed, are Facts not to be controverted. Whether they have proceeded from the ambitious Projects of foreign Courts, or from the Blunders of fome of our own People at home, is a Queftion this Houfe ought to took into; and for that Purpofe we ought to inftit upon having all neceffary Lights laid before us. But for the prefent, I f all fuppoie, that they have all proceeded from the ambitious Projects of foreign Courts: What Satisfaction then have we obtained for the Injufts and Injuries we have fuffered? What Reparation have our Mer- chants got for the Loffes they have fuftained? Is this Nation brought fo low, that we muft fubmit to fuffer, to be difturbed, by the ambitious Projects of foreign Courts, without daring once to inftit upon an adequate Satisfaction, a full Reparation? I hope not, Sir; and till an adequate Satisfac- tion and a full Reparation be obtained, I fhall not be ready to agree to pafs Compliments upon our late Conduct. If we have met with fo few or fo fmall Difurbances, if our Trade has fo greatly increafed, what Advantage hath the publick reaped from the happy State we have been in? What Part of the publick Debts have we difcharged? What Taxes have we relieved the People from? Surely, Sir, if we have been for fo many Tears in fuch a happy State, a great Part of our Debts might have been dif- charged, and feveral of our moft grievous Taxes taken off. But the Fact is other- wife; we have been every Year keeping up great Armies, fetting out great Fleets, and putting the Nation to a vaft Expence. In fhort, Sir, we have been for thefe feve- ral Tears in a very diftort of State; we have had War without hoftilities, and Peace without Quiet; and while the Na- tion continues in the fame mangled fort of State, fhall this Houfe pafs high Compliments on the Conduct of our Minifters? —

To pretend, Sir, that the Amendment of- fered will fave a Diffidence in his Majefty's Conduct, is to tell this Houfe, that we muft never recommend any Meafure to our So- vereign, or rather to the Minifters of our Sovereign; which is a Maximum of

of this House will, I hope, admit of. Surely, Sir, we are not to neglect our Duty to our Country, or to our King, for fear of giving foreign Courts Cause to think that we have a Diffidence in his Majesty's Conduct: Such Surmises we are always to disregard, even tho' the Nation were in much greater Danger than it is at present: For this we have many Precedents, but one I shall take Notice of, which I think directly in Point. I believe it will be granted, that in the year 1702, this Nation was in greater Danger than it can be supposed at present; we had then actually declared War against France and Spain, who had at that Time an Alliance with them the K. of Portugal, the D. of Savoy, and the Duke of Bavaria, whereas we had none but the Emperor and the Dutch; yet in that Year, this House not only recommended to the late Queen, to prevail with the Dutch to prohibit Trade with France and Spain, but actually made it one of the Conditions of the Power they gave her to augment her Forces, and that no foreign Troops, she should take into her Service, should enter into English Pay till that Condition were complied with. I do not doubt but the House was then told, that such a Recommendation; much more such a Condition annexed to their Grant, would show a Mistrust in her Majesty's Conduct; but they thought it their Duty to do so, therefore they had no Regard to such Insinuations, and we all know, that their Behaviour was attended with no bad Consequence. — The Balance of Power in Europe is certainly of as much Consequence to other Nations as it is to this, and when it comes to be really in Danger, it is not to be questioned but we shall find other Powers as ready to join with us as we are to join with them, for its Preservation; and unless we show too much Readiness to bear all the Expence, it is also certain, that those who are in equal Danger will never refuse to bear their proportionable Share of the Expence: But if ever this Nation should set itself up as the Don Quixote of Europe, we may then expect that most of the Powers of Europe, who are not immediately attacked, will leave the whole Burden upon us; and this, I am afraid, is too much the Case at present; for as our Neighbours, the Dutch, are more exposed to the Danger than we are, I must conclude from their Inactivity, that either they do not think the Balance of Power in Danger, or otherwise we have given them Room to believe, that we will take upon us the Defence of this Balance, without putting them to any Trouble or Expence; and

for this Reason I think it is become absolutely necessary for us to give some such Recommendation to his Majesty, as is proposed by this Amendment, in order to convince the World, that we are not to set ourselves up as the Don Quixotes of Europe. Such a Resolution can subject us to no Dependency, because it is a Resolution we can alter whenever we have a Mind; for if such a Case should happen, as it is hardly possible it ever will, that most of the Nations in Europe should resolve to look tamely on, and see the Balance of Power quite overturned, I should then think it the Duty and the Honour of this Nation, rather to play the Don Quixote of Europe, than to see our own Liberties swallowed up in the Ruins of those of our Neighbours.

The Question being at last put for agreeing to the Amendment, upon a Division, it was carried in the Negative, 265 to 185.

Then the Question was put upon the Motion, which was agreed to without a Division, and a Committee was named to draw up the Address.

Next Day (the 28th) Mr Hedges from the Committee made the Report of the Address they had drawn up, and it was agreed to by the House and presented the 29th to his Majesty. We inserted this Address in our Magazine for January last; p. 37, 38. His Majesty's Answer was as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address: I depend entirely upon your Fidelity and Affection, and your due Regard to the publick Welfare, that I shall be supported in such Measures, as I may be obliged to pursue. And you may be assured, that the Honour and Interest of my Crown and People shall be the Rule and Guide of all my Actions and Resolutions.

The Speakers for the Motion, and against the Amendment, besides the Gentlemen before mentioned, were T——s W——n, Esq; H——y P——m, Esq; Sir W——m T——ge, J——ph D——rs, Esq; and J——mas O——pe, Esq; The Speakers against the Motion, and for the Amendment, besides the two above mentioned, were L——d M——th, L——d Ch——N——el S——s, W——m S——n, Esq; Sir T——s A——m, R——s D——s, Esq; P——ps G——n Esq; S——l S——ys Esq; W——r P——r, Esq; and W——m P——y, Esq.

Mercur Journal, July 31. No. 192.

On the Sublime.

It is a little surprising that, among so many Persons bred to Learning, there should be so few acquainted with the ancient Critics. The principal Design of reading the learned Ages, especially the *Latin* and *Greek*, is to acquire a good Taste, and be in the Propriety and Elegance of

It is certainly one of the greatest Ages to be conversant in the Works of authors. But it is not near so great an Advantage to read such Works only, as it is to be conversant also with those great and useful Writers who have shewn the Reasons on which their Writings are grounded, and who have given the Rules, and given Instances of our Observance and Imitation. He who is conversant in the Critics, as well as the Poets, who, besides reading good Poets, reads the Rules prescribed for good Poets, and the Reasons of it, is likely to be a better Writer with both these Advantages than with but one of them. A Man may write well without having read Books of Logic if he had read logical Treatises, he is likely to reason much better.

It should be urged, that the Rules and Instructions given us for good writing, are at most Observations drawn from Passages to be imitated in good Writers, and that by reading Writers ourselves, we may make these Instructions: It may be answered, that those Rules are formed upon the Writings of the ancients, and were not originally the Ground of Writing. Yet it by no means follows that it is unnecessary, to read those Rules, if it is in our Power to make those Observations, on which those Rules are grounded. It has been the Labour of Ages to make Observations, which have received a great Improvement from the Variety of Authors who have engaged in this Undertaking. A Man of himself would be able to make a few Observations of this Nature, requires a good deal of Thought, as Judgment, to see into the Reason why an Expression is beautiful, or wherein chiefly its Beauty consists. Many are with the Beauty of an Expression, and are entirely ignorant why it pleases them.

It may be urged, that Rules too much follow a Writer too stiff and affected, and that a great Appearance of Art is of great disadvantage to any Writings whatever. It is replied, that it is not the Fault of Rules, but of our Judgment, not discerning far, and in what Cases it is proper to follow those Rules that we fall into the Inconveniences, supposed in the Objection. There are certain Bounds set us both by Art and Nature, within which it is as commendable to be restrained, as it is ridiculous to exceed. Nothing is more injudicious and unbecom- ing, than to carry either to excess, and

to be too much in form. Art must borrow every thing from Nature, and must be entirely supplied from it. All our Judgments must be directed by it, and we must never work with any other than its Materials, according to the Advice of our great Poet. (Essay on Crit.)

*First follow Nature, and your judgment frame,
By her just standard, which is still the same:
Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd, and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and test of Art.
Art from that fount each just supply provides;
Works without show, and without pomp presides:
In some fair body thus the secret soul
With Spirits feeds, with vigour fills the whole,
Each motion guides, and every nerve sustains;
Itself unseen, but in its effects, remains.*

There is not any one sort of writing more free from the Appearance of Art, than the sublime, and yet whoever reads the great *LONGINUS*, and finds what a Variety of Observations he has made on this Kind of Writing, how well he has marked out and distinguished the many different Sources and Reasons of it, cannot but conclude, that any one who is let into the true Nature of the sublime, as he has described it, will be very much assisted in his own Writings, by a judicious Use and Application of what that most admirable Critic has informed him. This great Writer thoroughly understood the Subject he was upon, and was so fired with the Spirit of it, that his own Style is a most glorious Instance of that Sublime he treats of. Very just is the Encomium given him by one of his learned Editors, speaking thus of him.—*Cujus nescio an leges, an exemplum per totum hoc opus magis sequendum sit, cum vix minus dilus ejus quam materia sublimitatem sapiat.* Mr PORE's Character of him is to the same Purpose, and admirably drawn:

*Thou, bold Longinus, all the nine inspire,
And bless their critic with a poet's fire.
An ardent judge, who zealous in his trust,
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;
Whose own example strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great sublime he draws.*

It is necessary, that more or less of the sublime should be in almost all Writings. The Historian himself must often breathe in this Spirit, to give the greater Dignity and Majesty to some of his Narrations. But the sublime is so essential to Poets and Orators, that their Writings would scarce deserve the Names they bear, if they wanted it. It is this which has distinguished the Writings of *HOMER* and *DEMOSTHENES*, and which reigns so much in *MILTON'S PARADISE LOST*, that the best Critics look upon it to be one of the greatest poetical Productions in the World. 'Tis this for which the Author of a Poem now publishing, and a Genius but just a beginning to make his Appearance, shows himself so well turned, by his having already given many great Specimens of his Sublimity, sufficient to convince every

who reads him, what great Things may be expected from him. I have now before me some excellent Lines of his, which follow a very grand Simile, and are intended to obviate an Objection against his using an Illustration too great for the Thing he was to illustrate: upon which he observes, how equally little all Things are, when considered in a comparative View, with respect to their great Author.

*What tho' we join this globe's encumber'd frame,
The deep abysses, and the ceptious stream,
With all th' appendage of incumbent skies,
To match the frame of animalcule size:
Our theme no great (of one exclusive) knows,
No little, when from one that one it flows:
This globe an atom to the native space,
Where vortical it wheels its annual race;
Its vortex (by adjacent whirlpools bound)
A point to worlds that circling blaze around;
Lost in the whole that vanish in their turn,
And but with relative effluence burn.
But where finite to infinite aspires,
Shrunk from its Lord the universe retires,
A shade its substance, and a blank its state,
Where one, and only one, is only great.
All equidistant, and alike all near,
The reptile minim, and the rolling sphere.*

Universal Beauty, Part 4th.

I have purposely quoted this Passage, not only to let the Reader see the Greatness of this Gentleman's Imagination, but to give him an Instance of that great Regard and Reverence he every where shews, when he is considering the divine Being; and those warm and awful Sentiments he has upon his Mind, when the all perfect and incomprehensible Essence of God is his Subject. Whence I would observe, that a religious Subject is so far from being an Hindrance to a Genius, that it gives it the greatest Opportunities of exerting itself. For if the Spirit of the Sublime must rise in proportion to the Dignity of any Subject, no Subjects can possibly be so proper for the Sublime as religious ones.

But to return: The Sublime is the Perfection of the most perfect Writings; it is this, wherever it appears, that casts a Glory, and illuminates every Thing around it; which impresses Things so strongly upon our Imaginations; and elevates and warms our Conceptions to that Degree, that it puts us into a sort of Transport, which seems to carry us out of ourselves, and gives us a strong ideal Enjoyment of its most lively and animated Images. It is this which recommends itself alone, without any other Advantages, and without which all the other Beauties of Writing are but low and poor, and spiritless. For the Sake of this a good Critic will overlook all Mistakes, nor censure, where he has so much to admire.

The Want of Exactness is often excusable, but the Want of Spirit ever unpardonable. The Saying of the younger Pliny of an Orator of his own Time, *nihil percat, nisi quod nihil* *est*—his only Fault is, that he has no Fault, is

a fine Observation, as well as an ingenious Rejoinder, and is but too justly applicable to many Writers, whose Correctness is owing to the Want of that Fire, which often transports a very great Genius into some graceful and noble Negligences, that are as much above the Reach of Criticism, as contrary to its Laws.

*Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend;
From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And snatch a grace beyond the rules of art.*
Essay on Criticism

According to Horace's Rule,

*—Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura.*

With regard to the Sublime, I would have every Genius only so far acquainted with the Rules of it, or however only so far observant of them, as to improve and not weaken his Imagination by the Use of them.

The Daily Gazetteer, July 31, No. 28.

The Self denying Ordinance the Occasion of infinite Miscellany; continued from p. 373.

THE most fatal Effects of this Project exceeded the Hopes of its most sanguine Abettors: For, having divested the Members of both Houses of all Authority in the State or the Army; having modell'd all the Offices, and chosen out fit Instruments for the Commands; they turned that Power against the Parliament which they had wrested from it; and when the Army was commanded by Men, who neither had Interests in either House, nor Affections to their Authority, they committed Violence upon both Houses, overturned the Constitution and publick Liberty, suppress'd the House of Lords, secluded the greatest Part of the House of Commons, and vested the Legislative Power in a Military Force, which brought the King to the Scaffold, and subjected the whole People to the most lawless and tyrannical Oppression.

But had that military Power continued in the Parliament, it never would have offered Violence to the Parliament; it was by wresting Military Force from them, that wicked and designing Men became able to turn it upon them: And had they not thro' Insatiation, given Place to Fraud, they never could have been the Victims of Force, but must have continued Masters of the Army, had they not by their own Art made the Army their Masters.

If this is not always the Intention, it is the Tendency of Self denying Laws: Whoever by wresting all Offices out of the Houses of Parliament, shall disable a Parliament to suppress a Faction, whilst that Faction shall arm themselves with all those Offices, will find themselves in a Condition to give the Law; nor will a Parliament so stripped of all personal Authority, have Weight enough remaining to

check the Exorbitance of such an *omnipotent* Faction.

It was from these Struggles for Power, amongst those who set out as the Friends of Liberty, that the Defence of the Constitution against the Enormities of a most arbitrary Reign was betrayed: So that if *King Charles II's* Ministers, at his Restoration, had not been Men of incorruptible Fidelity to their Country, the Rights of the People had never been recovered: One Side having vested Sovereign Power in the Army, and the other Side being as zealous to establish absolute Power in the Prince.

The Craftsman, August 2 No. 474.

The Rise of the Daily Gazetteer.

THE Great Man finding his Reputation decline, in Proportion as his Advocates and Expenses increased, sent for the industrious Mr P—n, his Master Master, and Provender General, and thus address'd him.

"Mr P—n, surely never was such a ragged, undisciplined Rabble as you have enlisted in my Service. They neither understand the Word of Command, nor how to execute it, and when the Enemy sounds to Arms, they either run away, or fall into Ambuscade. In short they do me more Hurt than Good. However, 'tis not proper to cast them off at once, and I must leave you to deal with them as well as you can. Every body grumbles at the Crowd of Papers sent gratis every Week into the Country, and even the Post Master complains of the Burthen: I think therefore it's best to reduce them to one Paper, and to make a Weekly Hedge-Podge of them. This may make them relished better. It will at least save Expence for the present, and give me an Opportunity of distilling them off by degrees. Tise old Man, on his Death Bed, gave each of his Children a little Stick, which they broke with Ease; but the same Number of Sticks bound together they could not break. This may be applied to these Scribblers, who are certainly a Parcel of bad Sticks of Wood. So, prithee go faggot them up, for they give me almost as much Vexation as the damn'd D—ch, or even the Cardinal himself.

But, says Mr P—n, your Honour knows, Mother Osborne and Squire Walsingham don't ride in my Troop, O says the great Man, I'll send a Mandamus to them.

Mr P—n, accordingly, acquainted them with their Master's Pleasure, that they should set up an Union Standard, in the Name of the Daily Gazetteer, under the Command of Lieut Gen. Walsingham, and that the pious Mrs Osborne was to bring up the Rear.

But I am told there are already great Dissensions amongst these *ministerial* Allies. Mother Osborne looks on Walsingham as a pragmatical, empty young Fellow who hath not the Faculty of Reasoning in him; and the Squire laughs at the good Dame, as a dreaming old Dotard. *Britannia* and Walsingham have been

formerly acquainted, and therefore no Wonder they have a bad Opinion of each other. As for *Carnis*, or *Freeman*, they are all afraid of him: except the *renown'd* Baronet, A. B.— And there's not one of the Chiefs of the *ministerial* Army who does not despise, or hate all the rest, so that there's more Probability of a Rupture amongst them, than amongst the *Allies* in Italy.

However, I must applaud the great Man's Prudence on this Occasion, and if he would faggot up all his Pensioners, in the same Manner, the World will have a much better Opinion of him.

DAILY STEBBING'S Letter to Mr FOSTER, continued from p. 318.

YOU produce (says the Doctor) several Passages to shew that Heresy is a *Work of the Flesh*, and that the Heretics of those Times were Men of very immoral Lives. This I allow, they are represented in Scripture bad Men, but bad as they were you will find it hard to prove they were condemned in their own Consciences. There are many bad Men at this Day who maintain Opinions which you and I think wrong, but their bad Lives is no Argument that they profess them against Conscience, and you confess that such Men are better rejected for their Immorality, which is notorious, than for Heresy which we can't so certainly judge.

Nothing now remains but your Inferences; to these I answer, either they rightly follow the Interpretation of the Text, or they do not; if they do not, they are nothing to the Purpose; if they do, they can stand no longer than the Foundation that supports them, and if your Interpretation is wrong they must fall of Course.

The Dr here lays down his own Notion of Heresy. The Apostles (says he) were under the Influence of the Holy Ghost, and judged of the Faith by which we are to be saved by His infallible Spirit, by the same Spirit they gave forth the Scriptures, which we receive as the Rule of Faith. Here you plead for private Judgment, so do I, and if you will but allow the same Liberty of Judgment, to the Ministers of Christ, in the Execution of their Office, as you do to every single Man, then they, who to them appear, by the best Use of their Judgment, under the Direction of Gods Word, to have departed from the Faith, whether with, or against Knowledge, are to them Heretics, and must by them be treated as such. This I conceive to be agreeable to St Paul, Mark them which cause divisions, &c. Rom. xiv. 17. Withdraw yourselves from every Brother, &c. 2 Thess. iii. 6. Note that Man, v. 14.

The Directions you see are *absolute* and without Distinction, founded on this single Consideration, of teaching other Doctrines, as to which the Church having no Help but her own Judgment, directed by the Scriptures, must act according to that. And it being so,

I confess a Man may be a Heretic in one Cause.

Church, who is not to *another*, or to God—This is the *Edict* of human Weakness, but it can't be *otherwise*, now *Infallibility* is ceased, unless you will say, therefore, we are to have no *Sacraments*, or they are to be open to all who demand them, whatever Opinions they profess. There is no *Medium* in the Case. Tell me, Sir, plainly what you will stand by? will you say *Faith is nothing worth*? what do you mean, Sir, by your *Trifles*, your intricate and perplexing *Controversies*, your *speculative Errors* of no Importance, &c. would you tell us that all Questions about what is necessary to be believed to qualify Men for Christian Fellowship, are *Trifles*? If you would, *say so*, and I shall understand you, if you would not, tell me who they are that plead for rejecting Men from Communion for such Matters. Churches may err as well as single Men, but no Church I think is ever likely to be so bad, as to make any Point of Faith an Article of Communion but what is judged to be of Importance.

I must now take the Liberty of giving you three Cautions, 1st, I desire you would not infer from this Account of Heresy, that I make Faith an *arbitrary Thing*, for no such Inference will follow, we must judge for ourselves, and be our Judgments what they will, Faith will be what it is. 'Tis the same with respect to Churches. They may decree what they judge to be the Faith taught in Scripture, and may decree *wrong*, if they do, Faith alters not, nor is their Judgment a *Rule* to any but themselves. 2dly, I desire I may not be censured for *devoting Men to Destruction* for Errors in Faith, the Judgment of the Church is a *Rule* of Discipline, not the *Law of Salvation*, God may save for their Sincerity, those whom the Church rejects, and will if they are rejected *unworthily*. These are plain and clear; but you, and such Writers as you, confound them. Every honest Man, say you, will be saved. Allow it, and what follows? Why? no honest Man can be an *Heretic*. But if I, on your Principles, should say, that every *Heretic* will be saved by his Sincerity, what becomes of your Consequence? See how your Argument stands in form.

*Every honest man will be saved—but
No heretic can be saved—therefore
No honest man can be a heretic.*

The Minor must be assumed to make your Argument good, but where do you learn that no *Heretic can be saved*? take my Notion of Heresy, and you can't have it from Scripture, & what you say be true, that *Sincerity* is the only Condition of obtaining Salvation under the Gospel. But this Doctrine I leave nothing to do with at present, therefore shall have you to the Mercies of Mr Chandler, which will no doubt be great towards a Brother, tho' he has been severe on others for saying the same Thing, you say. (See p. 256 A.) The last Caution I have to give you is, let me not be charged with being for *Perfection*, I only say who are Heretics, and how they are to be treated by the Church, with respect to *Christian Communion*, not how they are to be treated by the *Civil Magistrate*. The Arguments I have

used have been said by many Writers, yet less remarkable, Sir, that in your Sermon on Heresy you have not taken one Word of Notice of them. I hope this is not the best Evidence you can give of your Sincerity. If you found those Objections too hard for you to answer, you should have let the Text alone, it is now expected that you clear your Interpretation of these Difficulties.

Yours, &c.

HENRY STABBING.

A Letter to the Author, in Answer to Mr. Yarico.
(See p. 368.)

SIR,

THO' Mr. Yarico deservedly commended you for your exact Neutrality, yet he could not forbear adding, *Methods I am griev'd to see such a Defence of the common Enemy in the Front of your Magazine without a Reproof*. Now, Mr Urban, is it you, or I, that deserves this Reproof? you, who was pleas'd to entitle my Letter a *Defence of Popery*, or I, who design'd it as a *Caveat* to prevent the Growth of *Popery*. But since the Gentleman seems to direct the Reproof to me, with Submission let me tell the zealous Yarico, that, as he thinks he is griev'd, so I think 'tis without Cause. When his Liberties and Religion are really attacked, then I heartily wish his Zeal may rouse him up in their just Defence. In the interim, I must beg he would forbear falling foul on a Friend, whom he seems too forward in mistaking for an Enemy, and such an Enemy, as an Embassy of Clement XII, a *Vander of Indulgences*, a *Profligator of Consciences* must be. After having given me out for one of this Character, I suppose like some late cry'd up Historians, he'll artfully impose on the Publick his mere Surmise for a Certainty: And then he has but to triumph. Let me then in times assure the Gentleman, and others I am not the Enemy he takes me for. I flatter myself to be as zealous for Liberties and Reformation, as himself, with this only difference I am not for Liberties of odious and groundless Aspersions, and defending my Religion by Misrepresentation: If Mr Yarico is pleas'd to maintain the contrary, I am his Antagonist; if not, he fights without an Opponent at least in me. Let him him but read over my Letter, and he can't mistake my drift in writing it. He'll see it was to prevent a prejudicial but growing evil of late Controversial Writers, that pretend to refute Errors by Errors.

Perchance the Gentleman will say, tho' my design was well meant, yet it was ill timed as having no proper occasion of publishing my Sentiments from the *Universal Spectator* of March 15 Whether having had the Pleasure of hearing my Sentiments applauded by People, that little thought they were mine, or being partial to myself, as is ever usual in us petty Scribes. I can't help thinking but a perusal of the said *Spectator*, and of my Letter in April, will be a sufficient justification for me without any farther Apology. But since a Protestant Brother under the name of

Yarico

desires it, I'll comply with his Request, or him remember it is without any desir- becoming a Champion of a Religion not profess.

As I begin, I must beg leave to tell Mr. that upon reading his Letter as fairly a rant as I may seem in his Eye, I went to my *Roman Catholic* Neighbour, whom I abruptly accus'd—You, that have so to say for Popery, have now a fair Opportunity in the *Magazine* of making your case, or of being disabus'd of your Tale, take, reply'd the Gentleman: your no, but not the Challenge. Tho' in Conversation I now and then give my reasons why I can't forswear my Religion, 'tis a Liberty tolerated, if used with discretion; but that of the Press is too public for Papists to aspire to. We are thank'd the present Government for living as they do, tho' under some Difficulties, and if others amongst us prove otherwise, it's with them they may meet with their Deserts. I stand the Weight of his Reasons, too to insist on my Proposal. However I his Sentiments on Mr. *Tarico's* Letter, can't say but they enabled me the best-prosecute the Sequel of this Answer.

Design of which is to shew that there public Misrepresentations and Slanders Spectator of the 15th of *March*, and a Champion *Tarico* has offered a larger of like Gleanings. This is the most I do not pretend, that *Popery* is not an Interest, which was the Pamphle- grand Scope, but that the Proofs allegre little else, but odious Aspersions, root singled out rested on five Heads, the Supremacy, Purgatory, Indulgences, or Confession, and Celebacy.

Proof on the first Head runs thus. ng St. *Peter* to have been Bishop of and to have had Precedency, because Bishop of *Rome*; it can't hence fol- lar his Successors have absolute Power se of Kingdoms, since *Peter* and his cessors did not lay Claim to it. Thus shew'd the Nullity of the Inference. proceeds to shew that the Suppositi- faying it is not so much as probable as ever at *Rome*, because he dated a from a Place he calls *Babylon*, and be- t *Paul* does not mention him in his now extant to the *Romans*. Is not ough to convince the stiffest Papist, tharm the most wavering Protestant, e Pope is not the living Head of Christ's ? But what if a Papist should say, it ly to maintain, that *Peter* had no Claim elency, but because he was Bishop of What if he should say neither *Peter* of his Successors on this Account, other Part of his Belief have the de- Power, as certainly he will? What Why then it'll follow, Mr. *Spectator's* was founded on odious Misrepresenta- id it will follow I am sufficiently jus- But still should a Papist farther grant ne one of any reading in early Histo-

ry can do) that it's not probable *Peter* was ever at *Rome*; wou'd he give up *Peter's* Com- mission of the Keys, would he grant *Peter* could not have a Successor in the Charge of feeding Christ's Flock?

Here Mr. *Spec's* Champion subly claps in, as he imagines, tho' he drops the Strefs of the Argument by saying, tho' *Peter's* Supremacy deprives not of his being Bishop of *Rome*, that of the Pope's must; how else can they be his Successors. What a Pity *Rome* is not swallowed up by an Earthquake, or that it is not in the Hands of the common Enemy of *Christendom*. Then according to our zealous Champion Protestants wou'd stand in no Fears of the Growth of Popery. Then there wou'd be no more Bishops of *Rome*, no more Successors to St. *Peter*. But alas! What destroys *Rome* does not the Pope. For Papists will equally lo'k up on him to be *Peter's* Successor in the Charge of Christ's Flock, tho' he fail to be *Peter's* Successor in the particular Bishoprick of *Rome*, as they look upon him at present to be his Successor in the Government of the Church: tho' he is not his Successor in the particular See of *Antioch*. Is not Mr. *Tarico* then mistaken in making it a material Article of Faith, viz. that *Peter* was, and that sub- sequent Popes necessarily must be Bishops of the Place call'd *Rome*? But Mistakes in him are common, not to say voluntary.

For *ibid.* he finds that I take *Babylon* mention- ed by *Peter* to be *Rome*; when all writ- on that Head was, Let Mr. *Spectator* read St. *Jerom*, and he'll know what *Peter* means by *Babylon*. What follows, it is not a Mis- take, it is somewhat like it. According to me, says Mr. *Tarico*, The Pope's disposing Power is no Article of Communion in the Church of *Rome*, 'Tis I allow some hold it. —How! as an Article of Communion? can this be inferred from, Not one Papist in a thousand maintains it by way of private Opinion, and these same Opinionists allow their Opponents to be as true Papists as themselves. Popes, like other Princes, may abuse their Power, and as Abuses of this Kind in our Protestant Heads are not necessarily to be authoris'd by us, why must Papists be oblig'd to authorize those of their Popes? Must they be oblig'd to this, because some of their Divines hold the Pope to be infallible *ex Cathedra*, i. e. when he as Head of the Church decides Disputes relating to Christian Doctrine? Do these Divines hold him equally guided by the Holy Ghost, in all Matters he transacts relating to Justice? Let Mr. *Tarico* understand the Opini- ons of these Divines, before he ventures to give 'em the Publick, and after all they are only Opinions. The Intallibility Papists are oblig'd to believe as an Article of Communi- on is not lodg'd in the Pope alone, but in the Majority of Bishops with the Pope at their Head. If this be so, as it is, it justifies what was writ; that Instances can't be given which will prove the deposing Power to be a Part of a Papist's Belief. Any more, than like Instances in our Protestant Churches will prove it to be a Part of our Creed. But

But the Pope has pretended to't, and some Papists allow it, and have not Protestant Parliaments have not all the Reformed Churches both Laity and Clergy, and the reforming Apostles into the Bargain, done the same, and have not some died in the Cause. If the Pope has pretended a Power of absolving from Allegiance, have not we Protestants exercised it in our Turns? Mr *Tavris* for ought I know may be suborned as an Eye-witness of this Truth. With Leave let me add that all railing in us Protestants at the Church of *Rome* on this Score is ridiculous, say lampooning the Reformation. Let us agree that in both Churches there always have and will be rebellious Proceedings, as long as there will be Sinners influenced with Ambition, Revenge and such like Passions. Let us agree *Rebello* is no more justifiable in one than another, and that Proceedings more in pretending to the deposing Power, than Protestants have done in exercising it.

If Papists have had their Gun-powder Plotters, that were not mere hot-headed Tools a subtle *Cecil* made Use of to make the rest odious; they have been pretty well numbed for the Crimes of their long concealed Brethren, and yet of these Miscreants there never could be produced above a Score. But we Protestants have had our Thousands of Scores, that effectually blew up both King and Parliament; we have had our *Rye-house* Plotters, and what not, or rather what then? Why let us Protestants never be so partial as to think to confirm our Religion, by what we alludge as a Condemnation of Popery.

The Gentleman has thought proper to grant, it being undeniable Matter of Fact, that *Roman Catholic Princes are absolute enough and well enough served, as long as they are subject to his Holiness*. Subjection then to the Pope does not hurt the Rights of Princes, nor prejudice the Allegiance of Subjects. If so, what must we say of the Pope's deposing Power, must we say it's a Device of uncharitable Brethren, to render the Pope odious to the People. This must not be said, and therefore I wish our Adversaries had less Handle of saying it from Mr *Tavris's* Concessions. For which he thinks to make amends by adding, *Shou'd the King of Spain turn Protestant, no doubt but he wou'd soon be served as Henry IV. of France, i. e. murdered*. It's certain our *Henry* the VIIIth turned Protestant, but it's as certain he was not so served. But this Persecution will be attributed to a special Providence, that preserved him as a Pattern of Virtue for reforming Princes. Why then is it said, shou'd the *K. of Spain turn Protestant*, he soon would be served as *Henry of France*. Wou'd not it be more proper to say, he soon wou'd be served as *Charles the 1st of England*, where was to be found not a poor Lunatic of a *Ravillac*, but swarms of true reformers *Ravillacs*, that lived unpunished in th' misdeeds, and Poffery. For *Charles* was a Protestant and *Henry IV.* a Papist when he was murdered. Doubtless Mr *Tavris* had forgot this. Or else he had never mentioned a pretended Ju-

bile issued out at *Rome* on this joyful Occasion according to the Gentleman. But are Jubilees promised for Success and Prosperity?

If Mr *Tavris* be that impartial Friend of Truth, I hope he is. I need not add any more in my own Justification on this Head, and as to the other Heads I think I have equal room, tho' not in this Letter, for a just Apology. So, Mr *Urban*, you may expect to be troubled with another Letter, that your Correspondent at *Tavris* say be more thoroughly satisfied, he has not such Cause to grieve at my Defence of the common Enemy, as he imagines. For if my Defence keeps Place, our petty polemical Writers will learn to be cautious how they use Slander and Misrepresentation as a Proof of the Protestant Cause, since Arguments drawn from such corrupt Sources seldom fail in the main of being highly prejudicial to it. *Tavris, A. B.*

I We entitled this Gentleman's first Letter as it appeared to us, and can't help thinking that *YACCO* had better contend with a protest'd Papist, in which Cause the Dispute would be shorter, and to more to our linking.

mag's Journal, Aug. 2. No. 352.

For fixing the Scale of Words to preserve and refine our Language.

IN Papers and Pamphlets we frequently meet with Words and Phrases so perverted, Terms so monstrous, so new, so prejudicial to human Society, so injurious to Religion, that we cannot conceive how a Government can tolerate them; and yet no more regard to Grammar, than to Truth and Decency. Witness the Works of *Mother Osborn*, &c. *Horace* and *Chaucer* observe, that many Words will perish and others arise, &c.

It cannot be otherwise. Old Customs, worn out, will render Words suited to them, obsolete and useless; and new Modes, Fashions, new Inventions of Arts and Sciences require new Words, new Phrases; therefore it's necessary, that whatever Sense a Word or Phrase now bears it may be fixed and ascertained, and never be allowed to bear any other; which will greatly contribute to perpetuate the *English* Language.

The Neglect of this Rule renders ancient Authors often difficult and obscure, and is of equal Detriment to all the living Languages. The *French* Tongue has suffered as much by this Neglect, as our own. By a wanton Misapplication, they have rejected a Word which signified to ride, and now use a Word to express that Action. Our own Language affords numerous Examples; particularly from *Chaucer* and *Spenser*, (so neglected by modern Writers) that there have been more significant, honourable Words rejected since their Time, than introduced; notwithstanding the silly undeserved Fatties paid to our present Writers for the Improvement of our Language. Many Words, indeed, have been received, since their Time, but it would have been better had they never been known here; because, with them, have been introduced several ridiculous, base and monstrous Customs,

sample, *A wherdling, languishing*,
Le Jilt was always understood,
 fed. But by charging that Word to
 it is *Frey*, and thus the Disgrace
 iding it is softened, if not defaced. A
 other hand in said you apply the Word
 to the notorious Mrs *Ostorne*, the od
 onfessus of her Demerits would con-
 ugly old Jade, tho' in the original
 it might be a Compliment.

her instances in the different Signi-
 fication have been applied to the Words
Innocent Liberty, and *Regicide* than
 (says he) in the Memory of Man
 of greater Abhorrence — yet we have
 not that many of the *fine Worthies*
 re Age glory in it — and dare to cer-
 tify Festivals and Bonfires (See p. 105.)
 commanded by the Legislature to be
 with Fasting and Humiliation; in
 ce, 'tis said, of *K. George*, and yet
 with Confusion to all the Race of
 us, from which Race the King is
 , and therefore was called to the
 but that no publick Punishment has
 ed on them is unacceptable: Men
 a whip and drummed out of the
 or drinking less criminal and unchristi-
 ans.

ary Parliament A wicked Phrase in
 igns but is it not monstrous that the
 ple shall revile *K. Charles II's* Par-
 lor being Pensioners and Dependents,
 ntains, it ought to be so at another
 Let then the proper and strict Sig-
 of Words, as that true Patriot
 of *St Patrick's* proposed in a Scheme
 of *Oxford*, be fixed and ascertained: E
 such Uncertainty and Confusion will
 our Language that Words now thought
 ple may grow disgraceful, and Terms
 each be so constructed that the being a
 may be no Bar to being an Ambassa-
 inister of State.

OLD TONG, Aug. 7. NO 22.

on part of Dr Stebbing's Answer to
 Mr Foster.

1,
 Dr rejects Mr Foster's Definition
 a *Heretick*, viz. that he is one who
 the opposit of the D. Strine, and af-
 fends what he is convinced is con-
 Christianity. (See p. 316.) it multi-
 e follows, that he who embraces and
 s any Nation contrary to Scripture,
 believes it to be therein taught, is an
 . and as such to be separated from
 Fellowship: Accordingly he tells us
 xclude such Persons, was a standing
 in all Churches in the Days of *Titus*
 r since; to prove which he first
 Rom. xvi. 18. but the Apostle here
 the People against the Authors of
 and Scandal, as being contrary to the
 they had been taught. And one

Reason why such Persons are to be avoided
 is, because they serve not our Lord Jesus Christ
 but their own Belises. What is this to a Man
 who, in the Judgment of the Church, inter-
 prets the Scripture wrong, yet believes him-
 self in the right? Is he serving his own Belly,
 or does his modest Defence of his own Sen-
 timents tend to divide or scandalize the Church?

His next Proof is from 2 John x. *If there
 come any to you and bring not this Doctrine, re-
 ceive him not into thy House. What Doctrine?*
 Certainly that complain'd of, 7. the denying
 that Jesus Christ is come in the Flesh. If one
 that never professed Christianity teaches this
 Doctrine, he is an Infidel; if he was once a
 Christian, he is an Apostate; but in neither
 Case an Heretick: The Christian People are
 commanded not to receive one that denies
 Christ, whence the Dr infers that the Church
 always had, and still keeps a Power to sepa-
 rate from Christian Fellowship, those who own
 the Messiah, only because they misunderstand
 some of his Doctrines; which even the Dr
 allows they cannot help; for he says, a man
 cannot chuse his Opinion, as his Company.

Next he cites, 2 Thes. vi. 14. (tho' wide
 from his purpose) where the Apostles orders
 the Christians, that if those idle and disorderly
 persons that were got amongst them, did not
 betake themselves to honest Labour, that they
 should avoid their Company, that they might
 be ashamed. Surely these were self-con-
 demned in Mr Foster's Sense. But if eating
 the Bread of others, without taking any
 Pains ourselves be Heresy, many Gentlemen
 of most Orthodox Reputation must fall un-
 der that Censure.

As to the other two Places referred to, they
 have manifestly no Relation to the standing
 Power which the Dr is so fond of. The
 Apostles did always preach Faith in Christ with
 a View to a future State of Rewards and Pu-
 nishments, in order to which, they constantly
 asserted a Resurrection both of the Just, and
 the Unjust. This every one that professed
 Christianity, knew very well; and therefore
 denying it, must in any of them, be an entire
 departing from the Faith, and a renouncing
 all the hopes of Happiness by Jesus Christ. Here
 again, I think, is Apostacy, and not Heresy.
 Lastly, he quotes the Direction given by St
 Paul, concerning the incestuous Corinthian,
 whom the Apostle orders should be delivered
 unto Satan for the Destruction of the Flesh, that
 the Spirit might be saved, &c. This Person, I
 hope was self-condemned; for certainly he
 acted against the Conviction of his own Con-
 science, and therefore this Passage concludes
 nothing for the Censure Dr Stebbing would
 have insisted on those he calls Hereticks. Be-
 sides, is it his Doctrine that the Church Censures
 should reach to the Destruction of the Flesh
 of Hereticks? Or is he only for delivering
 them to Satan, to be afflicted by him, as the
 Apostles by an extraordinary Authority did?
 Let him do so, if he pleases; for, God be
 thanked,

thanked, an honest Man, conscious of his own Sincerity, needs not fear having his Body tormented by the Devil; and thanks to our gentle and gracious Government, he may securely laugh at those who would be doing the Devil's Work for him.

Such is the Dr's Scripture Evidence of a Power always belonging to the Church, of separating Hereticks from Christian Fellowship: This Evidence I think I have proved unsatisfactory. When therefore he asks, why such a Power should not be as necessary and useful now, as it was 1700 Years ago? I answer, the Church never had a Power to punish Men for Opinions, which were not in their Choice to embrace or reject; and such a Power now would only be a perpetual Engine of Hatred and Discord. A Man cannot chose his Opinions, says the Dr but only the Profession of it. I hope he does not mean, that if any oneless Reason to dissent from any Notion, which the Church has determined to be Orthodox, he ought not to profess his Dissent, on Pain of being separated, &c. If his Conscience upon the most impartial Enquiry, leads him to reject any established Doctrine; the same Conscience may tell him, 'tis his Duty to reject it openly, and to propagate its contrary; and pray which must he obey, Conscience, or the Church?

To shew farther the Absurdity of the Power which the Dr contends for: Let us suppose, that two or three Christians in the Church of *Orleans*, believed and taught something, which the major Part thought wrong, and are blamed for it; they, in their Defence say, that St Paul's Epistle asserts the same Doctrine: No, reply the others, you quite mistake his Meaning. Upon this an Appeal is made to him, and he sets the Matter right. Now on which Side soever the Apostle should determine the Question, the other Party ought to acquiesce in it; for if they still contended, they would evidently sin against Conscience, and be self-condemned: But now the inspired Writers are no more, and so cannot be appealed to. Thus then the Matter stands: Some Christians believe and maintain certain Notions which their Church-Guides have declared Heretical; they refer themselves to the Holy Scriptures, and affirm that upon an impartial comparing of their Sentiments with these, they cannot but think they have the Bible on their Side: No, say the Guides, the sacred Writings decide in our Favour; and you must either retract, or be excommunicated as Hereticks. Well! What must be done? Both Sides own themselves fallible and uninspired, and that every one is to judge of the Scripture for himself; each vindicates his own Sentiments, and both remain unconvinced: In this Case all Consistent Protestants will leave their Brethren to stand or fall to their own Master, and pray that God would reveal the Truth to them; in the mean Time, if they live soberly, righteously and *godly*,

according to the Intention and Drift of Christianity, they will love and regard them as Fellow-Christians: But these Guides, if they are Men of assuming, Domineering Spirits, will in Spight of the Protestant Principles which they pretend to, cry, Away with Hereticks from our Society; and immediately treat such Dissenting Brethren as Heathen Men and Publicans. If the Advocates for Ecclesiastical Censure say, these Persons were hinder'd from making a right Judgment by Prejudice, Partiality, Laziness, and the like, or else they must needs have concurred with us in their Sentiments; I answer, they deny this Charge, and appeal to God for their Sincerity; and therefore ought to be believ'd, unless their Opposers can infallibly distinguish an upright Man from an Hypocrite.

I conclude with my hearty Wishes that the A—ch—D—n of W—ts would be so good to make a consistent Protestant of Dr. Si—bb—g.

Craftsman, Aug. 9. No. 475.

National Customs introduce constitutional.

THE Subject of this Essay Mr D'answers takes from a Treatise, entitled, *A Discourse of voluntary Servitude; written in French by Stephen de la Boetie, one of the King's Counsellors in the Parliament of Bourdeaux, in the Reign of Charles IX. K. of France.*—— 'It's incredible, says that Author, how suddenly the People, the moment they are enslaved, fall into so profound a Forgetfulness of their Freedom, that it's not possible for them to rouse themselves up to regain it; serving so easily and so willingly, that one would think they had not lost their Liberty, but their *Servitude*. It's true, at first, they serve by Constraint; but those who come afterwards having never known Liberty, obey without Regret, and look upon the State of their Birth as their natural State.'

For this Reason, adds Mr D'answers, I have endeavour'd to shew the Antiquity of our Constitution; and that Freedom was our original Right and Inheritance, (See p. 345.) This I thought the most effectual way to keep the Spirit of Liberty above the Minds of the People; and that if they could be persuaded, according to a late modish Doctrine, that they were really Slaves, either by Nature, or Constitution, they would submit to their Chains as easily as other Nations.

Every honest Britain ought to rejoice at that glorious Spirit, lately discover'd, in Favour of Liberty; nor do I despair of seeing it attended with happier Effects than it hath yet produced. But when such Doctrines, as those we have been combating, are openly avowed by Men, who preposterously call themselves Whigs, and even propagated by Authority,

K's

It's Time to put our Countrymen on their Guard, lest they should be gradually led into a State of Servitude, and be persuaded that all their long boasted Liberties, are only idle Chimera's, injurious to the Crown, and inconsistent with their own Happiness; for, 'tho' Length of Time, says the same Author, gives no Right to do ill; yet the People may say, They have always been Subjects (meaning Slaves) and think they are bound to endure the Curb, by Examples, the Length of Time, and the Possession of those who tyrannise over them.' What therefore can be more laudable than to warn a People yet free, from being led into voluntary Servitude, which would reduce them to the miserable Condition of the People of France, either to submit to the Châins, lest them by their imprudent Ancestors, or contend with the Laws under which they are born?

Mr de la Boetie observes, 'that there is scarcely any Heir so prodigal, but He sometimes peruses his Deeds, to see if He enjoy all the Rights of his Succession; or whether any Person hath encroach'd upon Him.

But as it's often too late for a Man, in private Life, to look over his Deeds, after He hath suffer'd Another to continue in quiet Possession of his Estate, many Years, especially, if He had been esj'd into a formal Surrender of it; so it's ridiculous to argue that a whole People ought not to guard against Dangers, till they hang immediately over their Heads.

Many living, remember when arbitrary Power, in the Prince, and absolute Submission, on the Part of the Subject, found so many Advocates, (as some Doctrines of the same Tendency have since) that our timely Deliverance from the Effects of them hath been look'd upon as little less than a Miracle. Now, if those Principles had been established, and put in Practice, let any Man judge whether the common People might not, by this Time, have been work'd into a Belief, like other Nations, that they had no Right to any Thing, but what their Monarchs bestow upon them.

But, to shew the prodigious Force of Custom, it may be necessary to produce a few Instances, from our own History.

The Practice of keeping a Body of mercenary Troops, under the immediate Command of the Crown, was thought so incompatible with our Constitution, in the Reign of Henry VII. that a little Body-Guard of about 50 Archers was look'd upon as a dangerous Innovation; tho' the Government was then but new, and disturb'd by several Pretensions, and Conspiracies. This was all the Guard our subsequent Kings had about them, in Times of Peace, 'till after the Restoration; when the Establishment of the Horse and Foot-Guards, tho' far less numerous than at

present, laid the first Foundation of a Standing Army in England. This likewise gave no small Umbrage to the Nation; tho' the Circumstances of those Times, when a formidable Army was disbanded, and there was Reason to apprehend Insurrections, afforded a plausible Pretence for such a Precaution. Every Body knows what a vigorous Opposition was made to the continuance of a large Standing Army, in K. William's Time, both within Doors and without, by some of the warmest Friends to Liberty and the Revolution. But Custom and Length of Time have so familiariz'd them to us, that most People seem to be weary of complaining any longer, and some Persons have openly declar'd 'that We ought never to be without an Army of 20 or 30,000 Men, even in Times of the profoundest Tranquillity. (See Vol. IV. p. 387.)

The same may be said of Excises; which occasioned not only Jealousies and Complaints, when first impos'd, but even violent Commotions; tho' the Nation was then engag'd in a civil War; and when the first Taxation of this Sort was regularly established, after the Restoration, it was vigorously oppos'd, by the Patriots of those Times. But Excises have been since multiply'd to such a Degree, without any general Opposition, that some wise Heads lately flattered Themselves that long Usage had reconcil'd us to them, and accordingly form'd a Scheme, for extending them over the whole Nation; which They push'd with the utmost Industry; but were at last obliged to drop their Project; tho' I cannot think it any great Argument against the Force of Custom; for if They had been able to cram their Scheme down our Throats at first, it would have soon grown as habitual to us as Those, which are already established.

The Chimney-Tax, or Hearth-Money, was thought so burthensome, in the Reigns of K. Charles and K. James II. that it was abolished, soon after the Revolution, not only as a great Oppression to the poorer Sort, but a Badge of Slavery upon the whole People, excepting every Man's House to be enter'd and search'd, at Pleasure, by Persons unknown to Him. Yet the Window-Tax, which resembles it very nearly, is now grown familiar to the People.

Again, When the Land-Tax was first impos'd, for one Year, it was pretended it would never be ask'd for again; and if the then Parliament, could have foreseen that it would be continued for above 40 Years successively, they would scarce have come into it with so much Readiness. But it is now grown a constant, annual Tax, which every Body despairs of seeing taken off; the only Question, every Session, is; how much They are to pay in the Pound?

It's not my Design to insinuate that any of these Taxes are unnecessary, at present; but only

only to shew how *all Concessions of this Kind* are naturally apt to grow upon us, and become constitutional, when We have been long accustomed to them. I could apply the same Sort of Reasoning to *Riot Acts, septennial Parliaments, Suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act, Votes of Credit, and other Matters*; but I presume I have said enough to explain my Meaning, upon the Subject.

The Daily Gazetteer. Aug. p. No. 36.

The national Benefits of the Revolution. *

MR Osborne having in last *Saturday's Gazetteer* shewn how Liberty first rule by the Distribution of Property among the Commons, yet very much restrained by the arbitrary Will of our Kings down to the *Stuarts*; comes here to shew that the Benefits of the Revolution consist in distinctly marking out the Bounds between *Prerogative and Liberty*; in reducing the Government to the *Spirit and Design of the Constitution*; and rendering it to exactly conformable to the Assemblage of the *Laws, Institutions, and Customs* of our Country, that we cannot be ruined but by ourselves.

The Author of the *Dissertation on Parties* indeed says, "That the *Declaration of Rights* was too loose, too imperfect, and nothing less than proportionable to the Importance of the Occasion". (see Vol. IV. p. 133 C.) But this is absolutely false; for by that *Declaration* an End is put to all *illegal Exertions of Prerogative*; the Power of *suspending the Laws, of dispensing with Laws, levying Money without Grant of Parliament, and raising and keeping an Army, in Time of Peace, without Consent of Parliament*, is all declared *illegal*. 'Tis declared, that *Elections of Members* shall be free; that *Freedom of Speech, Debates and Proceedings of Parliament* ought not to be impeached or questioned in any Court or Place out of Parliament; and that *Parliaments* ought to be frequently held. These, among many other valuable Privileges, the People claimed and insisted on as their undoubted *Rights and Liberties*, and were recognized and confirmed by the *Bill of Rights*, which came fully up to the *Pr. of Orange's* Declaration. All Claims of *dispensing Power, and all Methods of raising Money without Consent of Parliament*, are absolutely cut off; and these were the *two great Sources* of all publick Iniquity, in all Reigns before the Revolution, especially in those of the *Stuarts*, particularly *James I.* and of *Charles I.* and tho' *Q. Elizabeth* was a wiser and better Governor, yet she was a very arbitrary Princess, and the People had no real Liberty.

But 'tis endless to recount the *arbitrary Measures* which the *Revolution* put an End to; in a word, it brought the Government in Subjection to the *Constitution*, by rendering it perfectly legal. And more than this, it could not do: 'Tis the *Dissertation on Parties* says, we could have done more. (see V. IV. p. 133.) and what the *Freedom of Elections, and the Freedom,*

Integrity, and Independency of Parliaments, were totally neglected at the Revolution: But nothing was neglected that was in the Power of Men to do; it's not in the Power of Men or Laws to purify the Heart, and make a Community religious and virtuous; or to set always for Conscience, and a Regard to Truth, Reason, Justice, and Equity. But this *Author* forgets what he elsewhere asserts to be the very *Design and End* of it; which was to defend us against *Kings and Ministers*, but not against ourselves: 'Tis therefore absurd to talk of securing us against *Corruption by Laws*; for *Laws* can only secure us against the *Use of Power*; and that the *Laws* made at the Revolution effectually did; as, in Effect, is acknowledged by this *Author* himself. See Vol. IV. p. 133.

Fr. Osborn.

Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 14. No. 294.
Providence asserted.

Infidelity is arrived at such a dreadful Pitch, that it's no uncommon Thing not only to hear *Christianity* exposed and ridiculed, but even divine Providence, the Immateriality of our Souls, and the Freedom of our Will. I shall therefore need no Excuse for vindicating Providence from an Objection too commonly thought to affect it, viz. That every Thing which is done in the World, may be fairly accounted for, from the Operations and Effects of natural Causes; or from the common and ordinary Course of Nature; there being no visible Interposition of a superior Power, and consequently no sufficient Evidence of a divine providential Government.

That there is a Providence, is not only as clear, but as necessary a Truth, as that there is a God. There is such a Connexion betwixt them, that the Supposition of the one is a necessary Implication of the other. I shall therefore enquire into the Grounds of our Belief of a God; that we may the better see how necessarily that Belief enters the Belief of a Providence.

That something has existed from Eternity, is as certain as that any thing now exists in Time. For Things now existing, have either existed eternally; or were brought into Being by some Thing which had existed eternally; or were the Cause of their own Existence. To suppose any Thing a Cause of itself, is Nonsense. To suppose every Thing to have existed from Eternity, is to suppose every Thing to have an independent Existence; to suppose it self-sufficient, able to preserve itself always in Being, and to need nothing to uphold and support it. But such a Supposition is contrary to the State and Condition we find ourselves to be in; every thing that we have any Knowledge or Experience of, and every thing that our Senses represent to us; on all which we inscribed the plainest Marks and Characters of natural Weakness, Inability, and Insufficiency. As these Marks of Weakness and Dependence imply they were once brought into Being by something,

hing else, itself independent, and constantly eternal; so it as plainly implies, that we now preserved in being by the same Power, which first created them. And thus brought to consider the Necessity of a Providence.

God first gave all Things their Existence, consequently all their Virtues, Powers, and Qualities; it follows, that nothing can continue in Existence, operate of itself, and in any one Power or Quality, but as it is constantly supported by the same Power, which first produced it, and gave it all its Powers and Qualities. Was God then to withdraw his sustaining Hand, in one Moment, the whole Creation would instantly vanish, and relapse into its primitive Nothing.

Want of a frequent divine Interposition, our not seeing an over-ruling Power, dictating the established Order, Laws, and Operations of natural Causes, is so far being a Proof, that there is no Providence, that it is one of the strongest Arguments in the World that there is one. For it being evident an Instance of Power to act contrary to Nature, than to act by it, it brings me Power in both; we should conclude strongly for the Being of such a Power, constant and numberless Effects of it in ordinary Way, than from a few irregularities of it in the extraordinary. So that doctrine of a divine Providence is so far being weakened by the Supposition of a want of Regularity and Uniformity, observing in the Actions and Operations of natural Causes, that it is mightily strengthened and confirmed by it. What is obscure in Providence makes it a Virtue in us to believe it; what is plain, makes it impious to deny it. As we differently disposed in their Hearts, to receive or reject it, they will make a good or bad use of the Observations they make upon it. An atheistic Disposition chiefly regards the mysterious and mysterious Parts of Providence; a proud and humble Mind attends to both the plain and obscure; confirming its Faith by the one, and heightening its Devotion and Reverence by meditating on the other.

Spectral Spectator, Aug. 16. No. 252.

Of Jealousy.

SPECTATOR, I am married to a young Gentleman every way agreeable, a tender Husband, and an amiable Father; nor was ever Wite so anxious to please a Husband as I am; I have every Avenue to Detraction; yet, neither Regularity of my Conduct, nor the Innocence of my Husband, can prevent an unquenchable Jealousy which imbibes all the poisons of Life; so that he who is inestimably many Virtues, on account of this single defect, is become the Jest of Fools, and the Talk of Servants. But alas! this is all. How severely have I been reprimanded

for enquiring who is such a Gentleman; for saying such a one has a genteel Air, fits his Horse well; or, that another had a good Fancy in his Dress or Equipage! Last Season I was to see the Alchymist; being return'd home, he ask'd me how I liked the Play, and which of the Actors I thought performed their Characters best? I answered, the Play was excellent; and as to the Actors, that Ben. Johnson and another might justly claim the Preference. Mr Johnson's Name did me no Injury; but the other's he immediately repeated, adding, Do you know him, Madam? Did he never come to read a Play to you on a dull Day? or--or--or--to desire you to take some Tickets? He is an intelligent Youth, and has a good modest Assurance. This Actor possessed the Brain of this unfortunate dear Man for some Months; but he must give Way to a young Baronet, whom I never spoke to, nor ever saw but once at an Opera. At another Time our Cook, who has a pretty masculine Voice, happening to be with me in my Chamber, at the Sight of her he changed Colour, his Nerves trembled, and his sudden Rage denied Utterance to his Words, and tearing off her Neckchief, discovered her large Breasts, which prevented his insinuating on further Proof of her not being a Man in Woman's Cloaths. This is sufficient to give you an Idea of what he suffers, and what he makes me suffer.

Yours, INFANTA.

Jealousy, Mr Stonecastle replies, springs from two Sources; Love and the Apprehension of not meeting with a reciprocal Affection; and the Fear of the Honour of a Family being blemished, and the being pointed at as a Monster. Both these are very delicate, and there is but one Cure, which the jealous Man rejects, viz. The consulting his Reason; that will shew how unjust his Suspensions are if his Wife is really virtuous, and how vain and fruitless his Endeavours to prevent his Misfortune, if she is otherwise, for it only puts her upon Stratagems to deceive him, or, upon throwing off all Modesty and Restraint, and setting him at Defiance. See p. 270.

Fog's Journal, Aug. 16. No. 354.

Public Hatred not diminished by Continuance

IT's a new Observation, and often repeated by certain Mercenary Writers, that the Continuance of the same Administration long in Power, must, from the natural Inconstancy of the People, render it odious at last. But this Notion is neither supported by Reason or Experience; and were it true, would make nothing in Favour of one who enters upon the Administration of publick Affairs with a most corrupt Character.

Maltbaser Gracian is of Opinion, that though a Man has gain'd ever so great a Reputation in his Country, he can't support it long without practising the same Virtues by which it

was acquir'd; and I add, no Man ever preserv'd the publick Hatred long without a Repetition of the same Knaveries.

The advancing, therefore, to absurd a Proposition by these Writers, makes us look back upon Things past, by which we find that their very good Friends, since they have scrambled into a higher Station, have only improved that Opinion the World justly conceived of them while in a lower Sphere.

Cardinal Richlieu said, It's not enough for a Man to enter upon a great Employment with the Approbation of his Countrymen, for this may be owing to the Malic-Conduct of his Predecessor; but when he retires, let us see how his Country laments the Loss of him, for here will be the Test of his Merit.

Sometimes an Imperfection in Nature, or something ridiculous in his Manners or Person, that happens to take with the Humour of the Prince or a Favourite, shall sooner advance a Man's Fortune, than the Wisdom of *Socrates*: But it's not so with the World; the publick Esteem must be earn'd by a just Title; so that the same Man may be very fortunate and very much despised.

'Twas a Saying of a noble *Roman*, 'That he was prefer'd to publick Officers before he sought them, and quitted them before any Man wish'd him to do so;' and he that goes thro' the Business of a great Employment with clean Hands, and an uncorrupt Heart, let him be never so many Years in Power, his Country will think at last he quits too soon.

How different from the Character of this noble *Roman*, has been that of some wretched Fellows who have been lifted up to Power in other Nations? The World has seen a Man very basic when out of Office, always clamouring, and accusing the Actions or those in Power, i. e. so long as they did nothing flagrantly bad or destructive to the Commonwealth; but no sooner had they taken Measures that were ruinous to Multitudes, but he tacks about, and joins with them, as if it was his as well as their Opinion, that he was not worthy of their Company till they had done some Mischief to their Country; which shews how far the Baseness of depraved Nature will carry a Man who has once lost all sense of Honour.

Suppose such a Person established in great Power, you will see the old Proverb verified, the higher a Monkey climbs, the more he shews his Tail; he would browbeat Men of Worth, and bring People of the most abandoned Morals into the Business of the Commonwealth, that the People may think all Men alike corrupt, which will be of this Use to him, that if it once become a receiv'd Opinion that all Men are Rogues, then the People may as well have him as another.

But suppose he should not be able to impose upon their Understanding, and his Country

should call for Justice against him, he may employ its whole Treasure to disable them from punishing great Criminals; and the Liberty of Millions may be taken away, that one Knave in Office may sleep in Safety.

Considerate Men have wonder'd, why a Person in a great Office, who sees a publick Hatred spreading against him, should not retire before that Hatred grows Universal. A certain Author reasoning on this Subject with respect to *Sejanus* thus writes.

Tacitus gives the following Character of *Sejanus*. He was a Man indefatigable and patient of the Fatigues of Business—of a bold and daring Spirit, careful to screen himself and busy to accuse others—of a towering Pride and condescending Flattery—to outward Appearance one of Austerity and Moderation, but in his Soul a Person of insatiable Avarice and Craving.

He persuaded his Prince to retire from *Rome*, that he might gratify his ambitious Desires of holding the Reins of the Empire; for tho' the Senate was joined with him in the Stile of Power, they were but Cyphers in the Exercise of it.

I have heard it made a Subject of Wonder, that considering so cunning as *Sejanus* was, and so sly as he knew *Tiberius* to be; when he had enjoy'd every Degree of Power, and amass'd an exorbitant Treasure, that he did not covet to withdraw from Employments that made him the Mark of the Envy of all the Great, and, as he manag'd it, of both great and small.

The Hand of Providence seems to be concern'd in continuing these iniquitous State-men in Employment, till the Resentments of their Prince, and the Justice of their injur'd Country call them to account.—The Vengeance of God would not suffer such a Wretch as *Sejanus* to die in Peace, whose Plots and Subornations had spilt the Blood of the Innocent, and drawn the Curse of the blackest Crimes upon himself and Family. Destruction therefore is the fittest Manner not only seiz'd his Person, but the Fury of the Populace carried their Revenge to his very Statues.

Daily Gazetteer Aug. 12, and 23.

MR Walpole continues his Enquiry into the Danger of multiplying Incapacities on the Gentlemen of *England* to sit in Parliament, (*See p. 463*) and observes, that in all the Contents of *K. Charles II's* Reign, no Attempt of this Kind was made, except one Temporary Order of the House of Commons, which restrained their Members from accepting any Place of Profit from the Crown. After the Revolution, the *Jacobites*, indeed, in order to embarrass *K. William* in his Measures, tack'd other Acts to their Money Bills, whereby they disabled the Officers

Officers of the Customs and Excise from sitting in Parliament; and had gone farther, but were prevented by the Lords solemnly declaring that they would never receive a Money Bill with any other tack'd to it.

This Method failing, they determin'd to lead the Settlement of the Succession with the full Weight of their Project. And such extravagant Limitations were offer'd as would have quite chang'd the Form of Government, and render'd the Crown titular and precarious. One of those Limitations was, *That all Men who had Places or Pensions should be incapable of sitting in the House of Commons.*

At Length the Bill pass'd both Houses: But it ought to be observ'd, that the Fathers of these Limitations did not look upon them as Rules necessary to Government, or binding upon their own Consciences, particularly the great Man who propos'd them in the House of Commons. (See p. 303. A.) But that the Tories design'd to make these Limitations subservient to the Interest of the Pretender, is notorious, as Mr Lockhart of Carnwarth, the most zealous and active Jacobite in Scotland, hath avow'd in his Memoirs.

Walpole next quotes the Act made in the 4th of Q. Anne, which declares 'who should, and who should not be capable of sitting in the House of Commons;' which he calls a most just and equal Law, as being grounded upon this fundamental and constitutional Principle, that publick Officers in general ought not to be excluded from sitting in Parliament, if the People thought proper to chuse them, and that the Bulk and Weight of publick Officers ought to be capable of sitting in Parliament.

It happen'd however, in the 9th of the same Reign, when the Tories triumph'd, and made 12 Peers in one Day, their Adversaries justly retaliated their own disabling Proposition, and moved for a Bill to secure the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons; yet had the Tories the shameless Front to oppose it, notwithstanding their former different Conduct.

But says, Bp Burnet, the Corruption of the Court Party was so flagrant, and their Iniquities so enormous, that the Mercenaries of that Administration had not only *selling Pensions*, but *Bribes* for every single Vote.

Where was the Dissertator on Parties at that Season, and how were his Talents employ'd? Had He any Fears in those Days of the Danger to our Constitution, from the Corruption of Courts? any Zeal for Limitations of this Sort, to check the Power of the Crown, or any good Opinion of the Projects then offer'd to this Purpose? If he had not, his late Endeavours to inflame Mankind on this Head, are as certain Evidences of his

Insincerity and want of Moral Honesty, as they undoubtedly are of his monstrous Ingratitude and Disaffection to the Government of his Country.

From the Craftsman, No. 475.

Mr D'auvers,

I Have read your late Papers, concerning the Bank Contract, and think them unanswerable; but I was surpriz'd that you did not mention that the Directors of the South-Sea Company form'd two Questions, for the Opinion of Council, upon the Matter in Dispute between them and the Bank; which they afterwards laid before a General Court.

1. *Whether the said Agreement be good and binding, and whether the Bank may be compelled to the due Performance thereof?*

2. *If the said Agreement be good and binding, what is the best Method to proceed, in order to compel the Bank to the due Performance of the same?*

To the first Question, Mr Boyle, and Sergeant Chisholm were clearly of Opinion that it was good and binding; and that the Bank were absolutely concluded. Mr Ward's Opinion declared the Validity, but doubted about compelling them to the due Performance.

To the second Question, all agreed in Opinion, that it must be by Bill in the Court of Exchequer.

And the Council for the Bank did not give their Opinion, that the Contract was not good and binding, but only that, considering the Nature of this Transaction, it would not be safe for them to proceed upon the said Proposition, without Consent of Parliament. Here seems to lie the whole Mystery, as well as chief Finesse of the bon Gentleman, who was so deeply concerned in this Affair; for there can be no Reason to suppose that the Parliament would have refused their Consent, if they had been asked and left to themselves; but every Body knows under whose Direction they then were, and by whose Influence they were prevail'd upon to give the South-Sea Company two Millions of the Nation's Money, by way of Composition for this Bargain, rather than put it in their Power to oblige the Bank to perform it.

Upon the whole, this Transaction, from first to last, and taken in all its Lights, was not only the most destructive Project of the whole South-Sea Year, but one of the blackest Scenes of Fraud and Iniquity, that ever entered into the Heart of Man; and therefore I am very far from being surpriz'd that the Person concerned should endeavour to screen himself from the Repentments due to it, by publishing a great Falshood, in which he might hope not to be detected. But then his Assertions ought to gain no Credit for the future.

Philalætes.

Crutcheet Journal, Aug. 21. No. 295.

Of true Happiness.

I Was lately in Company where we fell into a Dispute about the Nature of Happiness, and the properest Means of attaining it. Almost every one had a peculiar and distinct Notion of it from the rest. One said it consisted in getting Money, another in the free Use and Enjoyment of it. A Lady insisted upon it, that the Town-life was absolutely necessary to give us a true Relish and Enjoyment of ourselves; and that it was being perfectly buried alive to be in the Country. The Country Life was defended, as the only Place of Satisfaction and Pleasure, because it contributed so much to the Health of the Body, and Tranquillity of the Mind. Afterwards the single and the married States were the Subjects of Dispute. Some thought nothing could be imagined so delightful, as a true, endearing, conjugal Friendship; others were much in the Strain of Liberty, and thought the giving up that, was bidding adieu to what had the best and only Claim to Happiness. One of the Gentlemen thus gravely interposed, "I think none of you have hit the Case we are upon; for you will never be able to give such a Definition of Happiness, and prescribe such a certain Means of attaining it, as to make it reasonable for all to agree in the same Notion of it, and to pursue the same Track to arrive at it. Happiness is a relative Thing, and varies as much as every Individual of the human Species from each other. It depends upon Constitution, Temper, Education, and a thousand other Circumstances. There is a Master Passion in every one; and this will be gratified. Every thing must give way to it; and it cannot be crossed without occasioning much Uneasiness and Disturbance." Most of the Company thought he had spoken very decisively upon the Subject. But one of them soon replied, "he was certain there was no true Happiness in any thing, but the Government of our Passions, and the Practice of Virtue; that the irregular Gratification of any Passion whatever, could never be the Foundation of any solid Satisfaction; that the Pleasures attending such Gratifications, were but flashy, and lasted but for a very little while; and that in the Intervals of our Pleasures we were but the worse for having enjoyed them, and were soon uneasy for the Repetition of them; that our Passions were so far from giving us full Satisfaction by a present Indulgence, that the more we indulged them, they would be the more craving and importunate; that it was but a poor Argument towards settling a just Notion of human Happiness, to say, it is our greatest Happiness to indulge our strongest Inclination; that to ground Happiness merely upon Inclination, was to destroy its peculiar Dependence on Reason, and to rank the lowest and grossest Sensations with the most pure and refined Enjoyments. Rational Pleasures, says he, can only satisfy rational Creatures; all other Pleasures, which

have not the Approbation of our Reason, as they are founded in the Disorder of our Faculties, can never give us a just and regular Enjoyment; but must be either subject to the Reproaches of our Reason, whilst that is awake in us; or, when it is asleep, degenerate into merely animal Enjoyments."

The Company looked upon this to be a very dull, ungenial Way of talking, and fit only for the Solemnity of a Discourse from the Pulpit. One of the Gentlemen therefore to divert the Discourse engaged us upon a more merry and pleasant Subject; I could not forbear, after I went home, reflecting upon what had passed on the Nature of Happiness, and have made these Observations.

The Desire of Happiness in general is so natural to us, that all the World are in pursuit of it. All have this one End in View, tho' they take such different Methods to attain it, and are so much divided in their Notions of it.

Evil, as Evil, can never be chosen; and tho' Evil is often the Effect of our own Choice, yet we never desire it, but under the Appearance of an imaginary Good.

Many Things, we indulge ourselves in, may be considered by us as Evils; and yet be desirable. But then they are only considered as Evils in their Effects and Consequences, not as Evils at present, and attended with immediate Misery.

Reason represents Things to us, not only as they are at present, but as they are in their whole Nature and Tendency. Passion only regards them in the former Light; when this governs us, we are regardless of the future, and are only affected with the present.

It is impossible ever to enjoy ourselves rightly, if our Conducts are not such, as to preserve the Harmony and Order of our Faculties, and the original Frame and Constitution of our Minds. All true Happiness, as all that is truly beautiful, can only result from Order.

Whilst there is a Conflict betwixt the two Principles of Passion and Reason, we must be miserable in proportion to the Struggle; and when the Victory is gained, and Reason so far subdued, as seldom to trouble us with its Remonstrances, the Happiness we have then, is not the Happiness of our rational Nature, but the Happiness only of the inferior and sensual Part of us; and consequently a very low and imperfect Happiness, to what the other would have afforded us.

If we reflect upon any one Passion and Disposition of Mind, abstracted from Virtue, we shall soon see the Disconnexion between that and true solid Happiness. It is of the very Essence, for Instance, of Envy, to be uneasy and disquieted. Pride meets with Provocations and Disturbances upon almost every Occasion. Covetousness is ever attended with Sollicitude and Anxiety. Ambition has its Disappointments to four us, but never the good Fortune to satisfy us; its Appetite grows the keener by Indulgence, and all we can gratify it with, at present, serves but the more to increase its insatiable Desires.

The

The Passions by being too much conversant with earthly Objects, can never fix in us a proper Composure and Asquiescence of Mind. Nothing but an Indifference to the Things of this World, an entire Submission to the Will of Providence here, and a well-grounded Expectation of Happiness hereafter, can give us a true satisfactory Enjoyment of ourselves. Virtue is the best Guard against the many unavoidable Evils incident to us; nothing better alleviates the Weight of the Afflictions, or gives a truer Relish of the Blessings of human Life.

What is without us, has not the least Connection with Happiness, only so far as the Preservation of our Lives and Healths depends upon it. Health of Body, tho' so far necessary, that we cannot be perfectly happy without it, is not sufficient to make us happy of itself. Happiness springs immediately from the Mind; Health is but to be considered, as a Condition or Circumstance, without which, this Happiness cannot be tasted, pure and unabated.

Virtue is the best Preservative of Health, as it prescribes Temperance, and such a Regulation of our Passions as is most conducive to the Well-being of the Animal OEconomy. So that it is, at the same Time, the only true Happiness of the Mind, and the best Means of preserving the Health of the Body.

If our Desires are to the Things of this World, they are never to be satisfied. If our great View is upon those of the next, the Expectation of them is an infinitely higher Satisfaction than the Enjoyment of those of the present.

There is no true Happiness then, but in a virtuous and self-approving Conduct. Unless our Actions will bear the Test of our sober Judgments and Reflections upon them, they are not the Actions, and consequently not the Happiness, of a reasonable Being. *

The Daily Gazetteer, NO. 34.

THE *Craftsman's* representing all his Adversaries at Enmity with one another, is so far from Truth, that there's not one of the Writers in this Paper that I have shewn Unkindness to, nor one who has appeared in the Cause, but I gave him the utmost Assistance, I have engaged more than one, in the same Service. But surely this silly Preience comes most unfortunately from the *Writers of the Craftsman*, who have less Esteem for the Persons and Principles of one another than any Set of Men ever had.

Consider them as what they once were, — the fiercest Antagonists of each other at the Head of contending Parties, and now united, not for Love, but Revenge; and, could they carry their Point, would endeavour to ruin each to her, from the Passion of ruling alone — Behold the three principal Persons, who form their Cabal. — The first remarkable for having voted the second *GUILTY of High-Treason*, and for condemning the Third, as guilty of *infamous Corruption*.

In their Behaviour to each other, how cordially do they club their Heads, and lend their hands, to detame any Man whom they dread or envy? But when called upon to answer for their own Conduct, they palliate their own Infirmities, and give up one another in Turn as Colleagues of whom they are ashamed, and whom they are not able to justify.

Leaving then the *Grandees of the Faction* view the subaltern Officers, the *Craftsman* and *Fog*, mutually renouncing the Principles of each other. Even Mr. Addison's Cousin B — U, is refused as an Ally, *Camillus* (a Writer in the *Daily-Post*) is look'd on as an *Irish-Oxtail*, the tall Mr. C — —, as one of Roger *Johnson's* Comrades, and the *Independent London Journalist*, as a Vermin of a worse Species than any of the rest.

All this considered, it's pleasant to hear them talk of *Disensions* among the *ministerial Allies*. I thank God we have no Confederacy with *professed Writers* for the Pretender's Interest, no Assistance from those who have been in *Newgate*, or who deserve to go there, none who run with the publick Money to *France*, railing at the Friends to a French Interest, nor any Correspondence with that Rev. Divine Mr W — W — —, whose ingenious Attempt to extract Money from a great Person, by communicating to him the *History of prime Ministers*, as a *Treasure* not to be suppress'd without a valuable Consideration, made the *Walsham Blacks* blush with Envy, to see themselves over-topp'd in their own Trade.

Fog feeling the Wait of these Objections, threatens those with *Ad's* ons, who shall call him *Papist*, or *Jacobite*. Now, I do affirm he is an Advocate both for *Papery*, and the Pretender; and let's see what Damages a Jury will give for this Injury to his Reputation.

Papist and *Jacobite* are certainly hard Names, and the *Torshiremen* have given us a *Precedent* that they will bear an *Allion* (See the *Occurrences*.) But in all Actions or Words (except *Scan. Mag.*) the Tenor of the words may be justified either by the Proof of *particular Facts*, or the *general Character* of the Party who speaks them. That *Fog* deserves these Epithets, according to their natural Import, appears from his Papers, *see V. iii. p. 529. &c.*

It is very terrifying that these Gentlemen should threaten us with their Actions. I don't know what may be safely spoken in Times of so much Exception. If one were only to name an *Irishman* — Sir, says *Camillus*, that Word's *actionable*. I'll bring my Action, says *Fog*, if you call me *Papist*; and I'll bring mine, says the *Independent London Journalist*, if you call me *French Prophet*.

Fr. Walsingham.

Craftsman, Aug. 23. N^o 476

Of a Passion for Liberty.

O First, and most benevolent of Powers, Come from eternal Splendors here on Earth, Against despotic Bitch, and Rage, and Lust.

To shield Mankind ; or raise them, to assert
 The noble Right and Honour of their Race
 Teach me thy best Subject, but in Zeal
 Yielding to none the Progress of thy Reign,
 And with a Spirit from Thee inspire the Muse;
 For thee proud I live alone, her Patron Thou.
 And great in power be! then will the Joy,
 Tho' narrow Lite her Lot, and private Shade;
 And when her venia Voice the barriers vile,
 Or to thy open, or thy fiercer Foes.
 May'st'er those sacred Raptures touch her more,
 B. Savin' Hearts untell'd : and may her Song
 Sink in Oblivion with the nameless Crew!
Vermis of State! To thy overflowing Light,
 That save their Being, yet betray thy Cause.

Thomson to the Goddess of Liberty.

THE *Poem*, from whence these *Lines* are
 taken, hath pass'd unscenur'd, and the
 Author unblemish'd ; but it seems the only
 Exception to the unlicens'd Abuse, which has
 been thrown upon every Man, who has ap-
 pear'd in the Cause of Liberty, or express'd his
 Fear for the Publick, and his Concern for the
 Welfare of it. So little Decency has been ob-
 served in this: that the sincerest Friends of the
 Government have been treat'd as the Enemies
 of it, and the warmest as the Destroyers of the
 Constitution. The hands prostituted in this
 detestable Service are too low to draw any
 farther Remarks from me. But the destruc-
 tive Views of Him, who promiscuously attacks
 them, creates in a good Mind an honest In-
 dignation.

The Inquiry of employing any Part of the
 Wealth and Power of a Country, and the In-
 decency of uniting an *abandoned Crew* of Scriblers
 to disgrace and render unpopular the Sentiments
 indicated in the foregoing Lines, will be
 best convinc'd by considering how far a Passion
 for Liberty is necessary to the Existence and
 Security of it. — [Here this Writer states the
 Difference between natural Liberty and social;
 and inculcates the Reasonableness of preten-
 ding the Publick to private Good and even to
 Death's Debt: then goes on thus.] He, who
 has no Passion for publick Good, can never em-
 ploy his *Loss* to the Service of it; but must
 either be a worthless Friend; or a real Enemy
 to Society; and consequently the Moment this
 Passion is lost in a Country, Liberty, which is
 the Offspring of it must perish.

By what Means this Passion is to be raised,
 and the Spirit of it diffused, let the *Poet* tell
 us in Strains that charm the Ear, fill the Mind,
 and move the Heart.

The Goddess of Liberty relieves the Manner,
 in which the Romans in the Infancy of their
 State, were inclin'd with this Passion.

FOR them to govern my exalted Power,
 I to the Point of full Perfection push'd
 To Fondness and enthusiastick Zeal,
 The great, the reigning Passion of the Free;
 That Godlike Passion! which the Bounds of Self
 I stretch to fill; the whole publick takes
 In the Heart, enlarg'd, and burning high,
 Is the mix'd Ardent of unnumbered Selves,
 Of all who live beneath the vot'd Laws

Of the same Parent State fraternal live.
 From this kind Sun of moral Nature flow'd
 Virtues, that shine the Light of human Kind,
 And, ray'd thro' Story, warm remanent Time.
 These virtues too, restid to their Source,
 Encreas'd its Flame; the social Charm went round
 The fair Idea, more attractive still,
 As more by virtue warbled; till Romans, all
 One Band of Friends, unconquerable grew.
 Hence when their Country rais'd her plaudite
 Voice,

The Voice of pleading Nature was not heard;
 And in their Hearts the Father shob'd no more:
 Stern to themselves, yet gentle to the whole,
 Hence sweeten'd Pain, the Luxury of Toil;
 Patience, that baffled Fortune's utmost Rage;
 High-minded Hope, which, at the lowest Ebb,
 When Brennus conquer'd, and when Cannæ lost
 The bravest Impulse felt, and scorn'd Despair.
 Hence Moderation a new Conquest gain'd;
 As on the vanquish'd, like descending Heaven,
 Their dewy Mercy dropp'd, their Bounty beam'd.

C And by the labouring Hand were Crowns bestow'd
 Fruitful of Men, hence hard laborious Life,
 Which no Fatigue can quell, no Season pierce.
 Hence Independence, with his little pleas'd,
 Severe and self sufficient like a God;
 In whom Corruption could not lodge one Charm:
 While he his honest Roots to Gold prefer'd;
 While truly rich, and by his Sabins Field
 The Man maintain'd, the Roman Splendor all
 Was in the publick Wealth and Glory plac'd;
 Or ready, a rough Swain, to guide the Plough,
 Or else, the Purple or his Shoulder thrown
 In long majestic Flow, to rule the State,
 With Wisdom's purest Eye, or clad in Steel,
 To drive the steady Battle on the Foe.
 Hence every Passion, ev'n the proudest snop'd
 To common Good; Camillus thy Revenge;
E Thy Glory, Fabius; all submit to thee,
 Consuls, Dictators, still resign'd their Rule,
 The very Moment that the Laws ordained.

The Point with us is this; whether that
Amor Patriæ, which alone touned and sup-
 ported the Greek and Roman Commonwealth, can
 subsist, when Independence is sacrificed. It is
 certain that he, who has a passionate Concern
 for the Liberties of his Fellow Subjects, has
 the strongest Motive to do his utmost in se-
 curing their Properties; and consequently to be
 satisfied with his own; since his Regard for
 the One must necessarily establish his Satisfac-
 tion in the Other. Such a Man therefore will as
 certainly find every real Enjoyment, that he
 wants, within the Compass of a private Fer-
 tunity, as he, who is a Stranger to this Satisfac-
 tion, can only find in publick Plunder. The
 Consequence therefore lies clearly before us;
 that he, who has sacrificed his Independence
 has lost his Passion for Liberty; and that he
 who has lost this Passion, becomes a Friend to
 Slavery, and, if he is in Parliament, a Voter
 for it; and indeed what Motive can any Man
 have to prefer the publick Good to his own, when
 he has thrown himself into a Course of Living
 that renders him incapable of supporting
 without publick Agency.

Mr. FOSTER to Dr. STEBBING, on *Herefy*. 477

Abidgment of Mr. FOSTER's Letter to Dr. STEBBING; continu'd from p. 340.

YOU throw away, Sir, a great deal of pointed *smartness* on a mistake of your own; (See p. 316. G H) and concerning what even you observe, that I tell you it *cannot* be. If I have told you, Sir, that it *cannot* be, upon what principles of *Justice* or *Candour* could you imagine what you endeavour'd to expose, to be my *real meaning*? The expression you have *carp'd* at, I allow to be *inaccurate*; but insist, that the *sense* of it could hardly have been mistaken, if there had not been an inclination to misrepresent my meaning. However, was I inclin'd *obstinately* to defend every thing I have advanced, I might say, that by *Sentiments*, or *Notions*, may be understood *Principles*;—by false *Sentiments* of Christianity, false *Notions*, or *Principles*, relating to Christianity;—and that, without departing entirely from the *known* use of Words, a Man may be said to *entertain*, or *give entertainment to*, *Notions* which he does not *believe*, to promote some sinister views. —But Sir, you must now see, that the *Confusion* and *Self Contradiction* from which you so charitably offer to *release* me, is entirely a fiction and creature of your own; and you ought to *acknowledge*, that you have perverted my Words to such a meaning, as in a *fair* Construction, and considering the *A V O W* and design of my *whole* discourse on *Herefy*, they are not capable of. —But you are too *hasty* to *weigh things with coolness*. (Dr. STEBBING's Letter, p. 26.

I proceed to defend my notion of *Herefy*, and shew its *scriptural* Foundation. It is chiefly built on the Words of St. Paul, (Tit. iii. 10, 11.) The Heretic's Character there describ'd, consists of three branches. 1st. He is subverted, or *turned aside from the true Faith*. 2dly. He *sinneth*; i. e. *maintains doctrines contrary to Christianity wilfully, or with an ill intention*. 3dly. He is *αὐτοκατάρατος*, one condemn'd by his own Judgment; one who knowingly *espouses a false doctrine*; one who is *insincere in his profession*. Concerning the first of these, there is no dispute between us. —The two last branches I shall prove *distinctly*.

And 1st, that a Heretic errs *wilfully*, I infer from these Words of St. Paul, *He sinneth*. Because *Errors of the Understanding*, consider'd in themselves, are not criminal; and because *all Moral Evil depends on the Error and Obliguity of the Will*; and to affirm, that Men may sin *without*, or *against* their Wills, is to make *Guilt* and *Misery Necessary*, and the righteous and merciful Governour of the World an Arbitrary Tyrant. What, Sir, have you answer'd to this? Have you either disprov'd that all virtue and vice is *Voluntary*? Or have you attempted to shew, that a Heretic is not represented by St. Paul as a *Sinner*, and, con-

sequently, *wilfully* Erroneous? Both these points are dropt; and something *invented* for me, and then confuted. You would have the reader believe, I design to prove, that a Heretic *maintains wrong Opinions knowing them to be such*, because the Apostle says of Him, *that he sinneth*; In order to fix another absurdity upon me, *viz. that no Man signeth, but he that acts directly against conviction*. And this is insinuated for want of considering, that I argu'd distinctly from every part of the Apostle's description; that I endeavour'd to establish my Notion of a Heretic by *degrees*, as the Text suggested it; and not to deduce the *whole* of his Character from every single Branch of his Character. —Attend therefore a little. 'Tis an *Essential* part of the Heretic's Character, that he errs *wilfully*; or, whoever does not err *wilfully*, cannot be a Heretic. Who then are the *wilfully* erroneous? Who are the *wilful* Corrupters and Oppressors of the Christian Religion, whom St. Paul describes as *Sinners*? —They are *such*, whose *Minds are perverted* [from an honest and impartial pursuit of truth] by *irregular dispositions and appetites*; and who have resolv'd to *sacrifice Truth*, and *Virtue*, to the gratification of their *sensual desires*. Is it then necessary, in order to a Man's being a *Sinner*, that he be resolv'd to sacrifice Truth and Virtue to the Gratification of his *sensual desires*? —No. —But, however, This is justly specified as one branch of *sinful Error*, because it is the most malignant degree of *wilful Error*. You will say I cannot, from this branch of the Heretic's Character, *He sinneth*, infer, that he acts *directly* against *Conviction*.

—I never intended it. —Can I then infer from hence, that *every Man*, that errs *wilfully* is a Heretic? —I never intended that neither. —For tho' it be *essential* to the Heretic's Character, that he err *wilfully*, it does not follow, that every one who errs *wilfully* is a Heretic: For to come up completely to this Character, he must be in the *biggest Class* of the *wilfully* erroneous, such as act against their inward Light, and consequently condemn themselves. You will therefore, remember, Sir, that I design'd to prove from this part of St. Paul's description, only, in general, that the Heretic *errs wilfully*; and though it be true, that he who errs *knowingly*, errs *wilfully*, and therefore I have justly rank'd him among the *wilfully* erroneous, who are represented by St. Paul as *Sinners*; it follows not, that I am answerable for the Consequence you have drawn from it; namely, that no Man can be a *Sinner* unless he is the *Greatest* of *Sinners*, and acts *directly* against *Conviction*. Suppose I should say, that *Blasphemy* is speaking disrespectfully and reproachfully of God; and, therefore, the persons describ'd in the N. T. as *Blasphemers* must be *Common Swearers* who treat his Name with contempt; such as make a *jest* of his Wisdom, Power, and Justice; *revile* his Providence,

and deny his *Being*:—Would any Sober Reasoner insinuate thence, that none could be Blaphemers but *Atheists*? No: It would be universally understood, that I was only reckoning, up the several kinds and degrees of Blasphemy; the case this is brought to illustrate, is exactly the same.

I go on to another topic, i. e. that the Crime of the Heretic, St. Paul speaks of, was of such a nature as required not Instruction, but Admonition; whence, I apprehend it evidently follows, that the fault lay in the Will, not in the Understanding. My design is to shew, that to admonish for mere Errors of the Understanding is absurd. To which, with you, it is a sufficient answer to say, that as St. Paul was now giving directions to a Bishop, it was natural for him to mention such particulars only, as specially concerned their Office; i. e. Admonition and Rejection. But if the Admonition be absurd in a Presbyter, i. e. the nature of the thing, must it not be absurd in a Bishop? This, which is the only point in question, You have not consider'd; and therefore might have answer'd my argument as fully by saying Nothing at all.

I proceed to consider the Conjecture, you offer'd above ten Years ago, concerning the word *αὐτοκατάπερος*, condemn'd of himself;—against the Current of ancient and modern versions, and the general sense of the most judicious Commentators. And since you think it a Master-piece in the Conjectural way, I shall examine it candidly, and doubt not but to make it appear, as groundless as 'tis singular. I only premise these two Observations.

1st. In your interpretation of *αὐτοκατάπερος*, you take it for granted, your Notion of Heresy is right: For no man can openly accuse himself of Heresy by departing from the faith, unless every one that departs from the faith be, in the Scripture sense of the word, a Heretic. You will therefore, Sir, remember, that if it appear that your account of Heresy neither is, nor can be, the true one; that your Interpretation neither is nor can be, the true one. If I might advise, I should think it expedient for you, in order to do justice to the word of God, to prove clearly your Notion of heresy, and defend it against all objections, before you attempt to revive this *New* Criticism: Else it may be thought that you build without a foundation, and are not so much concern'd to find out the true sense of Scripture, as to make it speak your own.

2^d. I would remark, that if we would interpret the Scriptures rationally, we ought not to depart from the natural Signification of words to understand them in new and unusual senses. So that if it can be shewn that *Self-condemn'd* does not *Self-accus'd* in the Hebrew meaning of *αὐτοκατάπερος*; it must then be admitted to be the right Interpretation; tho' there is no other more *inconceivable* meaning, of which the

word is capable. But I shall endeavour to prove, that this is not the case; and that the sense you have fix'd on the said word, is neither probable nor supportable.

A You allow, Sir, when you call other senses of the word *indirect*, that *αὐτοκατάπερος* properly signifies to *pass sentence against a person*, as a Judge doth. It follows, that *αὐτοκατάπερος* denotes one against whom sentence has been given. Which word, tho' not in the New Testament, yet the sense of it is evident from it's opposite *αὐτοκατάπερος uncondemn'd*, Acts xvi. 37. Now when *αὐτός* is join'd with any other word, it always intimates that the person of whom that word is spoken, does himself perform the action, express'd by it.

But to avoid this sense of *αὐτοκατάπερος* you affirm, that these are frequently said *αὐτοκατάπερος*, not only who do themselves, as judges, determine or pass sentence of condemnation upon any man, but those also who do indirectly condemn a man by being in some respect the Instrument, in virtue whereof condemnation is pronounc'd; that is, by appearing as *Witnesses* against him. And from hence it is urg'd, that *αὐτοκατάπερος* may in this place rather signify *SELF-ACCUS'D*, than *SELF-CONDEMN'D*. But none of the examples brought are for your purpose. In

D Hebrews xi. 7. where it is said, that *Noah* condemn'd the world, the English Version seems very right; for his building an Ark, as a proof of his belief of the warnings he gave those people of the approaching Deluge, was a virtual Condemnation of them. The expression is indeed metaphorical; but the similitude must be taken from the action of a Judge, and not of

E a Witness, whose business is to determine nothing, only to relate matter of fact. We have a very plain parallel instance of the use of the word *Condemn* amongst ourselves, which will make what is said of *Noah* and the men of *Nineveh*, intelligible to every common Reader. When we say, that a good man, by the exemplary purity of his Life, condemns the Wickedness of the world, we never mean that he accuses them, or appears as an Evidence against them, or is the means and instrument of their being condemn'd by another; but that he gives his Judgment against them by his conduct, that they ought to be condemn'd, and declares by his conduct, that he passes a sentence of condemnation against them in his own mind.

G As to the *un-biased* Servant, you represent *Self-condemn'd*, you did not cite the Text fairly, which is, out of thy own Mouth will I judge thee, so that he was condemn'd by the Judge.

Therefore notwithstanding any Passage you have quoted *αὐτοκατάπερος* must still retain the Sense of one who condemns and passes Sentence against himself by his own Act; and not of one, who, like an Answerer or Witness only, furnishes Matter for the Sentence of another. And if so, this Character must be given of a Heretic, as a reason why he should be rejected from

Christian Communion; and not *why* the
could proceed to Admonition, without
that Evidence of the Fact, which
in other Cases. But whether your
tion be right or not, you think it a
Case mine is wrong: because great
attend it. But Sir, if the only
reason be this, one condemn'd
Judgment, as I have fully shewn St
use it in no other Sense, if he
has a design to be understood. It is your
to find out some different Signification
the Word is fairly capable. Till
done this, whatever Objection there
is taking it in its natural meaning,
remain.

an Infidel should think *Self-con-*
be the only Sense of the Word, and
urge the difficulties you have started
Paul's Inspiration, and the perti-
his Advice to Titus, would you tell
it whether your Interpretation was
not, it was a *very clear Case*, the
ld not be us'd in the Sense he con-
r, because it was *absurd*? Might he
re, reply you had no right to put
on Words on Account of imagin'd
which they will not bear, and
you allow a *Mahometan* the same
he may defend every part of the

The only material Objection you
'd is, *That according to my Notion of*
there could be no standing Power of
ing and rejecting Heretics even at the

But you have not supported this
by any positive Evidence. But put
to prove that the Apostles ever exer-
Gift of *discerning Spirits*. Which I
avour to set in a true Light.

here was in the Apostolic Age the
discerning Spirits from the Holy
Paul asserts, 1 Cor. xii. 10. 1 Cor.
Thes. v. 23. He means undoubtedly
ing the views and principles from
ticular Persons acted, and the inward
of true Prophets, from those of De-

possibles actually exercis'd this power of
Spirits. (See p. 318. G) In the
Ananias and Sapphira, the Fraud for
they were to be remarkably punish'd, was
intacted. St Peter neither did nor
ve any *Information* about it. The
us not given us the least hint of *Ac-*
of Evidence produced; on the con-
Expressions made use of are strong
way. Why hath Satan filled thy
ie? *Ec. Acts v. 3, 4, 9.* How is
have agreed together to tempt the
Lord, i. e. to try whether the
the Lord (in us) could detect and pu-
Fraud. It is most natural to be-
aul exercis'd this Gift in the Case of
ists xiii. 9, 10 because, what he says

of him, relates chiefly to the inward *Sabily* of
the Heart. *Acts* xiv. 9. is more direct to the
point, for there is not the most distant intima-
tion, that the Impotent Man of *Lystra* gave
any outward discoveries of his Faith. It is
only said, that St. Paul stedfastly beheld him,
and perceived he had Faith to be healed. All
that you say to *Acts v. 3. xiv. 9.* is that *these*
Texts will bear other Interpretations. When you
think fit to produce them, they shall be fairly
consider'd.

I have said in my Sermon, that as *discerning*
of *Spirits* was one of those Gifts of the Holy
Ghost which were communicated in the first
Age of Christianity, Titus, to whom St Paul
directs his Advice about Heretics, cannot be
supposed to have been without it: Upon which
you ask me, What was Titus's Office and
Character? And answer your own Question---
A Bishop. To which you subjoin another
Query, Can you shew that every Bishop of the
Church at that time had that Gift?—I know
not why the Bishops of the Church are brought
into this Controversy---Titus had a higher
Character and was employ'd in more honoura-
ble Offices, than every Scripture Bishop could
pretend to. It may be infer'd, with the
highest probability, that one so Eminent, was
endued with miraculous Gifts, and in particu-
lar that of *discerning Spirits*. Since it appears
further from *Acts v. xix. x. 1 Cor. i. xii.*
27, 28, xiv. that it was common in the
Apostolic Age. Thus, Sir, I have fully answer'd
the main difficulty (*wins*) that according to my
Account Heretics could not be known, nor con-
sequently *reject*ed even at the beginning; by
proposing one way founded on great Probabilities
in which they might be known. This alone
would be sufficient if there were no other---
But this is what I have not asserted.

The Apostles, you say, speak of the *Know-*
ledge of Men's Hearts as the sole prerogative of
God. What does this prove? Does it follow
because God alone knows the Heart: of Men,
he could never communicate that Knowledge to
others? by the same reasoning because St
Paul, asserts that God only hath *immortality*,
(1 Tim. vi. 16.) therefore *Angels and Souls of*
Men are not immortal. You say farther, it is
not worth while to dispute this point in general,
sure I am it was no standing Gift. *Answer*. If
by its not being a *standing Gift*, you mean that
the Apostles had it not always, this I conceive
will be but little to your purpose, because if
they were enabled to exercise it on *special Ex-*
gencies, I may justly suppose they were assisted
by it in detecting Heretics. You say, but
why would it not have been as properly exercis'd
in admitting Men into the Church as in casting
them out? *Answer*. You don't know Sir but it
was; because we have no particular Account of
a thing, will you conclude it never happen'd?
Or are we at Liberty to suppose against *probable*
Historical Evidence? What you suggest about

lice, than was found in the *French* and *Irish* Massacres, in the last of which, almost two hundred thousand *British* Protestants were murder'd with more cruelty, and under more aggravating Circumstances than any Words can represent.

Let Protestants therefore always remember the Principles of that Church are still the same, and that no Ties of Nature, nor Obligations of Friendship, can be sufficient to restrain them from committing such diabolical Actions for the future.

My Intention at present is not to go over the several Parts of the Controversy, but briefly to hint at those Causes, and false Motives, which I conceive contribute to the support and increase of Popery.

1st, some poor Persons may have been induc'd to the Exchange, from the Prospect of a better temporal Provision among them, which is truly a mean Motive, nor is there any comparison fit to represent the difference and absurdity of the Exchange, as it is giving the most valuable Liberties and important Truths, for Dung and Drofs.

2^{ly}, The little Knowledge many have of Religion in general, and the Protestant in particular, makes them an easy prey to artful and zealous Popish Priests, so that Ignorance may be said to be the Cause of Conversion, as well as the Mother of Devotion; 'tis a melancholy Consideration, so many among us should still answer that Character, especially as we know, the popish Priests do, as our Lord said of the *Pharisees*, *compass Sea and Land to make a Proselyte*, tho' they thereby make him as bad, or if it can be, worse than themselves.

3^{dly}, The great shew, and outward Pomp, used in their Worship, is very apt to affect those who do not place Religion in Heart-Ser vice, such a Worship being most suited to sensual Minds; but is it not a ridiculous Thing to be captivated with such shameless Inventions, and Monkey Tricks, as are scarce to be found among the Heathens? and yet these are to serve instead of worshipping God with the Heart, in Spirit and in Truth; for he must be blind that sees not the mighty Strefs laid on these Things, and the Satisfaction thereby given to sensual Dispositions.

4^{thly}, The Doctrine of Absolution for past Sins, and Indulgences for Sins to come, are so adapted to vicious Hearts, that 'tis no Wonder such close therewith. What a fear'd Conscience must those have, who can rest quiet under the guilt of Sin, did not Experience testify, one would think it impossible Persons could be so much deceived, as to imagine any thing could stand instead of Repentance and Amendment. Indeed the promise of Pardon runs to true Believers and sincere Penitents; but except ye repent, ye must Perish. What an Insatiation then must that be to think, any candidness with the Nature of Things, and the Law of God?

5^{thly}, Penances, Mortifications of the Penitentiaries, and such like, are equally adapted to a melancholy Disposition, some acting like *Baal's* Priests, and the People following them in their Inventions, which exceed in Number and Folly all the Whims of the *Pharisees*, and therefore less deserve the Name of Religious, but rather the severe Reproof of our Lord, who condemn'd the *Pharisees* for placing their Traditions in the room of God's Commandments.

To these I might add the coldness and Indifference in religious Matters, too apparent in many Protestants, and their ill Lives, which are continually giving the Lie to their Profession, may induce some who consider Persons more than Things, to take up an ill opinion of Protestant Principles, and thereby the more readily to attend to the Zeal and pretended Piety of Popish Priests, till being deluded by them, then dazzled by the Splendor, and awed by the Authority of Holy infallible Church, they become such blind votaries, as that the greatest Wickedness becomes sanctified in themselves and others, when the good of the Church is concern'd therein: Now though this may be call'd Folly and gross Inconsistency in them; yet such Protestants who thus give Offence, should seriously lay it to Heart; and take heed to themselves also; nothing more naturally leading to Popery than destroying Conscience, and thereby bringing on themselves the judgments of God—And farther the Animosity, Impostition, Divisions, and Uncharitableness, too common among Protestants, have assisted not a little—broke the Union and Peace, necessary among them, and alienated their Affections from each other, &c.—which should be the Subject of our Tears; though they are the too just occasion of the Triumphs of our Adversary—Also, the various Inconsistencies some are guilty of, and the Pleasure others take in retaining some Usages merely out of Respect to the *Papists*, or as some say, to gain them to the Truth (which is as probable as for a Modest Woman to expect her appearing in the Shape or Dress of a Harlot should be the means of making such honest, all which may concur more than perhaps is imagin'd to support the Cause of Popery; though still there is more Unity among them, than can be found among *Papists*; even though Infallibility pretends to direct them, and all own its Power. And the tender forbearing affectionate Sentiments which run through the New Testament, and from thence are transferr'd into the Writings of best Protestants, effectually silence all Complaints as to Animosity, &c.—because such who act in a different manner, act contrary to their own Principles; and therefore whatever may be said on this Head, can only be against the practices of some, not the Principles.

It may be objected, several Men of Learning are among the Catholics, what Reason can be given

given for them?—Many of the *Jews* who crucify'd our Saviour, most of the *Jewish* Sanhedrim may be suppos'd such. Yet how blind does our Lord represent them, and there fore in general, I answer, that the same Motives A which made or continu'd the Soft of the *Pharisees*, may be applied to the Catholics.—In particular, the Love of Power and of Wealth in the Ecclesiasticks (both which abound more in the Church of *Rome* than in any Communion in the World) and blind Obedience and slavish dependance of the Laity on the Priests.—Thus I conceive, Poverty or Ignorance, outside shew —Licentious doctrines, or Will-worship—the Love of Power and Wealth in the Clergy, and blind Obedience in the Laity, (the ill Lives of Protestants and their animosities towards each other; being likewise servicable thereto) one or other, is the leading Cause of the Conversion to, and support of Popery.—I shall not ask, what that Religion is good for, which proceeds from such Causes, and is owing to such Motives—but rather in the Words of a late Writer, * What is that Religion good for which encourages and produces the greatest Wickedness—Are Men, saith he, with Hearts full of Fury, fit to serve at the Altars of the God of Peace, or Hands stain'd with Blood, proper to be lifted up to him in Prayer; is Murder and Barbarity the Cause of that God who gave us Life and Being—All lesser Crimes (continues he) as Whoredoms, Thefts, and Murder, she can forgive. The Courtesan keeps open Shop, pays yearly Rents to his Holiness's Treasury, and takes a License for her Trade. The Murderer runs but to a Church, and the Gates are open to become his Sanctuary. But there not the least Tenderness of Nature when Heresy is in the Case.—And what Country is it these in which there are not some Footsteps of their Cruelty, even in the *West Indies* a Million of People have had no Choice but to be Baptiz'd or Murder'd; though the Change was but from one Idolatry to another.—Be astonish'd O ye Heavens, and tremble O Earth, that has brought forth Men, Who will destroy all whom they cannot deceive: put out the Understanding of all in her Communion; and tear out the Hearts of those who are out of it.

Mr. Urban, Yours, EVERIUS.

* *Ramjay's* Sermon, preach'd at St. Mary-le-bow, on Account of the *Irish* Massacre, 1713.

From the Prompter, No. 79.

— It is but just.

THE WRITER blind, there where the Reader must. COWLEY.

With regard to the Prostitution of our English THEATRE, I have assign'd one Part of the Cause to the Ignorance and Awa-

rice of the MANAGERS; another to the Actor's Want of Genius, or Instruction.

And am pleas'd, to find a third Cause, charg'd to the POETS, who write for the Stage, by the ingenious Translator of a *Jesuit's* Oration, on the instructive Superiority of the THEATRE, to the Schools of HISTORY, and PHILOSOPHY.

Any Thing, says this Orator, whose Nature is such, as to be made either good, or bad, as Art shall please to mould it, is generally, by our Depravity, turn'd to the Latter; so averie are we to Virtue, so prone to Vice! this is evident, particularly, in the THEATRE—which, being originally so well calculated for the promoting of Virtue, is, by our deprav'd Dispositions, become a School of Vice. But, who are principally to be blam'd for This?—The POETS, in the first Place;—next the ACTORS;—And lastly, the AUDIENCE.

First, the Blame is to be imputed to You, Dramatic POETS, for deviating so widely from the true End and Design of your *Muse*. But, what Idea, O ye Comic, and Tragic Writers, do you form to yourselves of *Theatrick Poetry*?—In what View do most of you write for the Stage?—In this:—You consider a Dramatic Piece, as a Work of Genius, but of little Use, when it does not redound to your private Emolument.—You think that 'tis enough for you to be ranked among the CELEBRATED Dramatic Writers; but, are little solicitous, whether your Performances entitle you to a Seat among the VIRTUOUS. That Maxim of Horace,—“The Aim of the Poet is to instruct, or de-
“light,” you so interpret, that, neglecting the former, which is of the greatest Importance; you have an Eye solely, or principally, to the latter; and chuse to divert Mankind, rather than improve them.—But, what is the Consequence of this?—By your erroneous Conduct, Dramatic Poetry, in General, is turn'd from its natural Channel; and that, which ought to be its only Aim, to improve by pleasing, is calculated merely to please, though to the Prejudice of the Audience. But, lest you should think these so many random Assertions, let us examine together, the several Kinds of Theatrick Poetry.

Our TRAGEDY is as *sententious*, and as majestic, as that of *Athens*, and boasts as great an Elegance of Diction. The Tragic Muse was never inspir'd with more exalted Thoughts, or cloath'd them, in more graceful Expressions. But, alas! How much is she degenerated from her ancient candid Severity! The *Athenian* Tragedy HEAL'd the Diseases of the Mind; but that of the Moderns, H CORRUPTS it. In *Athens*, it extinguish'd a Thirst of Empire, the greatest Crime in that Republick; but it now breathes into the Soul a double Passion, rash Revenge, and wanton

Love,

Love, the most deadly Pests to Religion and Society.

LET us now examine, what Advantages we reap from Comedy.—Tell us, thou happy Instructor, what Immorality thou reformest among us?

I reprove (answers she) such modish young Sparks as are too Finical in their Dress:—A just Reproof, were there nothing in Youth, that better deserv'd Reprehension.

I rebuke the Pedantick, among the Fair; and such as are too affected in the Choice of their Words:—A just Criticism, if there be nothing in the Pride or Petulance of the Female Sex, that better deserves Censure.

I reprove to their Health, and Senses, such, as are troubled with imaginary Diseases:—A noble Cure, had you, first, heal'd those, whose MINDS are infected, with VICE.

I establish various Schools, for the Instruction, and Improvement, of Husbands, Wives, and others.—Excellent Institutions, certainly!—But, what Apology will you make, should we prove, that you prompt Mankind to Vice, more than incline them to Virtue? What, if Youths, of both Sexes, are by you taught, to divert themselves of that Beauty of the Soul, Simplicity, merely to foment sullen Fires.

WHAT, if Wives are, by you instructed, to violate their Conjugal Fidelity? Servants to throw of all Shame and Sincerity, to assist the Light, and the Wanton?

What if you accustom your Pupils, to favour, and think tenderly of, Vice, and to discountenance, and sneer at, the Pretensions of Virtue? What if you, industriously, represent a contemptible Character, as smart, witty, and facetious; while, on the contrary, you miscolour a virtuous one, with all that is stupid, and ridiculous?—Do you laugh?—Begone, O Thou wicked Perverter of our Morals, Thou Hypocritical Corrupter of the Mind, Thou Bane to the Peace of our Families!

But, why do I condemn Comedy?—She can never be naturally, criminal; she is made so, by others!—Let us rather accuse the Poets, who, when they ought to have presented us with Examples of Virtue, employ'd all their Wit to make Vice appear amiable!

From the Prompter, No. 81.

THE French, Spanish and Italian Women, have finer Eyes and Teeth, for the Generality, than the English, but as to Shapes, Breasts and Hair, there's no Comparison betwixt our Countrywomen and Foreigners. Yet our wrong-headed Female Bringers-up of Fashions, have struggled hard to introduce the Sac and Tete de mouton into vogue, which entirely hides the greatest Beauty of the English Women. Now, as this foreign Standard of Beauty would gain no footing here, if it was not for travell'd Ladies; tho' an English Lady abroad,

would be justifiable in dressing according to the Fashion of the Country where she should then be, yet, when she return'd, she would be shockingly ridiculous, and ought to be look'd on as no English Woman, unless she appear'd as one.

The Daily Gazetteer, Aug. 21, 22.

The CASE of the Bank Contract.

In Answer to the infamous Scurrilities of several Libels in the Craftsman.

THE unexampled Abuse and Insults offered to a Character of the greatest Distinction, on some Pretences concerning the Bank Contract, make it highly reasonable that this whole Transaction should be laid open, and the Homesty of those displayed, who have made such bold Attacks on the Morals of other Men.

The whole Foundation of the Clamour arises from a Difference between two Pamphlets published since last Christmas; which mutually cogs in these Points, Whether Sir R—W— was present at one Meeting only, or at two Meetings of the Bank and S. Sea Companies? (See p. 244. G.) And whether he only drew the Sketch of the Agreement, or both the Sketch and the Agreement itself? (See p. 263. H.)

Of these Facts how are we to be informed? If from the Great Person himself, he must trust to his Memory of a Transaction 14 or 15 Years past, since which he hath been employed in the greatest Affairs of this Nation, and hath had his Thoughts continually fill'd with so many various Concerns, that it is not possible for him to be scrupulously exact in this Matter.

But it is of very little Weight, whether he met the Companies once or twice; or whether he drew only the Sketch, or both the Sketch and the Agreement. It is admitted, that he did employ his Influence with the Bank to assist the S. Sea Company in their Distress, by taking Stock at an higher Price than it was falling to at Market, in order to keep up the Publick Credit at that dreadful Conjunction. It is likewise admitted, that the Event of Things made it impossible afterwards for the Bank to take the Stock agreed for, without involving themselves in Ruin, and making the Ruin universal. These then are the only Points of real Importance; and the Publick are to judge, whether the Great Person may be justified in persuading the Bank to an Agreement, which was then thought necessary to the Salvation of the S. Sea Company; or whether, when it unhappily failed to answer that great End, he could in Law, or ought in Conscience, to have compelled a Performance of it, even to the Destruction of the Bank.

This being the true and genuine State of the Case, stripped of all Prevarication and Disguise, 'tis evident as the Light of the Day, that to wander from this, *the only A* Points of Debate, and to raise an Uproar concerning the Narrative of *minute Incidents*, wherein any Man's Memory may fail him, and which in themselves are of no Importance, is an Abuse upon human Reason.

But supposing the Hon. Gentleman to have been a Party in the Consummation of the Matter, let us see, as the Fast Flood, whether he is not justifiable, "even as the Author of the original Bank Contract itself."—At a Time when the Great Person was not in the Administration, nor employed in the Disposition of the publick Revenue, *J—n A—s* Esq; was Chancellor of the Exchequer, who having (as is declared in the Act of the seventh Year of the late King, *Cap. 28.*) in Breach of the great Trusts in him reposed, and with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, combined with the late Directors of the South-Sea Company in their pernicious Practices, and been guilty of the most dangerous and infamous Corruption, to the Detriment of his Majesty's Subjects, and manifest Prejudice of the Publick Credit, and of the Trade of the Kingdom. This Gentleman, with his Associates, at a Time when South-Sea Stock was falling from that Height to which they had most fraudulently raised it, and when they were likely to be torn in Pieces by the distracted Populace; they first applied to the Bank for Relief in this terrible Exigency, and then to the great Person concerned in this Debate, whom they sent for by an Express from his Retirement in the Country; and when he came up, drew him into a Meeting with a Committee of Directors appointed by each Company.

This all Men agree to have been the Rise of the whole Affair. Was this then a Business solicited by Sir R—W—? Did he contrive the Meeting? Was it his Project, when Multitudes of all Ranks thronged the Bank, threatened to pull it down, and almost to massacre the Directors, if they did not come into some Measure to relieve the Distress of the South-Sea Company? Or rather, was it not *A—his* Meeting, *A—his* Business, *A—his* Project? He who had involved the Nation in Ruin, and who was drove to such Expedients, as the only Means to prevent that Ruin from falling immediately on his own Head.

The Meeting being thus procured, the Proposition to be made was this, "That if the Bank would agree to buy a Quantity of S. S. Stock at an high Price, it would stop the Alarm that was then spreading; it would raise the Market Price that was then fallen, and ease the Minds of Men till something better could be proposed for the Remedy of their Distractions."

Was this Sir R—W—'s Proposition? Or did he want it for the Ease of any Difficulty wherein he had involved himself

or his Country? Or could he want it for any Advantage to himself? Or could he propose it to the Bank, or advise them who depended on his Advice to come into it, for any Ends but to relieve the general Calamity, and to prevent the precipitate Fall of the Stock? If these Ends were not to be attained by such Means, did he delude himself, or was he not persuaded to hope that such Means would be effectual? Was he not *begg'd, pray'd, importuned*, and wearied till Three or Four in the Morning to consent that the Trial might be made? And was it not *A—his* that was sung to him in all this Transaction? crying out *For God's Sake help us—We shall be undone—We shall be torn in Pieces, if you don't help us*—Nay, I have heard from those who were present at the Meeting, that when the Minutes of their Agreement were to be taken in Writing, and the Company looked upon one another to see who should take the Pen, the Great Person called to Mr *A—his*, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, as being the most proper on Account of his Office; but that the most modest and complaisant Mr *A—his* intreated the Hon. Gentleman to take it into his own Hand, as due to his superior Abilities, and to his happy Influence in the Mediation of that Affair.

View this Transaction then in its natural Light; Mr *A—his* in his Distress supplicating this Hon. Person to come 100 Miles, imploring his Consent to this Bank Contract, yet 14 or 15 Years afterwards appearing on the Publick Stage, pretending to have possessed that very Paper which he prevailed on the Hon. Gentleman to draw, producing this Act, which he forced that Hon. Person into, as an infamous Act, and pretending it to be a worse Project even than his own *Infernal S. S. Scheme*. If ever any Procedure deserved Detestation; if *Baseness, Perfidy, and Ingratitude*, ought to be most odious to Men, this Conduct must brand him with Infamy more lasting even than that with which he was stigmatized by *AB of Parliament*.

Before I dismiss Mr *A—his*, I must animadvert on a very scandalous Suggestion which the same Hands have offered to extenuate the Frauds of his *S. S. Scheme*, by throwing most false Imputations on Sir R—W—.

They say that the Great Person, by opposing the Bank to the *S. S. Company*, in the Undertaking of paying the publick Debts, was Author of that Competition between the Companies when they tried who should outbid each other, and thereby worked up the *S. Sea Company* to the exorbitant Offers which they made, and by which they prevailed in their fraudulent Designs.

To this it must be replied, that none but the virtuous Mr *A—his* and his Comrades could know that the *S. S. Company* were determined to outbid every thing rather than lose the Benefit of this execrable Fraud. But that the Intention of the Bank and their Friends, were most unexceptionably just, and that they were zealous to prevent all Fraud, by putting

it even out of their own Power to carry on any such villainous Traffick as the Managers of the S. S. Scheme intended and effected, is most manifest from the *second Proposals of the Bank* delivered in Parliament, wherein they conclude, 'That no Doubt may remain of their sincere Intentions, they are content to be obliged to offer to the several Proprietors of the Annuities of 96 and 99 Years, *fifty thousand hundred Pounds Bank Stock* for every hundred Pounds per Ann. who shall voluntarily agree for the same on or before the 24. h of June 1720, and the like Proportion for the Remainder of the *shorter Terms*.'

Let the whole World judge what Veracity or Morals can be in Men who publish Slander in so profligate a Manner, notwithstanding the Notoriety and Conviction of their *own Guilt*.

The miserable Managers of the South-Sea-Company having lost all Credit by their Scheme, the Question next was, Whether the Bank, who had done all that had been begged of them to *save the South-Sea Company* from Ruin, when all proved ineffectual, ought in Conscience to call a Sacrifice with them?

This was so monstrous a Proposition that none but those who wished the Confusion of all Mankind could wish this to be the Rule of Judgment between the two Companies. But,

Notwithstanding it was most evident, seeing the Bank Contract could not keep up the Price of South Sea Stock barely to 120 per Cent, that therefore the Bank could not, without absolute Ruin, take any Quantity of that Stock at such a Price as 400 per Cent. yet it is not even pretended, that Sir R. W. was once seen in any Part of the Transaction after the Contract was made. The South-Sea-Company applied themselves wholly from this Time to the *Lords of the Treasury*, in which Commission that *Hon. Gentleman* was not inserted till many Months after.

We must then enquire who were the Persons visible in the Negotiation of persuading the South-Sea Company to recede from this Contract.

The *Political State of Gr. Britain* gives us an Account of a General Court of the South-Sea-Comp. held Sept. 30, 1720, about a Week after the Conclusion of the *Bank Contract*.

Here 'the celebrated Mr. Budget said, he hoped they had now brought Order out of Confusion and moved for Thanks to be given to the Directors; wherein he was seconded by the diligent Mr. Gentry. Mr. Gery moved, That Thanks should be given to the *Gentlemen of the Bank*, for their assisting and supporting this Company in their Extremity. Upon which Mr. Griggs said, That in such a Time of general Calamity, those Compliments might well have been spared; but however, as Thanks to the Bank had been mentioned, he could not but join in that Motion; for it must be confessed, that the Bank had assisted and seasonably interposed to help the Company, and that if any Salvation comes to us, it

must owing to them, The Motion was then agreed to.'

A Here we see what high Veneration the Bank and their Contract was held in by Mr. A. - - - *his who's Cabal*, and that they acknowledged it to be their *Salvation*, tho' now they charge it to have been the most wicked and ruinous Project.

B How long this good Humour lasted, I am not able to say: but we are told now, that to avoid this Contract, and to bribe the South-Sea-Company into their Composition with the Bank, the two Millions of their Debt to the Publick were remitted by Parliament, and that Sir R. W. obtained such Remission expressly for that End.

C In the *Political State* for Dec. 1726. P. 640, we are informed, that Mr. Trenchard and others, speaking in the House of Commons against remitting these two Millions, were answered particularly by Mr. William Pulteney. It is possible now, that this Remission could be obtained with such Unrighteous Views, when it had such unbiassed Patriotism and such powerful Eloquence to support it?

D In the *Political State* for Jan. 1721-2, is an Account of a Gen. Court of the S Sea Comp. the 19. h of that Month. The Motion was, 'That the Court of Directors be empowered to treat with any Company for the Sale of such Part of their Annuity, as shall enable them to their Corporate Capacity to discharge their Debts and Incumbrances.' This tending to renew their Treaty with the Bank, there was a loud Demand for the Bank Contract to be produced. The Secretary then read a little Paper to the Court, containing the Terms of Agreement between the Two Companies: And Sir John Eyles declared that obe the Original Contract.

E Upon which Mr. John Ward of Hattney arose, and with great Warmth exclaimed, that 'twas impossible this Paper could be all that had passed in an Affair of so much Consequence -- Mr. Pulteney, said, that if there were no more Minutes or Memorials of that Transaction, than what had been now read, it was sufficient; and that it was a better Bargain than many Gentlemen had been and ne by.

F Here we find this Hon. Gentleman an Advocate for the Bank Contract, notwithstanding the shameful License of those who have called it a worse Scheme than the S-Sea. It appears that he came to that Gen. Court, purposely to persuade a Composition with the Bank and declared that the Contract was valid to shew the South Sea-Company, that a good use might be made of this Doctrine, 'For it, says he, the Bank be the Persons to be treated with, consider, Sir, they treat with you as your Debtors, and if they give you 110 for your Stock 100, you give them 290 Pounds upon every hundred Pounds, according to their own Agreement.'

G H Can there now want Evidence, that this Hon. Person himself knew and agreed, that the Bank Contract neither could, nor ought to

roughly executed; that he himself was to be set on Foot that he compounded; and that he was to farrell them to take Stock at 400 per hat, on the contrary, he seemed to 110 per Cent. a good Composition? Does appear then, that he was at once an *Advocate* for the Bank Contract, and an *Advocate* wounding it? And will then the *Writers* *travellers* fill put themselves under the of a Gentleman, who militates a-very Part of their Argument?

Political State proceeds. 'He then re-nded to the Court *Temper* and *Calm*-all their Proceedings; and hoped they not entertain the *least Suspicion* of their, but entrust the Management of this sary Bu-*sin*s to their Care, since no-ould be finally concluded by them; was sure, if this Company took *pru-*the Measures, they had all the Reason *World* to expect Support and *Countenance* re Government; and that nothing could their Prosperity.—I move, says he, in would empower your Directors to s in the Question before you. I was elent I confess, at the last *General* when that Question was carried *against* g Proposals. I cannot call that Step r indeed, because that Court was de- by several Proprietors; but I am sure an extraordinary Proceeding, and, I, I am no Friend to extraordinary Steps. Co. dult you do yourselves no Good; giving your Directors Power to treat, do yourselves no Harm.

Hopkins warmly insisted upon the Va- of the Bank Contract; whereupon Mr rose again, and said, "As to the Con- was certainly binding; but he thought proper to come to a Speedy Conclu- d therefore he moved, that Leave be to the Directors to treat, but conclude ; that we must *confide* in the Directors; *evily* believed they deserved our Confidence; oppose this, and enter upon *intemperate* s, he thought, would do more Harm od; and therefore tho' Things stood th the Bank, he was not for pushing to Extremities, but was for having :ctors empowered to treat, and make an adation of this whole Affair. What I led he, is only with a View to the of this Company. My Fortune is in ve suffered greatly in it, and will con- it. But if we will use the utmost Se- ve ourselves must expect no Mercy; and I tell but we may wound ourselves by too violently. Suppose the Bank pos- a great Quantity of our due Bonds, should make a Demand all at once, or that distress us?

H he resumed the Debate some Time ds. 'And pray, Gentlemen, said he, uld you be so backward to treat? Is to be brought to you again? Will it r suit the Interest of both Societies to thing that may be thought of for the

common Good? And indeed they must be sub- servient to each other, or there will soon be an End of all.'

A On the 24th of the same Month, the Ge- neral Court was again assembled. Mr *Bluet* animadverted with great Severity upon the Government; and Dr *Hulse* with some Warmth animadverted on him, for such in- decent Expressions, and such unbecoming Be- haviour. After a long Debate Mr *Pulteney* said, "If such Liberties prevail in these gene- ral Courts as he had seen to day, this Body might will be represented as dangerous; and that he could perceive, if some People's *Allea-* sures were pursued, all must end in Confusion. That with respect to the Matter now before the Court, he was under no Apprehension of the Powers to be granted to the Directors, since, at the last Refort, the *General Court* might put a Negative upon their Treaty; that he had heard a Gentleman say at the last Gen- eral Court, in case the proposed Agreement be made with the Bank, it would difference the Stock but 8 per Cent. whereas, if no such Treaty should be concluded, he was sure it would fall above twice as much. That Gen- tlemen did not consider they were giving them- selves a secret Stab, whilst they were so intent upon wounding the Bank; that here they were spending their Time, as if they did not know it was necessary that something should be done. I desire, Gentlemen, you will come to some Resolution, and that, as a Company, you will not set yourself against the Government, and that, as Individuals, you will not censure the Conduct of Ministers."

E On Monday the 29th of January the Gen- eral Court of the Bank came to a Resolution to empower their Directors to treat with the S. S. Company, which Treaty miscarried in the Month following; and on the 9th of March, after all these conciliating Speeches had been made by Mr *Pulteney*, the S. S. Company resolved again to insist on Satisfaction for the Bank Contract.

F On the 7th of June they came to another Resolution directly in Contradiction to the last; and two Days after the Bank agreed to treat with them. After which, upon the 22d of June, on a Billot at the General Court of the S. S. Company, it was resolved by 2472 Votes against 275, 'that this Court doth agree to the Proposals now laid before them for an Agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and do hereby em- power the Court of Directors to perfect the same in due Form of Law.' And in Sep- tember the Dispute between those Companies touching 60,000 l. which had been referred to Arbitration, was determined, and each Company adjudged to bear 30,000 l. Loss.

G This is an Account of the Progress of the Bu-*sin*ess, after is pass'd out of the Hands of Sir R—— W——; and now it remains to be said in his Justification, that if he did not think the Bank Contract proper or rea- sonable to be rigorously executed, after the Bank were in no Capacity to perform it.

It even out of their own Power to carry on any such villainous Traffick as the Managers of the S. S. Scheme intended and effected, is most manifest from the *second Proposals of the Bank* delivered in Parliament, wherein they conclude, 'That no Doubt may remain of their sincere Intentions, they are content to be obliged to offer to the several Proprietors of the Annuities of 96 and 99 Years, *fifteen hundred Pounds Bank Stock* for every hundred Pounds per Ann. who shall voluntarily agree for the same on or before the 24th of June 1720, and the like Proportion for the Remainder of the *shorter Terms*.

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We must then enquire who were the Persons visible in the Negotiation of persuading the South-Sea Company to recede from this Contract.

The *Political State of Gr. Britain* gives us an Account of a General Court of the South-Sea-Comp. held Sept. 30, 1720, about a Week after the Conclusion of the *Bank Contract*.

Here 'the celebrated Mr. Budgel said, he hoped they had now brought Order out of Confusion and moved for Thanks to be given to the Directors; wherein he was seconded by the diligent Mr. Gmley. Mr. Gery moved, That Thanks should be given to the *Gentlemen of the Bank*, for their assisting and supporting this Company in their Extremity. Upon which Mr. Crofts said, That in such a Time of general Calamity, those Compliments might well have been spared; but however, as *Thanks to the Bank* had been mentioned, he could not but join in that Motion; for it must be confessed, that the Bank had assisted and seasonably interposed to help the Company, and that if any Salvation comes to us, it

must owing to them, The Motion was then agreed to.'

Here we see what high Veneration the Bank and their Contract was held in by Mr. A. - - - his *whole Cabal*, and that they acknowledged it to be their *Salvation*, tho' now they charge it to have been the most wicked and ruinous Project.

How long this good Humour lasted, I am not able to say: but we are told now, that to avoid this Contract, and to bribe the South-Sea-Company into their Composition with the Bank, the *two Millions* of their Debt to the Publick were remitted by Parliament, and that Sir R. W. obtained such Remission expressly for that End.

In the *Political State for Dec. 1726. P. 640*, we are informed, that Mr. Tremhard and others, speaking in the House of Commons against remitting these two Millions, were answered particularly by Mr. William Pulteney. Is it possible now, that this Remission could be obtained with such Unrighteous Views, when it had such unbiassed Patriotism and such powerful Eloquence to support it?

In the *Political State for Jan. 1721-2*, is an Account of a Gen. Court of the S-Sea-Comp. the 19th of that Month. The Motion was, 'That the Court of Directors be empowered to treat with any Company for the Sale of such Part of their Annuity, as shall enable them in their Corporate Capacity to discharge their Debts and Incumbrances.' This tending to renew their Treaty with the Bank, there was a loud Demand for the *Bank Contract* to be produced. The Secretary then read a *little Paper* to the Court, containing the Terms of Agreement between the Two Companies: And Sir John Eyles declared that to be the *Original Contract*.

Upon which Mr. John Ward of Hackney arose, and with great Warmth exclaimed, that 'twas impossible this Paper could be all that had passed in an Affair of so much Consequence -- Mr. Pulteney, said, that if there were no more Minutes or Memorials of this Transaction, than what had been now read, it was sufficient; and that it was a better Bargain than many Gentlemen had been and are by.

Here we find this *Hon. Gentleman* an Advocate for the *Bank Contract*, notwithstanding the shameless License of those who have called it a worse Scheme than the S-Sea. It appears that he came to that Gen. Court, purposely to persuade a Composition with the Bank, and declared that the Contract was valid to shew the South-Sea-Company, that a good use might be made of this Doctrine. For if, says he, the Bank be the Persons to be treated with, consider, Sir, they treat with you as your Debtors, and if they give you 110 for your Stock now, you give them 290 Pounds upon every hundred Pounds, according to their own Agreement.'

Can there now want Evidence, that this *Hon. Person* himself knew and agreed, that the *Bank Contract* neither could, nor ought to

be rigorously executed; that he himself was an *Advocate* for a Treaty to be set on Foot that it might be compounded; and that he was to far from pressing them to take Stock at 400 per Cent. that, on the contrary, he seemed to think 1 to per Cent. a good Composition? Does it not appear then, that he was at once an *Apologist* for the Bank Contract, and an *Advocate* for compounding it? And will then the *Writers* of the *Craftsman* still put themselves under the Banners of a Gentleman, who militates against every Part of their Argument?

The *Political State* proceeds. 'He then recommended to the Court *Temper and Calmness* in all their Proceedings; and hoped they would not entertain the *least Suspicion* of their *Directors*, but entrust the Management of this unnecessary Business to their Care, since nothing could be finally concluded by them; that he was sure, if this Company took *prudent right Measures*, they had all the Reason in the World to expect Support and Countenance from the *Governments*; and that nothing could hinder their Prosperity.—I move, says he, that you would empower your *Directors* to treat as in the Question before you. I was not present I confess, at the last *General Court*, when that Question was carried against receiving *Proposals*. I cannot call that Step irregular indeed, because that Court was demanded by several *Proprietors*; but I am sure it was an extraordinary Proceeding, and, I confess, I am no Friend to extraordinary Steps. By such Conduct you do yourselves no Good; and in giving your *Directors* Power to treat, you can do yourselves no Harm.

Mr *Hopkins* warmly insisted upon the *Validity* of the Bank Contract; whereupon Mr *Pakeney* rose again, and said, 'As to the Contract, it was certainly binding; but he thought it most proper to come to a speedy Conclusion, and therefore he moved, that Leave be given to the *Directors* to treat, but conclude nothing; that we must confide in the *Directors*; and he verily believed they deserved our Confidence: that to oppose this, and enter upon intemperate Measures, he thought, would do more Harm than Good; and therefore tho' Things stood thus with the Bank, he was not for pushing Matters to Extremities, but was for having the *Directors* empowered to treat, and make an Accommodation of this whole Affair. What I say, added he, is only with a View to the Interest of this Company. My Fortune is in it; I have suffered greatly in it, and will continue in it. But if we will use the utmost Severity, we ourselves must expect no Mercy; and who can tell but we may wound ourselves by striking too violently. Suppose the Bank possessed of a great Quantity of our due Bonds, and they should make a Demand all at once, would not that distress us?

Again, he resumed the Debate some Time afterwards. 'And pray, Gentlemen, said he, why should you be so backward to treat? Is it not all to be brought to you again? Will it not better suit the Interest of both Societies to hear any thing that may be thought of for the

common Good? And indeed they must be subservient to each other, or there will soon be an End of all.'

On the 24th of the same Month, the General Court was again assembled. Mr *Blanc* animadverted with great Severity upon the Government; and Dr *Hulse* with some Warmth animadverted on him, for such indecent Expressions, and such unbecoming Behaviour. After a long Debate Mr *Pakeney* said, 'If such Liberties prevail in these general Courts as he had seen to day, this Body might will be represented as dangerous; and that he could perceive, if some People's Measures were pursued, all must end in Confusion. That with respect to the Matter now before the Court, he was under no Apprehension of the Powers to be granted to the *Directors*, since, at the last Resort, the *General Court* might put a Negative upon their Treaty; that he had heard a Gentleman say at the last General Court, in case the proposed Agreement be made with the Bank, it would difference the Stock but 8 per Cent. whereas, if no such Treaty should be concluded, he was sure Stock would fall above twice as much. That Gentlemen did not consider they were giving themselves a secret Stab, whilst they were so intent upon wounding the Bank; that here they were spending their Time, as if they did not know it was necessary that something should be done. I desire, Gentlemen, you will come to some Resolution, and that, as a Company, you will not set yourself against the Government; and that, as Individuals, you will not censure the Conduct of Ministers.'

On Monday the 29th of January the General Court of the Bank came to a Resolution to empower their *Directors* to treat with the S. J. Company, which Treaty miscarried in the Month following; and on the 9th of March, after all these conciliating Speeches had been made by Mr *Pakeney*, the S. J. Company resolved again to insist on Satisfaction for the Bank Contract.

On the 7th of June they came to another Resolution directly in Contradiction to the last; and two Days after the Bank agreed to treat with them. After which, upon the 22d of June, on a Ballot at the General Court of the S. J. Company, it was resolved by 2472 Votes against 275, 'that this Court doth agree to the Proposals now laid before them for an Agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and do hereby empower the Court of *Directors* to perfect the same in due Form of Law.' And in September the Dispute between those Companies touching 60,000 l. which had been referred to Arbitration, was determined, and each Company adjudged to bear 30,000 l. Loss.

This is an Account of the Progress of the Business, after it passed out of the Hands of Sir R—— W——; and now it remains to be said in his Justification, that if he did not think the Bank Contract proper or reasonable to be rigorously executed, after the Bank were in no Capacity to perform it, without

without involving themselves in Ruin, Mr P—y was of the same Opinion himself, and was the *Minister pro hoc Vice*, to persuade the S. S. Company into softer Measures. It is to be observed, that the *Hon. Gentleman* gave his Opinion, that the Contract was binding, the better to conciliate the Minds of that Audience, before whom he was speaking, and the more powerfully to bring the Bank to better Terms of Agreement; that he never pressed the Performance of the Contract, and thought it a Business highly fitting to be compounded, is clear from the whole Tenor of his Speeches; and that he went to those Courts to prevail with them not to insist on rigid Terms of Satisfaction from the Bank, is evident from every Period of his laboured Persuasion; from his constant Care to recommend the Directors to the Confidence of the Proprietors; from his Zeal to bring the General Court into a perfect Dependence on the Ministry; and from his laudable Resentment against undue Reflections on the Ministers, of whom Sir R— W— was then one, in the same high Rank and Placards of Power as he is at present.

This Writer continues the foregoing Subject in the *Gazetteer* of the 20th, endeavouring to display the Unreasonableness of the Charge against Sir R— W—, in whatever Light it is taken: And says, he should wish a Minister he lov'd and honour'd to be opposed by such (if any) Adversaries. We have not Room for the pictures he draws of them. But it may be in part seen by the Adverserment inserted in these three *Gazetteers* in answer to the following repeated as often as the Craftsman.

Advertisement concerning the Bank Contract.

Whereas it is asserted in a late Pamphlet, intitled, Some Considerations concerning the publick Funds, &c. that a certain hon. Gentleman was never at any other Meeting of the Directors of the Bank and the South Sea Company, than That on the 19th of September 1720; and that He never drew up any other Writings between Them, than that imperfect Draught, which is published in the said Considerations; and whereas it hath been since proved, without Contradiction, that he was at another Meeting of the said Directors, on the 23d of the same Month, and then drew up another Paper, containing a full and perfect Contract between them (the Original of which, in his own Hand-writing, is still in Being;) this is to desire all Persons to take Notice of it, and not to give any Credit to the Assertions of the said Gentleman for the future, till he hath fully and clearly purged himself from this Charge.

Advertisement concerning the Bank Contract.

Whereas by an Act of the Seventh Year of his late Majesty King George the First, Chapter the 28th, entitled, An Act for raising Money upon the Estates of the Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, Directors, &c. of the South-Sea-Company, &c. It is amongst other things therein declared, 'That J— A—, Esq

late Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and a Member of the House of Commons, in Breach of the great Trusts in him reposed, and with a View on his own exorbitant Profit, had combined with the late Directors of the South-Sea-Company in these pernicious Practices, and had been guilty of the most dangerous and infamous Corruptions, to the Detriment of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and to the manifest Prejudice of the Publick Credit, and of the Trade of the Kingdom'. And whereas the said J— A— not repenting himself of his execrable Wickedness, nor making Amends for his infamous Corruption, continues to insult a plundered Nation, by erecting Palaces and extending Parks, with a Profusion of Expence, manifesting most prodigious Rapine. And whereas not ashamed of his most fraudulent, corrupt, and ruinous Transactions in the said South-Sea Year, he endeavours with Profligacy equal to his Corruption, to throw all the Guilt and Mischief of that whole Affair on a Person no ways concerned therein, by imputing a Proceeding, called the Bank Contract, to the Contrivance of that Person, though it appears that he himself projected, solicited, advised, importuned, and prayed for the making of that Contract: This is therefore to warn all his Majesty's good Subjects not to believe a Word or Syllable which comes from a Man, declared by Act of Parliament to have been guilty of the most dangerous and infamous Corruptions. And this is like with to desire all Judges, Justices, Constables, Beadles, Bailiffs, Hangmen, &c. that if the said J— A— persists in the Repetition of his enormous Crimes, that they do apprehend him, wherever they find him, in order to bring him to condign Punishment.

From the Prompter, Numb. 80.

THE Author proceeds (see P.) to lay the Guilt of the Stage upon the Audiences, which is made up (says he) of People of a Volatile Disposition, of the Indolent and Shiftful, or of such as are sinking under the weight of publick, or private Oppressions, or of Persons be-wildered and be-childed and goaded with domestic Disorders --- incessantly acting Tragedy, or Comedy, with their Wives, or Servants, who escape to the Theatre as to a Scene of less Woe. Lastly, (says he) 'tis compos'd of People neither virtuous, nor vicious, who make Custom a Law, and live after the Example of others. Since such is the Character of your Spectators, can we wonder, the mercenary Poet writes in your taste? The Depravity of the Theatre is owing to your Indulgence. Let your Severity reform it --- Allow not the Poets to bring on any Piece, which the chaste Ear may be shock'd at, nor permit the Players to exert themselves in any Passions which may put Misdemeanors to the Blush, or paint the Stage, which is, naturally innocent.

The Papers of the 30th in our next.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

SEPTEMBER, 1735.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the first Session of the present Parliament, 1735. Part III.

In the House of COMMONS.

Resolved Thursday February 6.

THAT in the Petition of any Elector or Electors, for any County, City or Place, sending Members to Parliament, complaining of an undue Election and Return, and alleging that some

Person was duly elected, and ought to have been returned, the sitting Member complained of, might demand and examine into the Qualification of such Person alleged to be duly elected, in the Manner as if such Person had been

returned: Which Resolution was debated the 10th Day the House (according to a Resolution of the whole House, to consider of the same) granted to his Majesty; and a Resolution was made for the House's consideration, That 30,000 Men should be employed for Sea-Service, for the Year 1735. This Number was objected to be too large, and much larger than was voted for last Year; therefore it was resolved that their Resolution should be, That 20,000 Men be employed for Sea-Service the Year 1735, which was thereupon voted for last Year, and seemed sufficient for the present Year. Upon this ensued a Debate, in which the House made use of for the 30,000 Men as follow, viz.

with respect to the Question now before us, I hope no Gentleman expects that for his Satisfaction his Majesty should be obliged to disclose to this

House all the Secrets of his Government, all the Negotiations he is now carrying on with foreign Powers, and all the private Informations he may have received, in relation to the Views and Designs of the several Powers now engaged in Wars; nor can it be expected that his Majesty should now declare positively to us, what he is resolved to do, in relation to his engaging or not engaging in the present War: If any such Thing could be done, I believe it would very soon put an End to the Question; but no such Thing has ever yet been practised, nor has this House ever thought such a Practice necessary, for inducing them to agree to any Demand made by the Crown, and I hope it never will; for if ever this should come to be thought necessary, it would lay this Nation under a very great Disadvantage; because it cannot be expected that what is once disclosed, in such a numerous Assembly, should continue long a Secret; from whence this Inconvenience would necessarily ensue, that foreign Powers might, at all Times, proceed with great Secrecy in their Measures, for the Destruction or Disturbance of this Nation, while we could do nothing to annoy our Enemies, nor even be provided for our own Defence, but in the most open and publick Manner: Nay, if our King should, at any Time, get Information of the Designs of our Enemies, he would be obliged to discover to this House, that is to say, he would be obliged to tell our Enemies from whom he had that Information, and on such a Supposition 'tis certain no Information would ever be given to us; we could never know any Thing of the secret Designs of our Enemies.

FINIS.

mies, till the very Moment of their Execution; and therefore we must conclude, that such a Maxim in this House would be absolutely inconsistent with the Safety of our Country; for which Reason we must, in the present Case, and in all such Cases, take the Argument entirely from what appears in his Majesty's Speech, and from those publick Accounts, which are known to every Gentleman in the House.—Upon this Pointing, Sir, and upon none other, shall I presume to give my Reasons for agreeing to the Augmentation proposed; and, indeed, upon this Pointing the Reasons are, in my Opinion, so evident and so strong, that there is no Occasion for enquiring into any Secrets, in order to find other Reasons for our agreeing to this Augmentation. From what has as yet appeared we are not, 'tis true, obliged to engage in the present War; for as the Motives, or at least the pretended Motives for the War, relate entirely to the Affair of *Poland*; and as that is an Affair in which the Interest of this Nation is no way concerned, we are not obliged to engage in the War upon that Account: The Emperor has, indeed, called upon us for the Succours, which he pretends are stipulated by the Treaties subsisting between us; but as we are not, by any Treaty, engaged to support either one Party or the other in *Poland*, or to support his Imperial Majesty in his Views relating to that Kingdom, therefore we do not think ourselves obliged, by any Treaty subsisting between us, to furnish him with Succours in a War, which has been occasioned, as is pretended at least, merely by the present Dispute about the Election of a King of *Poland*. If we were absolutely certain, that the Motives assigned were the real and the only Motives for the present War, if we had a full Assurance that the Parties engaged would carry their Views no further, I should readily grant, that there would have been no Occasion for our putting ourselves to any Expence, nor would there be now any Necessity for the Augmentation proposed; but this is what we neither could at the Beginning, nor can yet depend on: Foreign Courts may have secret Views which cannot be immediately discovered; but his Majesty, by offering to interpose his good Offices, has taken the most effectual Method for discovering the secret Views of all the Parties concerned; and if, by the Interposition of his good Offices he should dis-

cover, that either of the Parties engaged in War will accept of no reasonable Terms, we may from thence conclude, that the Affair of *Poland* was not the only and real Motive for the War; but that under that Pretence, there was a Design formed to overturn the Balance of Power in *Europe*; in which Case we should be obliged, both in Honour and Interest, as well as by Treaty, not only to take a Share in the War, but to join with all our Force against that Party, who we found had formed such a Design.

In the Formation of every Design for overturning the Balance of Power in *Europe*, the Party that forms it, must not only have great Ambition, but, before he dares attempt to put it in Execution, he must have some Hopes of Success: The Ambition of our Neighbours, Sir, is what we cannot prevent, but we may, by proper Precautions seasonably taken, deprive them of all Hopes of Success; and by so doing we shall always prevent their attempting to put their Design in Execution. From this Maxim we may see the Wisdom of the Measures taken last Year: His Majesty did not find himself obliged to take any Share in the War, but as the Ambition of either of the Parties engaged, might at last involve this Nation in the War; therefore he offered to interpose his good Offices, for bringing about an Accommodation: Whatever might have been the Views of the Parties engaged at the Beginning of the War, yet upon seeing this Nation put itself in such a Posture of Defence, they all thought proper to drop any ambitious Views they might then entertain, by accepting of the good Offices his Majesty had offered: Their ready Compliance in this respect, can be attributed to nothing but the Preparations we made last Year, and the Powers that were granted by last Session of Parliament to his Majesty; for by this we deprived them of all Hopes of succeeding in any of their ambitious Views. It was this, Sir, that produced an Acceptation of the good Offices his Majesty had offered; and if we should slacken in our Measures, if we should discontinue our Preparations, it would render us despicable in the Eyes of all the Parties engaged in War, and would consequently disappoint the good Effects we have Reason to expect from that Acceptation.—At the Beginning of last Session it was very well known, that the *French* were fitting out a large Squadron at *Brest*, and were providing Transports

A Sunday Morning Thought, Aug. 10. 1735.

TYAL sacred dawn! witness to grander things,
Than ever poets sung of earthly kings,
That saw stern death disarm'd, and satan quell'd
Who long o'er man usurpt dominion held,
Saw the blest victor from his seeming foil
Triumphant rise, and hell's dread empire spoil.

Hence sleep--hence waking cares,--and leave
To ponder my lord's Saviour's victory. (me free
Come back, ye hours that wing'd that morn--
and say,

How ye beheld the cavern where he lay (fled
Left by th'affrighted guard, who trembling
When he awak'ning near'd his awful head.
From distant worlds ye saw glad angels come,
And pay attendance at his sacred tomb,
How the huge stone at lightest touch gave way
To them whom *Heaven's eternal doors* obey;
Yet prostrate they adore, while hell and death
Grown'd horrible! as he resum'd his breath.

View him at once mortality divest,
In human form, the Son of God confess,
And hear him thus in triumph leave the grave,
"Behold, ye sons of men, my pow'r is shown."
See the bright Son--thus bright my Saviour
role, (foc).

Whose piercing rays to darkness chas'd his
O! with his followers might I then have
trod

The sacred floor where lay my suff'ring God!
Or with distinguish'd *Magdalene* have seen
His cheering face, have heard his voice serene!
My swelling numbers more inspir'd had prov'd,
And my warm'd soul with purer fervour lov'd.

Blest Lord! my life is all thy sacred due,
Convinc'd, I own thy resurrection true.
Be thine, *this day*, be sacred ev'ry hour
To the dear mem'ry of thy saving pow'r.
I feel the force of thy amazing love--
Excite my hope to endless joys above.

What though death's shaft must pierce this
destin'd heart, (dart,

Thy wound has drawn the venom from his
Doom'd as I am, awhile the tyrant's slave;
Thy kind salvation frees beyond the grave;
Thou wilt descend, and call, and I shall rise
Fill'd with new vigour to thy blissful skies,
Thou joyful fellow, on that welcome day,
Who from death's gloomy realms first led
th' immortal way. M * * *

ODE occasion'd by a fine plate of the crucifixion.

Me segnis non figis Amor? sum amica praestit
Crux arcus et jaculum Christus, et hostis ego.
Cassiter.

Almighty Saviour, when I see
This form of suffering deity!
While pierc'd with anguish I deplore,
The wounds for me thy person bore;
Oh teach my stubborn heart to melt,
Pres'd with the conscious weight of guilt!
And while beneath thy cross I bow,
While penitence bids sorrow flow,
Oh let one ray of light divine
Shine a despoiled soul like mine!

Not he, who by thy sacred side
Rais'd by thy promise, pardon'd dy'd,
With greater rapture could receive
Thy mercy, or thy pow'r believe,
Than I, who humbly at thy feet,
With trembling awe this gift intreat;
For this alone I earnest sue,

Jesus forgive, mild Saviour, do!
And as with panting heart I rise,
Repentance streaming from my eyes,
Let me, instructed by thy grace,
Scudious, thy bright example trace;
As thro' this wilderness I go
Encompass'd round with pain and woe!
My heart oppress'd, expos'd my head,
Without the shelter of a shade,
While some revile, and some upbraid!
Poor object of malicious sport!

Do thou my suffering soul support:
And when strong capture, fond of ease,
Repines to yield to wrongs like these;
Oh whisper in my listening ear,
"Canst thou refuse like me to bear?"
Yes, blessed Lord! for thee I'll take,
The deepest wounds the world can make;
If thou whose life, one spotless scene
Of kind benevolence to men!

Yet modest, hid, despis'd and poor,
Couldst death at last for man endure;
Shall Iaverse, or doubtful be,
To bear this small reproach for Thee?
Or think it my disgrace or loss,
To share the honours of thy cross?
No!--should the world's delusive joys
In all their flattering glory rise,

Or should the present storm increase,
And drive me far to distant seas!
In the wild wave, or treacherous tide,
Be thou my anchor or my guide!
For since thy blood, the precious price
Redeem'd my soul from guilt and vice,
I'll call myself no more my own,
But live to God and Thee alone.

Edinb. Aug. 10. 1735.

Sylvia.

To Mr. T. H. at Scarborough.

COME, dear *Alexis*, come away,
I grieve while you at Scarborough stay,
Nor all it's waters can restore
If healing drugs have lost their pow'r.
When I thy languid form survey,
Where loves and graces us'd to play:
My bosom heaves with anxious sighs,
And briny tears o'erflow my eyes:
To heaven I send my ardent prayer,
That God thy life wou'd longer spare.
May he a sovereign balm infuse
In e'ry herb the doctors use.
Then shall thy drooping form revive,
Nor more with wasting sickness strive;
Nor complicated ills abound,
But with its former bloom be crown'd.

Aug. 13. 1735.

A. B.

MELISSA to FIDO.

WHAT lurking venom in my goose-quill lies!
"MELISSA writes—and C—VE and
FIDO dies!"

If FIDO dies, I can't the loss sustain;
I ne'er shall have such complements again.
Ne'er shall my eyes, in bright encomiums, shine;
Nor I be styl'd the dreadful HEROINE!
Ne'er weak in numbers, like the German rally;
Nor with the Grand Allies, at distance dally.
Oh! I shall lose a thousand pretty things,
Which now to me, obliging FIDO sings. 10
'Twill make me hate, this *M'occide*, my Pen;
And almost vow,—I ne'er would write agen.

How can you, FIDO, thus a woman fright!
Tax me with murder,—scare me with your
sprite!

Well; I'll forgive, since, you're alive; I find.
Long may you live! tho' still to me, unkind!

Your dying strains, an elegy bespoke;
But death, and slaughter, you soon turn'd to
joke. (mances;

Of fierce exploits you treat, like French ro-
like them conclude, with sprightly nuptial
fancies. 20

I'm quite transported, with your lofty phrases;
Lo, MELISSA lives in FIDO's lays. (prais'd;
Thus monks of yore; the martial * ELFED
Who knockt down heroes, & who cities rain'd.
Terror of men! and dreadful heroine!
Bright, as *Alceto*, or *Medusa*, shine.

Ne'er may the crooked rib dear FIDO vex,
Who pays such wond'rous honours to the sex.
Wide, as his fame extends, mine shall be spread;
Long as his name shall live, mine will be read!

Cease your applause! — lest I too, haughty
grow;

Applause had ill effect on—you know who.
—And is what you inform me, really true?
And can't you think of me, while FID's in
view?

FIDEDIA's present j-were MELISSA so; 35
You'd hardly like her worse, than now you do.
'Pray think, e'er you again, my eyes upbraid,
Who made *Mars* bellow, but the blue-eyed
maid!

Vain-gl'rious sue!—methinks, I hear you cry,
The Goddess is my FRIEND, my best ALLY.

—Be not too hasty—I'll not yield her so;
To e'er a baubly, or insulting foe;
Th'imperial eagle shall his plumes extend,
And the PALLADIUM from your force de-
But if he fails j—a stratagem I'll try, (send)
Her fav'rite bird shall whoot ye—till you fly.

The French and Germans, courtly and dis-
creet;

Can with much gallantry, each other greet.
And I, a gen'rous foe, will promise this,
I'll scorn to take th' advantage of my phiz: 50
But keep my vixen on, and distance too;
—Lest my vindictive eyes, shou'd pierce you
through.

* O Elfeda potens, & terror virgo virorum,
O Elfeda potens, nomine digna viri.

Holinsh. b. 6. p. 152.

To wood or cave, I ne'er a simpling went,
But when th' Allies, call'd for their comple-
ment;

Nor, shall I like to walk, where *simplers* grow;
Unless, you call for *Hellebore*, or so.
Let FIDO take the laurel wreath; and FIDO;
Know; I'm resolv'd, I ne'er will burn, like
Dido.

What is the grand alliance broke?—I pray,
That simply you sustain the dreadful fray? 60
The Donna, and Sardinian, soon withdrew;
The Gaul with numbers, still confronts my view.
His fierce battalions, marshals once again;
And with his *sable troops* o'er spreads the plain.
Undaunted Monsieur capers o'er the field; 65
Nor will the hero, to th' heroine yield.

So the renowned Don, la Mancha's knight,
Without or fear, or wit, would brave the fight.

But yet—left dreadful HEROINE shou'd
beat ye,—

You send in *Mag.* O strange, *pacifick treaty*!
Of this your treaty, I ne'er heard 'till now;
Where was it held? by *coborn*, and *coben*, and
Preliminaries first, shou'd be agreed, (how?
And place, and time; e'er we to treat proceed:
Then, let your *Plenipo*, and mine appear; 75
And, in due form, what you propose,—I'll hear.

The reason's plain, why SYLVIVUS you
asperse, (verbe.

He charm'd your mistress with enchanting
And lest he shou'd a pow'ful rival be,
With wily arts you'd steer him off, to me. 80
Of your proposal, I cannot allow; (vow.
For know, I'm promis'd; and won't break my
Tho' to the yoke, I'll not, as yet, submit,
Nor yield to marry, 'till I have more wit.
But since for Hymen's obsequies, you're almost
giddy; (FIDO.

Pray give me leave, to wait on you, and
SYLVIVUS and I, will partners be, for once;
Call to *Crowdore*, for —The lad's a dunce.
Lead up that country-dance—to grace your
wedding.

And wait to throw the stocking, at your bedding.
Ring in FIDO! o'er your *Perocranium*;
—Let the great laureat sing, th' *Epithalamium*.

MELISSA to SYLVANUS URRAN.

F, Sir, the balance you pretend to hold,
Why was gross-bullion left in FIDO's gold?
Had you his piece, impartially survey'd,
And its intrinsic worth, maturely weigh'd;
Your judgment sure, wou'd ne'er have let it
pass, (BRASS.

'Till from the gold, you had thrown out the
Our legislators, yet, no law have made;
That women shou'd, in diff'rent coin be paid:
But our licentious wits, new mints explore,
Impress foul images on pure ore;
On candid words, stamp meanings unrefin'd,
Because they know, we can't repay in kind.

Who vend false coin, are punish'd for
th' offence; (dispenfe?

Then why shou'd URRAN with false wit
If with applause, you wou'd your self acquit,
Let not base meanings pass; like *poorling* wit.

To MELISSA, in answer to her letter epistle.

WHY, when antagonists the fair offend,
For their base meanings will she chide her friend?

Who ne'er presum'd the balance to sustain,
As her satyric complement would feign.

When from the press your letters you peruse
You blame, if but a trivial slip you lose,
Think—how the wrong wou'd kindle Fido's
rage, (page.)

Should we (1) expunge whole complements from his

If you with justice urge our laws consign

To penal smart for vending spurious coin,

He'd urge, no doubt, the crime a statute

further, (ther.)

And, breathing wrath, indict us for his mur-

For give, Melissa—controversial wit,

Our equal page unalter'd should transmit.

Each bold opposer you can foil with ease,

As sure to conquer, as you're skill'd to please.

(1) We have at present some reason to give a hint of this kind, because we understand with concern that some of our poetical correspondents have taken offence at such alterations, however necessary in many instances they on comparison might appear. With regard to these we shall know how to act for the future; but here we ought not to conceal the thanks and applause we have frequently received on such occasions.

To the anonymous Translator of the Latin Ode to the Rev. Sir J. Dolben in the last Magazine.

LET others (scarce allied to sense)

Swell with fantastick eloquence,

And mighty talents boast:

Where harmony alone is found,

And tumid phrase, and empty sound,

But useful meaning's lost.

Thy plainer numbers smoothly roll,

And penetrate the captive soul,

With unaffected ease:

Their force is constant, and mature,

Their aim is fix'd, their motion sure,

At once, to inform and please.

In the original we find

A master-piece of life design'd,

Which strikes with just surprise;

But from your version thousands learn

The beauteous object to discern

With more conspicuous eyes.

You, Sir, by this more generous way,

That treasure which at distance lay,

And few before cou'd reach.

Have to th' unlearn'd open laid:

An honour POPE to HOMER paid,

And HORACE owes to CREECH.

Proceed, my friend, pursue the theme,

From thy own well-stor'd Magazine

Such bright examples choose:

Which shall attract the publick praise;

And private emulation raise,

And virtuous thoughts infuse.

The magnet thus, not only draws

The needle, but by nobler laws

Communicates its power:

By which their barks the sailors guide,

That safely o'er the billows ride,

And num'rous blessings shower.

Northampton. Aug. 18. 1735. VARUS.

To MELISSA.

CAN any who your polish'd lines peruse,

The just return of grateful praise refuse?

Your numbers breathe a true poetick fire,

And all the tuneful Nine your breast inspire:

Earlier in Urban's page had you appear'd,

You with *Fidelia* had our praises shar'd,

But the soft musick of thy *lyrick* (a) song,

Thy (b) Odes, as *Sappho's* sweet, as *Flaccus'*

The ease of thy (c) epistolary lays, (strong,

And loyal zeal (d) in *Carolina's* praise, 10

Fate, to his num'rous readers too unkind.

To eyes less conscious of thy worth assign'd.

Soon as *Melissa's* rising light was seen,

Above th' Horizon of the *Magazine*,

We hail'd the new-form'd brightness, and

divin'd 15

Much influence to the realm of wit design'd,

Convinc'd no transient flame engag'd our fight,

But a bright orb enrich'd with native light.

So when astronomers, whose curious eyes

Trace the vast regions of the lucid skies, 20

Among the well-known starry train explore

A glitt'ring lustre never seen before,

They bless the wish'd discovery, pleas'd to find

It no slight vapour of terrestrial kind,

But a new guest among th' ethereal choir, 25

Conspicuous with its own unborrow'd fire.

Shall I assume the critic's air, and tell

If *Fiddy* or *Melissa* most excell?

No, that invidious task let others choose,

In either's lays I hail th' inspiring Muse, 30

Griev'd, that between them flames of anger

rise,

Inrag'd, that senseless *Fido* brands supplies:

Still may he be (the greatest curse below)

Regarded by each fair one as a foe.

If my warm zeal in wit's, in beauty's cause, 35

The blunted dagger of his satyr draws,

If he my numbers rude, unpolish'd deems,

I count him blest whom *Fido* disesteems:

Securely let him taunts and railings try,

Sylvius resolves to make him no reply; 40

But to each injur'd fair my lines address,

(He injures e'en the fair he wou'd care.)

On themes of gen'ral use employ your lays,

To censure vice, and virtuous deeds to praise:

Such deeds as fame to *Oglethorpe* assures, 45

Or *Hows*, whose praise beyond the grave en-

dures,

Or *Gage*, in whose extensive, gen'rous aims,

No share the narrow view of party claims.

Then cease, ye favour'd of the tuneful train,

The verbal war, the sharp satyrick strain,

In friendly league unite, nor doubt to raise

Eternal columns to record your praise.

Sylvius.

(a) Songs, (b) Odes, and (c) Epistles I've

quarrel and what not?

And ventur'd among the male bards to be (d)

Grog.

(See p. 215.

We should give some poems a place if they had been

sent to us, first for Publication, but as we think our-

selves obliged to shew a particular regard to those

that pay us that complement; we seldom have room for

say that have been printed before.

To Mrs Mary Barber, under the name of Sapphira : Occasion'd by the encouragement she met with in England, to publish her poems by subscription, which are now printed.

LONG has the warrior's, and the lover's fire,
Employ'd the poet, and ingross'd the lyre;
And justly too the world might long approve
The praise of heroes and of virtuous love;
Had tyrants not usurp'd the hero's name,
Nor low desires debas'd the lover's flame;
If on those themes, all triflers had not writ,
Guileless of sense, or elegance, or wit.

Far different themes we in thy verses view;
Themes, in themselves, alike sublime, & new;
Thy tuneful labours all conspire to show
The highest bliss the mind can taste below;
To ease those wants, with which the wretched And,
Imitate beneficence divine : (sing)
A theme, alas ! forgot by bards too long ;
And, but for thee, almost unknown to song.

Such wise reflections in thy lays are shown,
As *Flaccus'* muse, in all her pride, might own:
So elegant, and so refin'd, thy praise, (pleased
As greatest minds, at once, might mend and
No florid toys, in pompous numbers dress ;
But justest thoughts, in purest stile, express.
Whene'er thy muse designs the heart to move,
The melting reader must with tears approve ;
Or when, more gay, her spritely satyr bites,
'Tis not to wound, but to instruct, she writes.

Could * * *, or * * * from the tomb,
Which shades their ashes 'till the final doom,
The dire effects of vitious writings view,
How wou'd they mourn to think what might ensue !

Blush at their works for no one end design'd,
But to embellish vice, and taint the mind !
No more their dear-bought fame wou'd raise
their pride ;

But terrors wait on talents misapplied.
Not to *Sapphira* ; her unfulfill'd strain,
Shall never give her soul one conscious pain ;
To latest times shall melt the harden'd breast,
And raise her joys, by making others blest.

These works, which modestly conceal'd in night,

Your candour, gen'rous Britons, brings to light ;
Born, by your arms, for liberty's defence ;
Born, by your taste, the arbiters of sense ;
Long may your taste, and long your empire stand,

To honour, wit, and worth, from ev'ry land.

Oh ! cou'd my conscious muse but fully trace
The silent virtues which *Sapphira* grace ;
How much her heart, from low desires refin'd ;
How much her work's the transcript of her mind ;

Her tender care, and grief for the distress ;
Her joys unfeign'd to see true merit blest ;
Her soul so form'd for every social care ;
A friend to gen'rous, ardent, and sincere ;
How wou'd you triumph in yourselves to find
Your favours shewn to so compliant a mind ;
To find her breast with every grace inspir'd,
Whom first you only for her lays admir'd,

Thus the great father of the *Æthiopian* fables,
Who watch'd for warlike strangers at his gate ;
The good he thought to confer'd on man unknown,

He found to more exalted things shewn.
Dubl. Jan. 3. 1735. Constantia Grierston.

TIME to sit at *Antiquary*, on chaining him in his
Title-Page. An Epigram. See Epig. p. 386.

DOST think this trick shall stop my rage ?
By *Jove*—I'll spare thee not a page ;
You've chain'd my hands and feet—'tis true ;
But I can SING as well as you.

Thou art.

The Fly. By a Gentleman on horse-back.

How weak is man, when a contemptibility,
Can make him fret, and lay his reason by !
Perplex the motion of his amb'ling beast,
And raise tumultuous passions in his breast ;
Go, useless plague ! could I my wish obtain ;
No flies should breathe—but where *Dominions* reign.
F. R.

The Disappointment, or the Princess of
Orange's Pregnancy.

NOW was I pleas'd when *Hymen* join'd
In appal'd haste the illustrious pair !
And then from all accounts to find
The world in prospect of an heir !
Attend, I bid, your glorious charge,
Ye chairmen, hold an even hand :
Virtues like his, or hard, are large,
And your exactest care demand.

Britannia with *Batavia* strove
To give the promis'd infant birth,
While every cline confess'd 'twou'd prove
Kind and auspicious to the earth.

Well, eight successive moons had run,
Which royal *Anna* pregnant saw ;
A ninth revolv'd a tenth begun,
Without producing a *Nessus*.

This sure, cry'd I, 's a dire preface,
That that which to delays to come
Subsists but in the flatt'ring page :
And † *Douglas* may be order'd home.

Too just Surmise ! *Douglas* appears :
Fearful th'ingrateful truth we beg :
The penive, down-cast looks he wears,
Return " sad tidings from the *Bagne*.

Faction, *Misembroy* and *Rome*,
That trembled at great *William's* Name,
Their courage and their hopes resume,
And their malicious joys proclaim.

Forbid 'em, ye *Celsigist Powers*,
To seize the hopes, which we resign.
Be *Friesland's* court replete, as ours
From glorious *George* and *Caroline*.

Philander

* Alluding to the account we had of her being carry'd in a chair up stairs and down.

† *Man Midwife*.
It is said the author's garden for not inserting the above poem two months ago.

and Tale of the Travellers.

It repeats, a virtuous name,
Whose path to fame,
No, consists in worth.
Whose statement gently shed
Mental ill prevails;
Here the fragrant medicine's spread
Suckles and heals.
And it is to use it right,
Beautiful to view,
Distinguishingly bright,
Transitory too!

As it glitters, soon 'tis crackt,
Rapidly fall;
Sifts allow the fact,
Apply the tale.

Things inanimate cou'd speak,
Once agreed with *Water*,
Sly just one day to take,
Where, 'tis no great matter.
And that the day before
Left their different station,
Held a third, worth twenty more,
That was *Reputation*.

Our companions now reflect,
Once shou'd once divide 'em,
Whose letters might direct,
Who shou'd sweetly guide 'em.
Now, Friends, you'll hear my name,
Lest upon a mountain;
At any murmuring stream,
Ask me in a fountain:

As from deep cascades I pour,
In meadows gently glide;
Adieu, descend a shower,
Under in a tide:
Smiles stagnate, bogs extend,
Reeds and tuffy fods,
A path to meet your friend;
In the bullrush nods.

Shall make, quoth *Fire*, I know,
Like your parent ocean:
O rove as well as you,
Is consists in motion:

All my marks you'll see,
Sweet and soft reveal me;
The always near *Nas. Lee*,
Blackmore can't conceal me.

As page I glow, by art,
Same intense and even;
Sweet's bliss a sudden start,
Lightning flash'd from heaven:

More as well as they
Various forms I shift;
Lambent while a *Gay*,
Rightest when a *Swift*:

Soak sure tidings you may get,
'Tis subtil without me:
Me like some fond coquet,
Sifts sparks about me.

The best of slaves I'm call'd by men,
When bound in proper durance,
But if I once do mischief, then
I'm heard of at th'*Inferno*.

Alas! poor *Reputation* cry'd,
How happy in each other!
Such signal marks most surely guide
Each straggler to his brother,

'Tis I, alone, must be undone,
Such ill has fate design'd me,
If I be lost, 'tis too to one,
You never more will find me.

See Vol. II. p. 873.

A Vindication of the Humbrin Ladies, in answer to an Epigram on the H-ll Beauties, publish'd in the Gent. Mag. for July 1734.

WHILE harden'd mortals will decry
The maids of *H-ll* they know not why;
Pronounce 'em so aver to wed,
They scarce wou'd mount the royal bed:
Let me, how'er obscure in fame,
Attempt to dignify their name.

Where's a man that can complain
For one who sigh'd in vain?
In *H-ll*, say, was it ever known,
For love, the soul to hang or drown?
No; no; the ladies do not care,
Nor wish, to see a man despair.
Riches, they do not mind at all;
But kindly follow nature's call:
A quack or dancing-master take,
And men of fortune quite forsake.
But as for dukes, or lords and knights,
And many other ticklar wights,
For whom, 'tis said, our ladies sigh,
The charge I safely may deny;
For who his grace did never see
I hope a dutchess cou'd not be.

And 'tis agreed by all or most
That dukes have seldom *Humbr* cross,
Unjustly many wanton blades
Pretend that there are more old blades
Within our walls, than can be found
In any town, on *English* ground;
But also this I find untrue,
On searching circumstances thro',
Th' aspersions easily is known,
There are but three in all the town;
Ask 'em, and if a soul deny,
I'm sure they'll give their heart the lie.

From hence let none, however vain,
Against such characters complain;
They cannot mend them nor degrade
No more than shade illustrate shade;
But those that wou'd a name acquire
Shou'd never dabble in the mire:
Merit, shou'd be the poet's theme
Ambitions of the world's esteem;
And those that would perfection see,
STELLA, must cast their eyes on thee.

A. S---n's epistolary poem, we can't insert without leaving out a third part.

Evangel

Levensonworth. An Ode, inscrib'd to Ambrose Phillips, Esq; of Garranton, near Loughborough in Leicestershire, Knight of the Shire for the said County.

PRE eminent in e'ery breath,
By nature's ruling pow'r impress
Some fav'rite passion sways,
Hence, *Phillips*, spring the warrior's fires,
Hence thee the patriot zeal inspires
An early fame to raise.

Let me recluse in silvan shades
Live favour'd of th' *Amian* maids,
If they inspire my flame,
Nor *Salus* by her *Ovid* prais'd,
Nor *Virgil's* *Adonia* shall be rais'd
Above my *Loughborough's* fame.

Dear native town, tho' far remov'd
From thee and relatives belov'd,
Yet fancy's magic pow'r
Paints all thy pleasing scenes so true,
Thy shades, thy hills, thy meads I view,
And gently-winding *Sear*.

O bent o'er while th' *Scorion* star,
With saty' vapours taints the air,
To its cool silver fountains:
There under bending oaks laid;
Let *Pegasus* and the Muses aid
My lost poetick dreams.

How full the city views appear,
Where clouds of smoke pollute the air,
And dim the azure skies:
Her gilded spires, her num'rous piles,
Tho' stretch'd thro' sev'n extended miles,
Are scarce perceptiv' to rise.

The concourse of promiscuous throngs,
The clamour of discordant tongues,
The ear with torture wound:
The rattling coaches constant din
Roars like a deluge rushing in,
Or thunder's hoarser sound.

How welcome in exchange for these,
The zephyrs whisp'ring thro' the trees
The birds melodious trills:
The low of kine, the bleat of flocks,
The echoes from repeating rocks,
And sound of bubbling rills.

Such are the scenes which *Loughboro'* grace,
Such *Garranton*, delightful place!
Haunts pleasing to the Muse:
Here wou'd the fates my wish besfriend,
With a well-chosen book or friend,
To pass my hours I'd choose.

The mystick round of state-affairs,
The peaceful schemes, the ramour'd wars,
Urban, thy page should tell:
And oft transmitted by thy hand
Advices from the Muses land
Should reach my rural cell.

Happy! wou'd *Urban*, *Philosore*,
And *Aprophil*, to *Pegasus* dear,
The wonted converse crown:
So *Flaccus'* raptures to compleat
Mantuanas, *Varus*, *Virgil* met
Near old *Brundisium's* town.
J. Ditch.

To a young Gentleman who had a fine Genius for Poetry, but upon reading Mr. Pope's and Dr. Swift's Works, declined writing.

A SONG. Tune. *Colin's Complaint*.

AMINTOKE, how can'st thou refuse
To grant me so small a request;
Why urge you the want of *Pope's* muse,
Or the Doctor's poetick sect?
I vow tho' their numbers are sweet
And every sentence divine;
Tho' their value I reckon so great,
No less would I set upon thine.
Would'st thou sing of the plain or the grove,
Or lament some unfortunate maid,
The Muses, fair daughters of *Jove*,
With raptures would readily aid.
What tho' they at first may seem coy,
'Tis but to be closer pursu'd;
They like other nymphs will comply
When once they are heartily woo'd.
Will nought thy ambition suffice,
But the laurel thy temples to grace?
If still thou resolve to despise
All but the superlative place:
Yet think how the critics in town
Misjudge of poetick fire;
From the skies shou'd *Apollo* come down,
They'd carp at his heavenly lyre.

If the blind *Gracius* poet they praise,
'Tis to shew you their skill in the tongue;
Despising *Pope's* beautiful lays,
And swearing his version is wrong:
But had not that bard of renown,
Their ignorance design'd to inform,
Of *Homer* no more they'd have known,
Than if he had never been born.

For me, I d'stain to regard
What these trifling censurers say;
If such are denied their reward,
Hope I to speed better than they?
Let my friends but approve of my strains,
Vouchsafing a smile on my song;
Then I'm overpaid for my pains,
Nor value an ill-natur'd tongue.

Fidelis.

ENIGMA.

THERE'S nothing more common or various
than I,
Yet never cou'd any my figure descry.
Sometimes I am dark and sometimes I am clear,
Sometimes fill with pleasure, but oftner with
I ever was free and secure from all sight, (care,
As horrid as hell, or more pleasant than light.
You justly may pity and sometimes deride
Those who will not let me be always their
guide, (be free,
They may scorn me, but ne'er can from dangers
'Till they know who they scorn'd, -- and are
guided by me.
You cannot without me prove that you are
here,
Now, if you don't know me, I know what
you are.

Sta. (677) Little Joseph

EPICRAM.

DAD *Nobbs* once observing the bows on a green (seen)
Run so wide of the mark, 'twas a shame to be
Cries out-- Half a Crown to a Tester I'll
venture,
Each gentleman bowler's an arrant *dissenter*.--
True, *one*, was a teacher who highly resented
This saying, as if some affront was intended,
Your pardon, quo', *Nobbs*! if a reason I lack,
But it's plain, that you all hate the smell of a
Jack.

To *Mis*.-----

ACCEPT, proud beauty, from well-meaning
truth,

Advice, if ought advice may profit youth;
No † former flame inspires th' impartial page,
Nor slighted passion animates to rage;
Clear of extreams, you'll find my lay sincere, &
Kind without flatt'ry, without spleen severe.

Beauty is your's, and beauty's ev'ry art,
Or pain, or joy, at pleasure to impart,
To fix the wand'ring eye, attract the soul,
And ev'ry thought, averse to love, controul.¹⁰
Content with these, cou'd you your views
confine,

And shine, unconscious of your pow'r to shine,
Sages wou'd melt, and poets catch the fire,
And cringing beaux in plaintive sighs expire.

Beauty is your's, the frailest gift that heaven bestows
(It's glory transient as the fading rose) 16
Buds in life's morning, blossoms e'er its noon,
And scarce in ruin, waits the setting sun.
Yet hence your airs are form'd, your arts are
taught,

Hence the vain pride, that swell in ev'ry
thought, 10

And vainer hopes of universal sway,
From this have rise, and must with this decay.

Go to the tomb, and learn a lesson there,
Let beauty, once like thine, extort a tear;
View it decay'd and stripp'd of all its pride, &
Some nymph, like you, who spread her empire
wide,

Once more than mortal stil'd, within whose
arms.

Wou'd you imagine? lay ten thousand charms,
Now putrid filth, an horrid ghastly form,
Her fire corruption, and her sister worm! 30
This vast event of all her conquests see,
Such are her charms, and such thy own shall be.
Thee, from this fate, not all thy arts can save,
For only Virtue triumphs o'er the grave! 34
Here fix thy aim, in thirst of this, thy praise,
The pleasure, business, blessing of thy days;
If lawless libertines to ruin press,
And the soft suit in sulsome flatt'ry dress,
That guardian goddess shall assist thee still
To curb desire, and regulate the will. 40
But if the lover sigh with honest pain,
Propitious hear, nor let him sigh in vain,
Virtue itself, may be to virtue kind,
And love for love was first by heav'n design'd,

† See Vol. IV. p. 695.

On Joan D--s, a cook-maid, calling herself
Dame, on her *coarbsness*.

HAS death then made her a dame? it may be,
For Joan's as good in the dark as my lady.
W. B.

To the Author of some lines in the Magazine of
July, on a *Whig*, rais'd in the *Land Tax*,
and falsely charg'd with changing his prin-
ciples, for that reason. (See p. 380.)

THAT staunch whig, who the cause,*

Firmly fix'd now by laws,
In the worst times † was proud to maintain,
Tho' he has been decry'd,
And by railers bely'd,
Knows those efforts to hurt him were vain.
Tho' by some full of spleen,
In a tax he has been

Greatly rais'd,--this redounds to his glory,
As it must to their shame,
Who t'oppress him did aim
By the aid of a *partial* bot story.
As the tribe here design'd,
In discourse oft combin'd

To defend the most wicked deceit,
So in rhymes you assail,
With a vile groundless tale,
And those, you approve, imitate.
While you hope to provoke
By a pitiful joke,

Whigs comparing to hoarse birds of night,
With more truth others say,
Tories, like beasts of prey,
To do what's most savage delight.

* The Hanover Succession. † In the last 4
Years of Q. Anne, when he wrote many papers
in defence of it.

On *Mis* Eliz. C--tt--n at Buxton Wells.

WHEN C--tt--n first in Buxton walks I
view'd, (dread;
Her matchless charms my raptur'd soul sub-
Amidst a train of loveliest toasts survey'd,
She seem'd the loveliest *Venus* of the shade;
Cou'd I, dear nymph, in just proportion trace
Thy form divine, and equal ev'ry grace,
Thy features in their true perfection show,
Brisk eyes, jet hair, & neck like purest snow,
Thy fine turn'd brow, thy sweetly rising cheek
And bosom, where a thousand cupids nest;
My verse with love shou'd ev'ry reader warm,
Melt like thy looks, and like thy motion
But oh! the finish'd copy to impart, (charm;
Wou'd soil the painter's like the poet's art.
Her beauties no resemblance will admit,
A *Juno*'s mien with a *Minerva*'s wit,
Each single charm might admiration claim.
United-- who can 'scape the amorous flame?
Yet to *Elena* gentlest airs belong,
Chaste as *Diana* 'midst her virgin throng.

Turn thoughtless gazer, turn thy vent'rous
The rash *Aetion* that beholds her-dice. (eyes;
p. 555.

We are desirous to know whether X. Z. is distinguish'd by our illustrious his piece.

A Dialogue between Roydet and Satan, occasion'd by reading in Mr Gordon's Memoirs, of our Mr Roydet of Paris, who gave 30 l. to Father Plowden a Jesuit, to go directly for heaven, and not touch at Purgatory.

Satan. STAY, Roydet, stay!—whither art thou bound to fast?

Thy journey's fix'd to hell, and me at last.

Roydet. To hell and thee! thou tell'st a cursed lye,

I have a passport for the realms on high,
Paid Plowden for't not long since thirty pound,
And from the purchase, no small comfort found.
Thither I'll haste, detain me not one minute,
For if I can be thine—The devil's in it.

Sat. The devil's in it!—Ay, that's very true,
I was i'th' yefake, and the bigot too.

Produce your passport, ere you farther stir,
For priests, are agents oft for Lucifer.

Roy. Hush, unbeliever, read, I'm not afraid,
The passport's good, as ever Plowden made.

Sat. A merry jest this: upon Satan's faith, 'tis
For once, you may believe what Satan saith.
Of all it means this is the mighty sum—
To purgatory thou must never come.

Roy. That is not all, nor is't indeed the main
Old Satan, here thou'lt told a lye again. 20
It says, I shall directly go to heav'n,
And for that purpose too the gold was giv'n.

Sat. Ha-ha-fer heav'n! did my viceregent say?
Why, so thou didst—but met me on thy way,
Here I arrest thee—this sad truth to tell, 25
Thou must return, and down with me to hell.
Thou art my trusty friend, I'll never doubt thee,
So come along—I will not go without thee.

Roy. Is it for this, our ill-got wealth we pay?
For this, we all implicitly obey? (pow'r!
How vain our hope! how frail their boasted
Whilft you their profelytes in shoals devour.

S. Repent not, Sir—*This sorrow comes too late,*
Rather with me, curse your approaching fate;
Around the globe I rove, with fly deceit, 35
Inveigling every mortal that I meet.

In Britain now, my pow'r's extended wide,
Codex and Chandler, stop th' advancing tide;
But Vaughan and Morgan wou'd my business do,
And gull men of their souls, and money too.

Tarica.

By Mr. Francis a Somersetshire Gent:
— Carmina nuperâ in Procellâ conscripta.

HEU! tremens iram video Deorum,
Seculi adscribo vitioſq; causam:
Turbas quis non sciam hoc, fati?

Umina fati?

Dum ruic caelum subito tumultu,
(Ut solent) pendunt nimis alta pernos,
Prægravis Ulmi dolens torrem

Tangere frata;

Raque corruptels sedes Senatus,
Vertice elato, populum gubernans,
Nec cadens lapsa gravius, tandem

Negat crispum.

*On the death of the Rev. Mr. Hughes, late of
Helsdon, near Daventry, in Northamptonshire.*
Abſoluta æra dies. --- Virg. Æn.

TO thee, lost friend, the muse unskilful of
Tunes real grief, in elegiac strains. (Sighs,
I lov'd thy worth, and with delighted ear,
The truths divine from thee was wont to hear.
Thou could'st describe the reigning passions well,

Their secret springs, and various workings tell.
'Twas thine, from pain the sorrowing soul
to move,

With comfortable themes of heavenly love,
In mildest terms, less harden'd hearts to win,
And gently lure us from the paths of sin:
But—if thou would'st, 'twas thine as well, to
Th' almighty terror, and our souls alarm; (sum
To rouse the indolent, the stubborn sinner;
With the sad horrors of eternal night.

Oft have I heard thee with pathetic force,
Of life, death, judgment, heaven and hell
discourse,

Whilft with these truths thou wak'dst our
conscious fears,

Thyself wou'd'st melt in sympathizing tears.
To heighten soul, and to improve the thought,
You both by precept, and example taught.

This praise, lamented shade, is justly thine,
This praise, a tribute to thy part divine,
Which snatch'd from hence, enraptur'd soars
To fadeless joys, and black eternity. (on high,

Sent with a fine Carnation to a young lady.

TO thee, my fair, this beauteous flow'r I send,
Admit it, as a moralising friend.

"In charms, and sweetness you may me excel,
"Yet deign to listen, whilst this truth I tell;
"I am your emblem, drive vain pride away,
"Both you and I soon blossom, soon decay.
E.B.

*The Naked Truth, or the Misfortune of no
Fortune.*

Tape: As the Sarc in the Fallies lying.

JENNY is a charming creature,
Rich in all the gifts of nature,
Had she those of fortune too,
Powder'd slaves wou'd then attend her,
She might sigh in state and splendor,
With a wretchedness in view.

But since Jenny has no dower,
Some poor bee shall sip the sower,
Butterflies still soar above

Coridon with joy shall take her,
And shall reap from one small acre
More content than landlords prove,

Since, gallants, 'tis gold must win ye,
And the most deserving Jenny

Wants the reconciling peace;
Call not fortune blind, nor Cupid;
Sparks are selfish, false and stupid,
Merit is above their rank.

*N.B.L.—worth's Lamentation for the loss of her
poet, and others wou'd be addres'd to our next.
The EPIC and PASTORAL will be ready next Month.*

The Monthly Intelligencer.
AUGUST, 1735.

IN the Affizes at 7^o k, (in Ju.) a Cause was tried between Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart. one of the Knights of that Shire. Plaintiff, and Mr Carr of Malton, Defendant, on an Action for 5000*l*. Damages for the following, viz. Sir Miles Stapylton is a Priest, and keeps a Priory in his Houſe, and vote such is the Way to bring in the Pretender. And being proved the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff of 80*l*. Damages.

Monday 4.
 ie Affixes at *Leres* in *Suffex* a Person
 ought to the Bar and charg'd that he
 Man and Woman not yet taken) in
 murder'd a young Woman near *Per-*
 her Mother being then absent, but
 turning found her Houfe rifed and her
 murder'd: Upon which she rais'd
 any, and this Man, who pretended
 umb and Lame, was taken on Suspici-
 onal Spots of Blood, and Part of the
 being found upon him. When he was
 to the Bar, he could by no Means be
 to speak or plead, tho' 4 or 5 Per-
 re they had heard him speak, where-
 was carried back to *Horsham Gaol*,
 usually pres'd to Death, continuing ob-
 Dumb to the last Moment.

Tuesday, 5.
2 Affixes held at **Poul** for **Montgomery**
igh Jones, his Wife and 2 Sons, were
convicted for the Murder of a **Scots**
and robbing him of his Goods, also
murder of **Ree** and **Burkley**, two other
n, and robbing them of their Goods
nber left.

At Affizes at *Warwick*, *Samuel Wood* and *E*
inger receiv'd Sentence of Death, altho'
mus for Killing *Dodd*, the Turnkey of
 isle, as he was conducting him to *War-*
 his Trial for Horse stealing. *Robert*
ses Bromley, two Chief factors, were
 a pretended Robbery concerted be-
 hem and actually committed by one
 of the other, in order to defraud the
 of 227 l. and were found guilty, and
 d to stand twice in the Pillory, to pay
 f 50 l. and 20 l. to defray the Expence
 County, and to give 300 l. Bail for
 20 l. Behaviour for 3 Years. *Wren*

they stood in the Pillory they were almost kill'd by the Populace.

Wednesday 6.

At a General Court of the S. Sea Company, Sir Richard *Hepkins* acquainted them, That the Directors had received Letters from Mr *Keene*, his Majesty's Minister in Spain informing them, "That the Refrain made by Sir *Thomas Fitzgerald* (See p. 273.) relating to the annual Ship, was contrary to the Orders of his Majesty the K. of Spain." Whereupon twas mov'd that the annual Ship should be fitted out with all Expedition; but Sir *Richard* acquainted the Court, "That the Goods proper for fitting out the said Ship were impossible to be got ready in 5 Months, so that it could not get to *La Vera Cruz*, in time for the Fair, wherefore the said Ship must stay there a Year till the next Fair, which would be a great Charge and Detriment to the Company, and the Flota, as he was inform'd, was to fail in July for the said Fair." Upon which a second Motion was made and agreed to, That the sending the Ship this Year was render'd impracticable by the Conduct of Sir *Thomas Fitzgerald*, and prejudicial to the said Company, and that an Address be presented by the Court of Directors to his Majesty on his Arrival from his German Dominions to acquaint him with the Affair: After which the Court was adjourn'd *Sine Die*.

The Parliament met, and was further pro-
rogu'd to October the 14th.

At the Assizes at *Lanncsten*, *Henry Rogers* and *John Street* receiv'd Sentence of Death, for 2 Murders they committ'd in oppoing the Sheriff, of *Cornwall* in Execution of his Office: and were this Day executed. They seem'd very Penitent, particularly *Rogers*, who did not care for any Sultenance but Bread and Water. He said he was guilty of one of the Murders, but knew nothing of the other; but had it been in his Power he would have kill'd as many more, and thought he committ'd no Crime. *Street*, who was his Servant, had little to say, but that what he did was to defend his Master, and he was willing to die, for by the Course of his Years he could not live much longer, and he hop'd God would receive his poor Soul.

Friday, 8.

Herbert Haines, for several Robberies on the Highway in Essex, John Waller, for Horse-Steal.

stealing, *Edward Ellis* and *Peter Ishaw*, for Felony, were hanged, at *Chelmsford*, and *Margaret Onion* burnt for Poisoning her Husband. *Haines* was hang'd in Chains. He and the other 3 walk'd to the Gallows in their Shrouds and behav'd very decently.

Saturday 9.

At the Assizes at *Kingston*, *Henry Sellen*, for robbing *Mr Collins* on the Highway; *Thomas Gray*, alias *Macray*, for robbing *Mr Hammerston* of his Watch and Money on *Barns Common*; and *Joseph Emmerston* and *John James* alias *Black Jack*, for entering the House of *Jasper Hale*, Esq; of *Peckham*, and wounding him and his Servant Maid, receiv'd Sentence of Death; the two last to be hang'd in Chains. — *Macray* who had escap'd at the *Old Bailey*, by means of some that Swore for him, had 14 well-dress'd Persons to appear for him here, most of whom swore he was sick in Bed the whole Week in which the Fact was committed; but finding they were suspected, all slept out of Court; [Several of them are since apprehended by the Direction of Baron *Thomson* in order to be prosecuted for perjury.]

Thursday, 14.

Several of the Trustees for *Georgia*, and *Sir Thomas L. M^r*, waited on her Majesty with some Silk lately brought from *Georgia*, which had proved excellent good thro' all the Operations of his Organized Silk Mills at *Dorset*. The Silk they presented is to be wove into a Piece for her Majesty's Wear.

Friday, 15.

At *Gloucester* *Jailors* receiv'd Sentence of Death, *Edward Goodrich* for the Murder of *Robert Gregory* a Butler, who went to arrest him in an Action of Debt for 34 *l.* 10s. by shooting him; *Sarah Tolly* and *Sarah Baylis* for the Murder of their Bastard Children; *Nathaniel White*, for 2 Robberies, one on the Highway, and the other for taking from *Benj. Stone* 25 *l.* as he sat on the Ground, and running away with it, but returned 100. of it the next Day; *Christy per Grand*, for the Highway; *Wm. Dowell* and *Jonathan Wilson*, for Housebreaking; *Abraham Vanclan*, for pulling down the Pulpit, and breaking the Pews of a Meeting-house at *Mitchel Dean*, to be confined, being disorder'd in his Senses. *Sarah Tolly*, and *Wm. Dowell* were repriev'd for Transportation. The others were executed.

Thursday 20.

Macray, *Emmerston*, *James*, alias *Black Jack*, and *Sellen*, were executed at *Kennington* Gallows pursuant to their Sentence at *Kingston* Assizes. *Macray* died a Roman Catholic. They were all wounded in an Attempt to break out o' God, two Nights before, which *Mr Taylor*, the Keeper, being inform'd of, and that they were flying off their Irons, got his Assistants arm'd with Blunderbusses, Pistols, and Cut-throats, went to the Door, and desired *Macray* to make no desperate Attempt, for there was no Possibility of his Escape. *Macray* replied, in their present desperate Circumstances they knew no body, and desir'd him to retire, for

the first that enter'd was a dead Man. Upon this *Mr Taylor* order'd the Door to be unbolted and open'd a little Way, which they no sooner heard but they discharg'd 8 Pistols, and one of the Keepers a Blunderbuss, but without Execution, the Door between them being very strong. Then *Mr Taylor* and his Guard rush'd in, attack'd them with their Cut-throats, and overpower'd them immediately. *Macray* was wounded in his Head, and his Arm disabled; *Sellen* desperately cut in several Places; *Emmerston* had one Side of his Face cut away; *James* was but slightly hurt. On *Mr Taylor's* Part very little Damage was done. The Pistols were brought to the Prisoners in a Smocking hot Pyes, by the Assistance of a Man at a house in *St George's Fields*, whom *Emmerston* upon the Keepers threatening to dispatch him discover'd. One of the Keepers jangling his Keys at the Door of the said House, the Fellow took him for *Macray* broke out of Prison, and open'd the Door to let him in, but was himself apprehended.

Thursday, 21.

The Figures, her Majesty had order'd for *Merlin's Cave*, (See p. 331) were placed therein, viz. (1) *Merlin* at a Table with Conjuring Books and Mathematical Instruments, taken from the Face of *Mr Ernest*, Page to the Pr. of *Wales*; (2) *K. Henry VIII's* Queen, and (3) *Q. Elizabeth*, who come to *Merlin* for Knowledge, the former from the Face of *Mrs Margaret Purcell*, and the latter from *Mrs Paget's*; (4) *Minerva* from *Mrs Peyntz's*; (5) *Merlin's* Secretary, from *Mr Kemp's* one of his R. H. the Duke's Grenadiers; and (6) a Witch, from a Tradesman's Wife at *Richmond*. Her Majesty has order'd also a choice Collection of English Books to be placed therein; and appointed *Mr Stephen Lusk* to be Cave and Library Keeper, and his Wife Necessary Woman there.

Friday, 22.

Five Custom-house Officers, with as many Soldiers and a Sergeant from the Tower all arm'd, bringing to Town 14 Bags of Tea which they had seiz'd and put in a Coach were attacked at *Lymington* in Kent by 4 Smugglers armed with 7 Blunderbusses, ten 1/2 Pistols and Cut-throats, who swore, *D-n them, they would kill or be killed, before they would lose their All*. The Smugglers fir'd first, two of whom were killed by the Soldiers firing, and 1 taken, who was afterwards committed to *Kewgate*, the 4th escap'd. One of the Officers had his Horse shot under him, but none of the rest, either Men or Horse were hurt.

The Smugglers in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* meet with better Success; they go not only arm'd, but 20 or 30 in a Gang, so that they frequently make the Custom-house Officers fly before them.

Saturday 23

Five East India Ships arrived in the Downs richly laden, viz. *The Heatcoat*, Capt. *Tiffin*, and the *Wilmington*, Capt. *Maffey*, from *Bombay*; the *Monarque*, Capt. *Goswight*, from *Bengal*; the *George*, Capt. *Pitt*, and the *Duke of*
L-ss

Capt. Gilbert, from Fort St George. other Goods, they brought over 50 l. of Salt Petre, a valuable Com- under the present Juncture of Affairs.

Sunday 24.

ed the Two Brother, Capt. Thompson *vannab* in Georgia. He brought with : *Spake* (or Speech) made in June last, Indian Kings of *Cherrikaw* and other , attended by *Tomo Chachi*, and the who were with him in this Kingdom. *Spake* is curiously written in Red and on the Skin of a young *Buffalo*, and translated into English as soon as delivered the Indian Language, in Presence of 20 of their Chiefs, and of the Principal ants of *Savannah*. It contains the In- tateful Acknowledgements for the Ho- d Civilities paid to *Tomo Chachi*, &c. ministration of that *Grandeur* of the Court and Nation, and expresses their tappiness from Mr *Oglethorpe's* coming them. The said Skin is to be set in a old Frame, and hung up in the Georgia it *Whismister*.

Sunday 27.

Violent Storm which did a great deal age to the Shipping; several were lost *Swich Bay* and other Ports, and Wrecks een seen floating on the Coasts. It destroyed one third of the Hops that ipe for gathering.

Thursday 28.

Sessions of the Peace at *Hick's Hall*, many and an Officer were convicted of Man in a false Affon, and were sen- to 6 Months Imprisonment, without Mainprize, to pay Treble Costs and es, and all Expenses to the Plaintiff, remain in Goal till paid.

he same Time one *Newman* and one re convicted for driving a Horse and again a Woman on Horseback, throw- d her down, breaking one of her Ribs. , who drove the Chaise, was fined id *Neal* 15 l.

Friday 29.

ity two Chests of Silver, containing Pieces of 8, and a Chest of Gold, rge Quantity of Silver on the Ac- Merchants were brought to the Bank n Board the *Kingston* and *Dealcastle*, rived from *Timica*, at *Portsmouth*.

Saturday 30.

ome Labourers were latly cleaning a nd at *Hempstead* in *Hertfordshire*, they a Bottle of Sack cover'd with Mud a tick, on it were inscrib'd these Words, *many put in to see how long keep good*, 1659, R. Combe. The Mouth of the was wax'd over, and the Wine good, Cork was almost decay'd.

Timica 'tis advis'd, that on June 14, King of the Rebel Negroes surprized hment of Capt. *Pope's* Company, and, is wounded the greatest Part of them

burnt their Barracks, carried of their Equipage and Plunder'd the Plantation where they were quarter'd.

Sunday, 31

Letters from Georgia say, that the Vines and Silks of that Colony are in a most pro- perous Condition: And a Settlement of 160 hardy Highlanders from Scotland is to be made on the utmost Boundaries for a Barrier to that Colony.

Ed *Harrington's* House by St *James's* is fitting up for the Receptions of the Princess of *Saxe Gotha*, intended Confort to the Pr. of *Wales*.

S I R,

I F you will please to publish the following Prescription, I am sure it will be of Ser- vice to the Publick. In your Account of a Person dying by the Bite of a mad Dog, (see p. 386.) you mention'd Dr *Mead's* Remedy. I have since waited on the Doctor, and he was pleased to tell me, that in the Experience of above 30 Years, upon more than 500 Patients, he had never known it to fail of Success: He said, that the sooner the Medicine was taken after the Bite the better, tho' he had often found it to answer tho' not taken till Fort- night, or even a longer Time after it: He ad- d'd, that he never made a Secret of theirs, read- ily gave me this Method in Writing, with Leave to make it as publick as I would, and it is this, viz.

Let the Patient be blooded at the Am- nine or ten Ounces. — Take of the Herb call'd in Latin, *Lichen clens t vestris*, in English, *Alb colour'd Ground Liverwort* clean- ed, dry'd, and powder'd, half an Ounce, — Of black Pepper powder'd, two Drachms, — Mix these well together, and divide the Powder into four Doses, one of which must be taken every Morning fasting, for four Mornings successively, in half a Pint of Cow's Milk warm: After these four Doses are ta- ken, the Patient must go into the cold Bath, or a cold Spring or River, every Morning fasting, for a Month; he must bedipt all over, but not stay in (with his Head above Water) longer than half a Minute, if the Water be very cold: After this he must go in three Times a Week for a Fortnight longer. — The *Lichen* is a very common Herb, and grows generally in sandy and barren Soils all over England. The right time to gather it is in the Month of October or November. Yoys Philanthropos.

(see p. 619.)

An infallible Receipt how to keep Iron from Rust: Communicated to the Publick by the Society for improving in the Knowledge of Agriculture, &c. at Edinburgh.

T Ake 8 Pounds of Hog's Grease, throw the skinny Part away, cut it small and with a little Water melt it well over a gentle Fire, in a new glazed Pot, then strain the quor thro' a Cloth, set it again over a

the Fire, pouring into it 4 Ounces of Camphire in Powder, let it boyl gently, till the Camphire is well dissolved, Take off the Fire, and while it is hot put into it as much of the Powder of Plumbago, of which leaden Pencils are made, as will give it a leaden Colour, then put it hot on your Irons, and let it stay on them two Days, then wipe clean off.

N. B. *Tim may take less or more of the above Ingredients as your Demand is, always proportioning the Quantity, and Form to the Direction above, and it infallibly prevents Rust.*

BIRTHS.

Aug. 1. **T**HE Wife of George Harrington, Esq, deliver'd of a Son.

The Wife of Col. Onslow :: of a Daughter.

8. The Wife of Samuel Child, Esq. Brother to Sir F. Child, Kt and Ald. :: of a Son.

28. The Wife of Hill, Esq, and Daughter of the late Judge Peris :: of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 31. **J**acob Henblon, Esq, Member for Colchester, married to a Daughter of Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart.

Brabezen Aylmer of the Middle Temple, Esq, :: to Miss Brange.

Edward Hysell, Esq, only Son of the late Sir Edward Hysell of Dolomain, in the County of Cumberland. Kt, :: to Miss Julia Musgrave. Second Daughter of Christopher Musgrave of Eaden Hall, Bt.

Thomas Fletcher, of Harron-Hall, :: to Miss Lotus, one of the Daughters of Ferdinando Lotus of Hicheaven, Esq, upon whose Male Heir an Estate of 1000 l. per Ann. depends.

AUG. 7. Mr. Standard, a Merchant :: to the Second Daughter of Sir Hircourt Masters.

10. Thomas Chandler of Seaford Suffex, Esq, :: to the Widow of Nicholas Edmunds of Old Brentford, Esq.

12. Herbert Windsor, Esq, Member for Cardiff and Son to the Ld Montjoy :: to one of the Sisters and Coheirs of the late Sir James Clavering of Axwell, Durham, Bt, & 60,000 l.

Peter Screll of Cardiff, Esq, :: to Mrs Favier, Widow, with 450 l. per Ann.

John Butler, Esq, :: to Miss Alexander with 7000 l. Fortune.

14. John Ordener, of Derbyshire, Esq, :: to Miss Jane Durrell, an Heiress of 20,000 l. Fortune.

Thos. Oliver, Esq, of Suffolk :: to Miss Katherine Bray, with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

18. Witherstone, Esq, :: to Miss Semerston, a Fortune of 20,000 l.

20. John Newbury of Framlingham, Suffolk, Esq, :: to Miss Rose Spicer, with 20,000 l.

John Weggan, Esq, of Bedford :: to Miss Pearson, a Fortune of 10,000 l.

22. Richard Wynn of Westbury, Wilts, Esq, :: to Miss Campbell, a Fortune of 12,000 l.

24. George Secker, of Norwich, Esq, :: to Mrs Bailey, Widow, worth 12 000 l.

25. Joseph Wesley of Kingston upon Hull, Esq, :: to Miss Elizabeth Cardigan, of York, & 20,000 l.

Jacob Wright of Brook Street, Esq, :: to Miss Jenkins, a Fortune of 16,000 l.

DEATHS.

A. July 25. **E**dmond Butler, Ld Viscount, Montgomery, of Ireland. at Dublin.

27. Sir Charles Terrill of Essex, Bt, aged 11.

31. Mr William Bird, Chirographer for London, Middlesex, Kent, Essex, and Cambridge.

John Robertson of Cleator-Hall in the County of Cumberland, Esq,

AUG. 1. Benj. Perrot, of Bristol, Esq,

3. Mr Tugby, an Italian Merchant.

John Ware, Esq, High Sheriff of Bucks.

The Rev. Mr Montagu, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Vicar of Felton, Suffex.

George May, of Suffolk, Esq,

The Wife of Mr Ferman, Brandy Merchant in Wallbrook, being starv'd with a hard Gathering in her Throat, and had been kept alive for 2 Months past with some comfortable Prescriptions apply'd to her Mouth with a Feather.

C. 4. Mr John Ecclestone, a Quaker, and many Years a Director of the East India Company.

Mr Peter Whitehall, Head Examiner at the Excise Office for the London Brewery.

Capt. Staples, at Worcester.

Lewis Smithson, Esq, at Watton Bassett.

The Rev. Mr Cholmely, one of the Vicars of the Cathedral Church at Hereford, having dis-

D. located his Neck by a Fall from his Horse.

6. John Weston of Cambridgeshire, Esq, worth 1000 l. per Ann.

Philip Randal, Esq, at Barb, worth 2000 l. per Ann.

7. The Rev. Mr Matthew Alexander, Rector of Ewrely, Lincolnshire.

B. The Lady Helen Fraser, Daughter to the E. of Balcarra, and Widow of the Hon. Mr Fraser, Brother to the Ld Salton. She died of the Measles.

John Ellis, Esq, of Canterbury.

9. Mr William Scott, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University at Edinburgh.

Joseph Bishop, of Rippon, Esq,

Samuel Edwards, of Grimsby, Linc. Esq,

F. 10. Arthur Stanhope, Esq, Grandson of Col. Ferdinando Stanhope, who was kill'd at the Battle of Marston Moor, fighting for K. Charles I.

Don Thomas Cabrillas y Zepeda, a Spaniard, a great West-India Merchant, lately arrived from Cadix, to recover the Sum of 70,000

Pieces of Eight he lent about 4 Years ago to an English Gentleman who made a Bankruptcy about a Twelvemonth since.

G. 11. The Rev. Mr Keith, who suffer'd very much in Scotland for adhering to the Episcopal Hierarchy.

Mr Thomas Hopkins, a Money Scrivener, worth 20,000 l.

George Belcher, of Wiltshire, Esq,

12. Jac. Hornby, Esq, of Leithwithiel, Cornwall.

H. Isaac Ridgewater, Esq, of Kent, worth 25 000 l. per Ann.

John Manby, Esq, formerly Under Sheriff for Leicestershire.

Deaths, Promotions, &c. in AUGUST, 1735. 501

As Anne, Relict of James Donelson, Ireland. Sister to the E. of Strafford 1 of Honour to Q. Anne when Princess of Denmark, and third Daughter of Sir Thomas of Berkshire, Bart.

Mary Hilliard, Esq; at Kensington.

John Colley, a Spanish Merchant, worth 40,000 l.

Rowley, of Berkshire, Esq; George, Baron of Harley St George, in City of Westminster. Ireland. Bart and

Baron of the Province of Connaught. descended from the ancient Family of

seated at Harley St George in Cam-

bridge, in the Time of Henry I. One of

Knights was sent by K. Charles I. with

the Order of St George to Gustavus

the Great, K. of Sweden, who was

admitted with the Fitness of his Name to his

honour, that he gave him the Arms of

as an Addition to his Coat Armour.

Williams, a Physician in Norfolk Street,

of about 600 l. a Year.

Life of Mr Vanfleet, a Dutch and Ham-

burgh Merchant in Budge Row.

John Clerkson of Berks, Esq;

Joseph Bingham, a West India Trader.

John Stanhope, Esq; at his Seat near Leeds,

Thomas Langley, Esq; at Mortlack.

Leath, Esq; at Charlton, worth 2000 l.

Briham, of Nottingham, Esq;

Robert Tiffy, of Essex, Esq; posses'd of

per Ann.

Mr. Machen, Esq; of Eastbatch Court,

shire.

The Wife of Price Devereux, Esq;

of the Shire for Montgomery. Daughter

Heir of Leicester Martin of Ipswich,

Robert Marden, Esq; Brother to the

late Marden, a few Years since Sheriff

of the County.

Mr. Stread, remarkable for several great

estates he made with the Pr. of Wales,

of the Nobility.

Three Dukey of Glamorganshire, Esq;

no Issue living, he built a Hospital

school for the poor People in that Coun-

ty he left 200 l. per Ann. perpetually.

PROMOTIONS.

Gilbraham, first Clerk to the Lords

Commissioners of Trade, appointed

secretary to their Lordships, and

sons, made first Clerk in his room.

Remiah Lile, Surveyor of Falkstone,

Inspector of the Customs of London.

William, Esq; :: Deputy Governor of

Mad Fawceter, Esq; a Turkey Merchant

and to the Grand Signior, in the

the E. of Kinnou.

Robinson, Esq; :: Captain of an Inde-

Company at Jamaica.

Gifford :: Exempt, in Room of

newens :: second Major,

Capt. Martin :: Brig. in room of Capt.

Gifford, in the 4th Troop of Life Guards.

Christopher Wyvill, Esq; appointed one of

the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, in

Room of

Henry Robinson, Esq; who succeeds him as

Inspector General of the Inland Duties on

Coffee, &c.

Samuel Williams, Esq; Secretary to the Go-

vernment of Jamaica :: Secretary to that Island

in room of Mr Maxwell dead.

John Lutton, Esq; :: Consul General at

Tetuan, in Room of the late Mr Zollieffer.

Thomas De Vail, Esq; made Lieut. Col. of

the Blue Reg. of Westminster Militia, and a

Deputy Lieut. of the County of Middlesex.

Mr Thomas Pechen :: Surveyor of Houses

for Leicestershire.

Mr John Webb :: for Berkshire, and

Mr James Merriett :: for Northamptonshire.

Mr Bickerton of Harwich, made Commissary

of the Packets there, in room of Mr Clements.

Charles Ld Cashmere, made Governor of Dun-

cannon Fort of Wexford County in Ireland, in

Room of

Philip Honeywood, Esq; made Governor of

Berwick, vacant by the Death of Ric. Russell, Esq;

Michel Foster, Esq; chosen Recorder of Bri-

stol, in the Room of the Hon. Mr Serpe who

resign'd.

Capt. C. Kayne, appointed Secretary of the

Order of the Bath, in room of Edward Mon-

tagu, Esq; who resign'd.

Ecclesiastical Preferments, conferred on the fol-

lowing Reverend Gentlemen.

MR Peacock, presented to the Living of

Appleton near Abingdon, Berks

Mr Watt, Preacher to the Society of Lin-

coln's Inn, made Rector of Orston, Wils.

Mr Henry Perkins, M. A. made Rector of

Booth's Gravel, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Mr Curwen Huddleston to the Liv-

ing of Clifton in the County of Westmorland.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Smith, of St George, Middlesex, Bricklayer.

Wm Greenwood, of Swaffham, Norfolk, Grocer.

Sam. Newcombe, jun. of Okehampton, Devon, Malterer.

John Clark, of Kingston, Surrey, Vintner.

Edw. Barker, of St Clements Dances, Middx. Mercer.

John and Rich. Kennell, of Sittingborne Kent, Chapman.

Andrew Fitzgerald, Brookstreet, Westminster. Baker.

Wm Jeffries, of Southwark, Surrey, Broker.

Thos. Omer, of Walcot, Somersetshire, Carpenter.

Thomas Burch, of the same, Carpenter.

Thomas Pilfold, of Lewes, Sussex, Mercer.

Edward Jones, of Fleetstreet, London, Mercer.

Wm Lowfield, of St Paul's Church-yard, Hoier.

James Simpson, of Bolton on the Moors, Lanc. Dyer

Benj. Legood, of Bodney, Norfolk, Warrener.

Thos. Chippindale, of Grantham, Lincoln, Vintner.

John Warner, of Camberwell, Surrey, Glass Dealer.

Lamb Yeames, of Ratcliffe Croft, Middx. Shipwright.

Oliver Slocock, of London, Brewer.

Henry Martham, of Norwich, Cutler.

John Cutting, of Seppens, Middlesex, Brewer.

Rich. Sneath, of Sandlewell's, Middlesex, Victualler.

James and John Durrant, of Beauchamp's, Bucks, Chap

John Whiter, of Burford, Oxford, Chapman.

John Crompton, of Warwick Lane, London, Distiller.

Archb. Douglas, of Chancerycroft, Midd. Coffinman.

Edw. Hill, of Hungerford Market, Middlesex, Poulterer.

Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam—36
Ditto at Sight 35 to 39
Rotterdam—36 a 1
Antwerp — 36 1
Hamburgh—35 4 a 5
Paris ——— 31 1/4 a 1/8
Bordeaux 31 1/8
Cadiz ——— 40 3/8
Madrid ——— 40 1/8 a 1/4
Bilboa ——— 40 1/8
Leghorn ——— 51 1/8 a 1/4
Genoa ——— 53 1/8
Venice ——— 51 1/4
Lisbon - - 5s. 6d. 1/4 a 6d
Porto - - 5s. 6d. 1/2
Dublin - - 11 1/2

S T O C K S.

S. S. Tra. Stock 82 1/2
— Bonds 21. 18s.
— Annu. 106 1/2 a 1/4
Ditto. 3 p. C. 94 1/4
Bank 140 1/4 a 8
— Cir. 8
Mil. Bank 108
India 145
— Bonds 95s. a 96s.
African 15 1/2
Royal Aff. 96
Lon. ditto 12 1/2
York Build. 7 1/4 1/2
Emperor's Loan with the Interest 101
Blank Tick. 71. 8s. 6d.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from
July 22, to August 26.

Christned	{	Males	826	}	1645
		Females	819		
Buried	{	Males	1007	}	1986
		Females	979		
Died under 2 Years old					867
Between 2 and 5					174
Between 5 and 10					60
Between 10 and 20					57
Between 20 and 30					134
Between 30 and 40					199
Between 40 and 50					189
Between 50 and 60					139
Between 60 and 70					75
Between 70 and 80					53
Between 80 and 90					34
Between 90 and 101					5

1986

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qr.

Wheat 34 36, 1040s.	P. Malt 19s. to 22s
Rye 23s. to 26s. od	B. Malt 18s. to 20s.
Barley 16s. to 17s. od	Tares 17s. to 21s.
Oats 11s. to 14s. 16	H. Pease 16s. to 19s
Pease 19s. to 20s.	H. Beans 17s. to 20s.

Buried	Weekly Burials
Within the walls 164	July 19 . . 398
Without the walls 523	Aug. 5 . . 374
In Mid and Surry 818	12 . . 412
City and Sub of West 481	19 . . 390
1986	26 . . 412

1986

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 2 l. 00 s. a Load.

Cash in the Pool 25s. to 26s. od.	Leaf Sugar double refine 9d.	Opium 11s. a 12s.
Old Hops per H. 3l. 10s.	Ditto single refine 6 d.	Spick Silver 4 s. 6d.
New Hops 4 l. 10s to 5 l.	Cinnamon 7 s. 8 d. per lb.	Rhubarb fine 20s. a 30 s.
Rape Seed 10l. to 11 l. 00s.	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Sarsaparilla 2 s. 6d.
Lead the fadder 19 Hun. 1 half	Mace 15 s. od. per lb.	Saffron Eng. 30s. od. d.
on board, 14 l. 0 s. 1.	Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Wormseeds 31. 6d.
Tin in Blocks 3 l. 13s. 6d.	Sugar Candy white od. d. to 18 d.	Balsam Capiva 3 s. od. d.
Ditto in Bars 3 l. 15 s. 6d.	Ditto brown 6d.	Balsam of Gilead 20 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 5 s. 1. per C.	Pepper for Home use 13d. 1 half	Hipocastana 4 s. 6d. a 5
Ditto ord. 4 l. 16 s. a 5 l.	Ditto for exportation 21 d. 1 half	Ambergreece per oz. 8 s. od.
Ditto Barbary 80l. to 90 l.	Tea Bohea fine 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.	Cochineal 18 s. 3d per Pound.
Iron of Bilboa 1 s. 05 s. 1. per Tun	Ditto ordinary 8 s. a 9 s.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Dit. of Sweden 16 l. 10 s. per Tun	Ditto Congo 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.	Oporto red, per Pipe 30 l. a 32 l.
Tallow 25 s. per hund.	ditto Pedro 14 a 16 s.	ditto white none
Cannery Tallow none	ditto Green fine 09 to 12 s.	Lisbon red 25 l. a 30 l.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Imperial 9 s. to 12 s.	ditto white, 26 l.
Raisins of the Sun 30s. od.	ditto Hyson 20 s. to 25 s.	Sherry 26 l.
Ditto Malaga 16s.	Drugs by the lb.	Canary new 25 l. a 28 l.
Ditto Smyrna new 20s. od.	Balsam Peru 15 s.	ditto old 32 l. a 34 l.
Ditto Alicante, 18s.	ditto To'm 7 s. od.	Flourace 3 l. 0s. per Cheff
Ditto Lipra new 19s.	Cardamoms 3 s. 6d.	French red 30 l. a 40 l.
Ditto Be'vedera 27s.	Campfire refine 07 s.	ditto white 20 l.
Currents new 35 a 40	Crabs Eyes 01s. 8d.	Mountain malaga old 24 l.
Prunes French none	Jallop 3 s. od.	ditto new 20 l. a 21 l.
Figs 19s 6d	Moune 2 s. 6d a 4 s. od.	Brandy Fr. per Gal 7 s.
Sugar Powder best 54 to 59	Mastic white 4 s. od.	Rum of Jamaica 7 s. od. a 3 s. od.
Ditto second fore 46 s. a 50		ditto Low Islands 6 s. 4d. to 6 s. 10d.

Gold in Coin per Ounce 3 l. 18 s. 11d. — In Bars 3 l. 18 s. 9d. a 10d.

Silver in Bars Standard 39. 3d Farthing. Rupee of 1 p. 2d. 3 eighth.

OM the *Hague*, That the State's General have at last return'd an Answer to Mr *Walpole's* Memorial, concerning augmenting the Forces of the lick, "That the Negotiations for a Union of Arms being still depending, it yet a proper Time to press that

in *Munich*, That the Elector of *Saxony's* Contingent of 1700 Men had ed their marching Orders to join Imperial Army.

in *Constantinople*, That the *Grand* was deposed, the Sultans Mother the Misfortunes in *Perissa* to his e, by Reason of his ill Choice of als to serve there; the *Grand Sign* easy Prince, ordered him into iment.

in *Poland*, That King *Augustus* hav'd his circular Letter for the call-Dyet of Pacification, the Party of *Klaus* at *Koningsburgh* had published icksto signed by 165 *Polish* Lords, sing their firm Attachment to that; and protesting in the most solemn er against whatever should be acted said Dyet, or any other, against the nt of the Confederate Republick, as all themselves, and the Interests of lost serene *K. Stanislaus*: The *Czar* as published a new Declaration in Kingdom on the same Occasion, in the assures the *Poles*, "That their lick is as dear to her as her own re: That she will not take from it ood of Ground, or demand one Far-for her Expences: That she will re-ter Troops as soon as the Exclusion *missians* is secur'd, her Resolution unalterable, that he shall never reign and. That the Behaviour of *France* iding so small a Number of Troops our *Dantzick*, made it plain, that id not rise Affairs of *Poland* in View, ie Destruction of the House of *Au-*

om the *Rhine*, That 9000 *Russians* arrived near *Heidelberg*, Pr. *Eugene* moved his Camp thither from *Brn* and it was thought was going upon great Expedition, his Army being superior to that of the *French*. *Mar-Coiny* is fortifying his Lines, and sing his Troops in proper Order in e should be attack'd. The Imperi-my consists of 94,000 Regular Troops s 600 Peasants and Militia, which employed in the Woods and Black t. The *French* Army does not ex-

ceed 80,000 Regular Troops, besides 7000 Militia.

From *Italy*, That *Martha*! *Novilles* had bought up all the Corn and Forage in the State of *Venice* that could be spared, and is fortifying several Posts, in order to prevent the Return of the Imperial Army which augments daily in the *Tyrol* and waits the Arrival of Count *Konigsfegg*, their General, to lead them to the Relief of *Mantua*.

From *Mirandola*, That tho' it's some Months since the *Spaniards* sat down before this Place, yet they have made no considerable Progress in its Reduction; which has been owing to the gallant Behaviour of the Garrison, who have made several successful Sallies, ruin'd several of their Batteries, and kill'd great Numbers of their Men, infomuch that the *Spaniards* were forced to fetch from *Leghorn* a Supply of 11 large Cannon and 2 Mortars, and 60 Waggon's loaded with Powder and Ball.

From *Stockholm*, That the Alliance between this Court and that of *Russia*, lately expired, was renewed; which, 'tis said, will in some Measure counterbalance that made between the *Swedes* and *French*.

From *Mantua*, That a Bombardier, who had been brib'd by the Enemy to nail up the greatest Part of the Cannon and Mortars, being discover'd, was quarter'd alive; his Wife and Daughter, who were privy to it, being obliged to see the Execution, and afterwards banish'd.

From *Lisbon*, That his *Portuguese* Majesty accompany'd with the Princes and Grandees of his Court, had made two Visits to the *English* Fleet. The first Time Sir *John* entertain'd them with an Exercise of his Men, as when in an Engagement; with which the King was so delighted, that at his Departure, he was pleas'd to say, *It was no Wonder the English Fleet reigned Masters of the Sea*. At his second Visit, his Majesty took part of a Collation; and at his going away, presented Sir *John* with a large Gold Medal and Chain of great Value, and to each of the Captains a smaller Medal, valued at 300 Cruzadoes, about 600 l. Sterling; likewise was very liberal to all the Ship's Companies

From *Leghorn*, That the *Spaniards* had begun to stop the Freedom of that Port by causing a Bill of Clearing to be deny'd to an *English* Ship freighted with Gunpowder for *Lisbon*.

THE Winchester Converts; or a full and true Discovery of the real Usefulness and Design of a late right reasonable and religious Treatise, entitled, A Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper. Sold by T. Cooper, price 1s.

2. A Discourse of Voluntary Servitude. Written in French by Stephen de la Borde. (See p. 468.)

3. Kibicula, or so far as it affects Religion, considered as a century. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, Dec. 8, 1734. By John Tottel, M. A. Sold by T. Cooper, price 6d.

4. Enay the 5th; Present or Future Happiness the Result of all; or, An Appeal to the Common Sense of Mankind for the Truth and Certainty of the Christian Revelation. By Christopher Rowland, M. A. Printed for J. Pemberton, price 1s. 6d.

5. The Necessity of a Standing Ministry to promote and preserve Virtue in the Christian World. Part I of a Defence of a Standing Ministry, and the Privileges and Powers thereof. By J. Edwards, M. A. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1s.

6. A Compendium of Military Discipline; as it is practis'd by the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London, for the instructing and instructing the Officers of the Trained Bands of the said City. By John Blackwell. Sold by the Author, price 4d.

7. The Old Whig not worth a Fig or Whig and Tory an idle Story; A Political Essay; wherein the false Reasoning, sophisms, and Inconsequences of all the Writers in the Old Whig are exposed; &c. By Phalarides. Printed for T. Cooper.

8. A Treatise of Ecclesiastical Benefices and Revenues. Written originally in Latin by Father Paul. Translated by John Jenkins, Esq; To which is prefixed, the Life of Father Paul, by Mr Lockman. Printed for G. Payne, price 5s.

9. Horne's Eic of the Altar versify'd or feasting on a Sacrifice, A Poem, &c. with a preparatory Service (in Prose) for the Reception of the Lord's Supper. By a Layman. Sold by J. Jeffries, price 2s.

10. A Treatise of the Rheumatism, as well Acute as Chronical. With Observations upon the various Causes that produce them: And a Method of Cure subjoined to every distinct Species of that Disorder. By John Chethire, M. B. Printed for C. Kivington, price 3s. 6d.

11. Annals Regionum Hullinior, The History of the Royal and Beautiful Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, from the Original of it, thro' the Means of its illustrious Founder, King Edward the First: Who (being pleas'd with its beautiful Situation, which Hunting with his Nobles on the pleasant Banks of the River) erected the Town Anno Domini. 1296. And from that remarkable Era, the Vicissitudes of it are display'd, 'till this present Year, 1735. Adorn'd with Cuts and Faithfulness collected by Mr T. G. Compiler of the History of York &c. sold at the Printing Office in York; and J. Williams Bookseller in London 8vo. price 5s.

12. An Essay on Free Thinking, Reason and Religion, the Certainty of a Deity, and a Trinity in Unity, of Divine Revelation and the infallible Test of Truth; demonstrating that the Want of applying our Reason, in all religious Opinions, to this unerring Test of Truth, is the Cause of misunderstanding the holy Scriptures, and of all Error and Religion. Pr. 1s.

13. Xerophonis de Cyri Expeditione Libri septem, et eundem Oratione de Agellio Rege, 4to. Græca recognovit, cum Codicibus MSS. et omnibus fere Editionibus, plurimis in Locis emendavit, Versumque Latine reformavit, Observacionibus suis, Tabula Geographica e. Descriptio auxilii et illustravit; Notas H. Stephani, Lucelavii, &c. recensitis et castigatis, variantium Lectonum delectum, Indiceque necessarius adjunxit, Thomas Hatchison, Oxon, 1735. Sold by L. Grevier.

14. An Enquiry into the Doctrine of the Philosophers of all Nations, concerning the Original of the World. Translated from the Latin of Dr. Thomas Burnet, by Mr Mead and Mr Foxton, with Remarks. Printed for E. Curl, p. 5s.

15. The History of Intriguing, from its Original to the present Times; together with three modern Characters annexed pr. 1s.

16. An Argument to prove the Unity and Perfection of God a Priori. Printed for J. Noon, pr 6d.

17. Curfus Venarum Leporinus: A Latin Poem. By W. Atkinson. Sold by Ward and Candler.

Having few Books this Month, we shall insert a literary Article, to oblige a Correspondent unknown.

Finding in the General Dictionary Historical and Critical, No. XXVI. Vol. III. p. 592, 593. A brief Account of a very learned and worthy Physician, whom I greatly respected, I send it you to remind your Readers of the Opportunity they have in the said Dictionary of transmitting to Posterity the Memory of their Friends who have deserved well of the Publick.

BRIGGS (WILLIAM) an eminent English Physician in the latter End of the seventeenth Century, was born in the City of Norwich, and was Son of Augustin Briggs, Esq; twice Member of Parliament for that City, descended from an ancient Family in Norfolk. He was admitted into Bennet College in the University of Cambridge at thirteen Years of Age, and educated under the Care of Dr Thomas Tenison afterwards Archbishop, and was chosen Fellow of that College, in which he continued several Years, and had the Tutelage of a good Number of Pupils, discharging that Trust with Honour to the College. October 26, 1670. he was incorporated in the University of Oxford, being then 2d after Arts, and after he had improved himself by his Travels into Foreign Countries, being well versed in most Parts of Learning, he settled at London, where he stood in great Esteem for his eminent Skill in his Profession, and gained the Friendship of the most learned Men. He accurately surveyed the Eye, and was a judicious Anatomist, as appears by his Ophthalmographia and Nova Visionis Theoria, an Account of which Treatises are inserted in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a Fellow; as well as of the College of Physicians: He wrote likewise two other Pieces. He was Physician in ordinary to King William III. and Physician to St Thomas's Hospital in Southwark. He married Hannah, his Daughter and Heiress of Edmund Hobart, Gent. of Holt in Norfolk, Grandson to Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the Reign of King James I. and related to the Honourable Family of that Name: of Blickling in the said County. Our Author died September the 4th, 1704. aged 62 Years, at Town Mall in Kent, where he lies interred. He left 3 Children, Mary, Henry, and Hannah; Mary married to Thomas Bromfield, M. D. of London; Hannah married to Dennis Martin, Gent. of Loose in Kent; and Henry now Rector of Holt, and Captain in Ordinary to his Majesty. His Arms were Gules, three Bars Gemme's Or, and a Canton Sable, with a Crest for Difference. Crest, on a Stump of a Tree, a Pelican Or, upon a Wreath Or and Gules. Motto, Virtus est Dei.

In the Notes is a Letter of the Great Sir Isaac Newton, very much in praise of the Doctor, and his two Treatises abovementioned, with other Things; to which I refer the Reader.

and Army to be sent along with
dron, under Pretence of reliev-
-*zick*. In such a Situation, Sir,
have thought those who had the
o advise the King, very impru-
very unfaithful Counsellors, if
not advised him to put the Na-
- immediately into a State of De-
- tho' it was probable, neither
- nor any other Power, would
- while we continued neutral,
- certain it was then, and always
- very much the *French* Interest
- his Nation of its Side; and if
- then seen, or should upon any
- sion see, that it would be easy
- n our Government, by our not
- ciently provided for Defence,
- , by overturning our Govern-
- : this Nation to join with them,
- then have been, and always will
- well worth their while to make
- pt; therefore, in order to pre-
- Peace and Quiet of the Nation,
- always to be upon our Guard,
- to make some additional Pro-
- our Defence, when any of our
- are fitting our large Squadrons,
- y possibly be made use of to
- invade this Nation. This, Sir,
- Reason, and this was then, I
- sufficient Reason for his Maj-
- ng 27,000 Men from last Ses-
- Parliament, for Sea-Service; but
- t has since happened, this Rea-
- to have gathered a little more
- for tho' there was no particular
- suspect, that the *French* Squa-
- designed against us, yet there
- her Place in the World for
- could be designed except *Dan-*
- whether it was designed for
- or not, it is certain, it did not
- *tzick*; for we all know it con-
- *Brest* the whole Summer.
- he last Session of Parliament
- l to the 27,000 Seamen desired
- esty, he had an Account, that
- Squadron firing out at *Brest*,
- *French* and the *Spaniards* had
- ers for fitting out all their Ships
- ying in any of their Ports,
- n round to *Brest*; from whence
- , with great Reason, thought
- y necessary to make a further
- o his Naval Force; for which
- applied to his Parliament for
- o do so; and in Pursuance of
- s granted him upon that Ap-
- he has since made an Addition
- to the Sea-Service, so that
- Naval Establishment consists

of 27,000 Men; 7000 of which must be
reduced, if we should agree to grant but
20,000 Seamen for the ensuing Year.

Having thus, Sir, laid the present
A State of our Naval Force before you, let
us consider the present State of the Af-
fairs of *Europe*, the Circumstances our
Neighbours are in, and the Circumstances
we are in ourselves. As to the Affairs of
Europe, it is certain, they seem to be in
no less dangerous State than they were
last Year; his Majesty's good Offices are,
indeed, accepted of, but that Acceptati-
on has not as yet produced the wish'd for
Effect, nor can it be expected it should,
if his Majesty should appear to be less
powerful when he comes to offer Terms
of Peace, than he was when he made the
Offer of his good Offices; we cannot
therefore, from the present State of the
C Affairs of *Europe*, draw any Argument
for diminishing our Naval Force. Then
as to the Circumstances of our Neighbours,
it is very certain, that not only all the
Ships of War, fitted out either by the
French or *Spaniards*, are continued in
Commission; but both these Nations are
D with the utmost Application, re-building
and repairing every Ship of Force they
have in their Dominions, and are, besides
building new Ships of War as fast as they
can; from whence I think it is evident,
that instead of making any Reduction
of the Naval Force we had last Year, we
ought to make some Addition, and the
E Addition proposed, which is properly
but 3000 Men, is, in my Opinion, the
least that can be thought of.

This, Sir, must be thought still more
reasonable, if we consider our own par-
ticular Circumstances, and the Difficulty
there is of getting our Seamen together
after they are once dispersed. In Coun-
tries where absolute and arbitrary Gov-
ernment prevails, they have their
Seamen registered, and they always know
where they may find them when they
have Occasion for them: Their Seamen,
as well as all their other Subjects, are
under a sort of martial Discipline, they
cannot absent themselves without a Fore-
G lof, and they must remain absent no
longer than their Forelof gives them
Leave; by which Means the Govern-
ment always knows what Number they
may depend on upon any Emergency;
but in this happy Country, where every
private Man enjoys his full Liberty, we
cannot command our Seamen to stay at
Home, nor can we call them Home
when we have a Mind; for, notwithstanding the Difficulties which every one

knows we found last Summer, to man the Fleet then fitted out, yet it was computed there were at least 11,000 *British* Sailors employed all last Summer, on Board of *British* Ships in the Service of A Foreigners, either as Transports or as trading Ships: In this Country we never have any way of providing Sailors for our Fleet, upon any sudden Emergency, but by pressing these Seamen we find by Chance at Home, or upon our own Coasts; and this Method is always attended with so many Inconveniences, that, in order to prevent our being at any Time reduced to that Necessity, every Man who has a due Regard to the Liberty and the Happiness of the Subject must agree, that we ought, upon every Occasion, to begin early to provide against any Danger we think we have Reason to apprehend.

In all the Measures we have hitherto taken, relating to the present War, our ancient and natural Allies, the *Dutch*, have cordially joined with us in every Thing: They joined heartily with his Majesty, in offering their good Offices for composing the present unhappy Differences in *Europe*, and they have likewise joined with his Majesty in concerting a proper Plan for a Pacification. It may perhaps be imagined, that they have put themselves to no Expence on account of the present War; but this is neither a just nor a true Imagination; for it is very well known, that before this War broke out, they had resolved to have made a very considerable Reduction of their Land Forces. Every one knows, that soon after the Peace of *Utrecht* they reduced their Army to 32,000 Men, and for several Years after they kept it at that Number; but upon a Change which happened in the Affairs of *Europe*, they augmented it again to 52,000 Men, and at that Time we likewise found it necessary to increase our Army to 25,000 Men: The War with which *Europe* was then threatened was happily prevented; and as soon as it was we immediately began to reduce our Army; we reduced at first 5,000, and soon after 5,000 of the Number we had increased it to; but the *Dutch* made at that Time no Reduction: They never thought of making any Reduction till the very Year before the present War broke out; then, indeed, a Resolution was actually taken in some of the Provinces to reduce 10,000 and that was soon to have been followed by the Reduction of another 10,000, in order to have brought their Army to the

former Standard of 32,000 Men: Both these Reductions have been put off, merely on account of the present War: so that, to speak properly, they have put themselves to the Expence of maintaining 20,000 Men ever since the War began; and therefore it is not to be wondered if they have made no Addition to their Fleet, especially if we consider, that they are in no Danger of being attacked by Sea, and the bad Condition their Navy happens to be in at present, which is occasioned by the vast Expence they were put to during the late War, in which they were obliged to maintain a much greater Number of Land Forces than we maintained, and were farther obliged to be at the Expence of all the Sieges that were undertaken during the War.—The *Dutch*, 'tis true, Sir, concluded a Treaty of Neutrality with *France*, with regard to the *Austrian Netherlands*; but it is not from thence to be concluded, that they are engaged in any Interest separate from us. They were no way concerned in the Affair of *Poland*, no more than we; if their Barrier was secured, and the Balance of Power not brought in any Danger, they had good Reason to think themselves no way concerned in the War; the first they provided for by their Treaty of Neutrality, and the last could be in no Danger, as long as the Parties engaged in War confined their Views to what they then publicly declared; but if either of them should begin to extend their Views, and thereby bring the Balance of Power into Danger, the *Dutch* would be then at Liberty, and would certainly do what was incumbent upon them in such a Conjunction; and till that Conjunction happens, we can have no more Concern in the War than they: Nay further, in the concluding of that Treaty of Neutrality, so careful were the *Dutch* to preserve to themselves a Liberty of doing afterwards what they should find proper; that by an express Provision in the Treaty, they have reserved to themselves a Power of sending the stipulated Succours to the Emperor, in case they should find it necessary so to do.

Thus, Sir, it appears that the *Dutch* are so far from having fallen into any Measures separate from us, that they have continued a heavy Charge upon themselves, in order to be ready to join with us in any Measure that may hereafter appear necessary, for preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*; and for that Reason, as well as a great many others

thers, I think it is incumbent upon us to put our selves in such a Condition as may enable us to act that Part which *Great-Britain* ought to undertake, in the glorious Cause of preserving and securing the Liberties of *Europe*.

The ANSWER was to the following Effect.

I Believe, Sir, it was never pretended to be laid down as a Maxim in this House, that, in order to induce us to agree to the Demands made by the Crown, the King was obliged to disclose to us all the Secrets of his Government; but when we are to lay heavy Taxes upon the People we represent, I must think some other Reasons ought to be given us than those we meet with in publick Gazettes/ and common News-papers: Such Accounts I shall always think below the Notice of a *British* House of Commons; but since we have at present none other before us, I shall condescend, or rather beg Leave, to argue from such Informations, as well as the Gentlemen who seem to differ from me in Opinion: However, I hope this Practice will not be drawn into Precedent, for I shall always think it inconsistent with the Honour of this House, and with the Duty we owe to our Constituents: We ought never to ground our Opinions upon any Informations, but such as we receive directly from the Throne, or such as are laid before us in the most solemn Manner; and if in any Case we ought to be cautious in this Respect, it ought surely to be in Matters which may any way relate to the loading of the Subject with Taxes.

As no Account has been laid before us of any of our late Treaties or Negotiations; as we have had no Account how this Nation stands engaged, with respect to either of the Parties now at War, it is certain, that the Argument now before us must be taken up entirely upon the Footing of his Majesty's Speech, and of those publick Accounts, which every Man knows who is a Member of any Coffee-house Club, as well as every Gentleman who has the Honour to be a Member of this House. If we look into his Majesty's Speech, we there find that he has not yet engaged himself any Way but by his good Offices, for reconciling the Differences at present subsisting in *Europe*: From his Majesty's Speech it cannot therefore be pretended, that we are now in any greater Danger than we were last Year, unless these good Offices have been employed in such a blundering Way, by those his Majesty has entrusted, as to make us Parties in the Dispute,

which I hope no Man in the House expects; and therefore, from his Majesty's Speech, there cannot be drawn any Show of an Argument for the Augmentation of the Army proposed.

The Argument then, Sir, must rest wholly upon the Accounts we have from publick Gazettes and News-mongers; and if any Credit can be given to such Informations, I must now think, as indeed I have always thought, that 25,000 Seamen were more than sufficient for the Service of this Nation last Year; for, considering that those from whom we have any Thing to fear by Sea, were then deeply engaged in War, it could not be supposed that they would insult or invade us, unless they had found that we were to have engaged against them. I shall grant, that it would have been very much for the Interest of *France* to have had this Nation joined with them; but, considering the great Standing Army we then had in *Britain* and *Ireland*, considering the Number of Ships we then had in Commission, and considering how generally well affected this Nation is to the present happy Establishment, can we suppose that *France* would have attempted to overturn our Government with a Squadron of 18 or 20 Men of War, and an Army of 4 or 5 Regiments, when by making such an Attempt, and failing in it, they would have drawn the highest Relentment of this Nation upon themselves, and that at a Time when they were deeply engaged in War with another Power, and when, without such a Provocation they had, in all Appearance, nothing to fear from this Nation? Apprehensions founded upon such old Suppositions can never be wanting; and if this House should give way to such Apprehensions, we must never expect to be relieved from the Load of Debts and Taxes we now groan under.

But, Sir, we had last Year so little Reason to fear that *France* had any Design against us, that it was certain, their Fleet which was fitted out at *Bress*, was at first designed for the Relief of *Dantzick*, and would probably have sailed thither Time enough to have prevented the Ruin of that trading *Protestant* City, if it had not been for our extraordinary, and, I think, unnecessary Armaments in *Britain*. The Hon. Gentleman took Notice, that the *Bress* Fleet did not go to *Dantzick*, and seemed from thence to insinuate, that it was designed against this Country, if the Design had not been prevented by our Prepara-

tions; but it is very well known, that it was our Preparations that prevented that Fleet's sailing to *Dantzick*, as it was really designed; it is very well known, that *Spain* imagined our Fleet was designed for the *Mediterranean*, in order to prevent their Expedition against *Naples* and *Sicily*, and therefore they insisted upon it, that the *French* Fleet should remain at *Brest*, in order to watch the Motions of the Fleet we were fitting out. This, Sir, was, I believe, the true and the only Reason why that Fleet did not fail to the Relief of *Dantzick*; but this was not the only Effect of our voting 20,000 Men for Sea-Service: Neither *France* nor *Spain* could imagine, nor could they, I think, have any Reason to imagine, that we were putting ourselves to such a vast Expence, for no other End but to make a Show at *Spithead* or in the *Downs*; they both began very reasonably to suspect, that we had some Design against them; and, upon this Account they both began to add to their Naval Preparations; this again, we find, increased our Jealousies and Fears, and produced that memorable Vote of Credit, with which the last Parliament, I may say, expired; and, in Pursuance of that Vote of Credit, we are now told, this Nation has been charged with maintaining 7000 idle Seamen, beside the 20,000 voted by last Session of last Parliament: Thus one unnecessary Expence produced another, and both are now joined together, not only to be continued, but also to produce a third.

However, Sir, though I am still of Opinion, that 20,000 Men was a Number much greater than was necessary for the Service of last Year, yet I shall not propose to lessen that Number for the Year ensuing; but I am really surpris'd to hear an Augmentation of one half of that Number called for, and that without his Majesty's having signified to us, either in his Speech or by a particular Message, that some Designs were hatching against this Nation in particular, or against the Liberties of *Europe* in general. His Majesty's having made an Addition last Year of 7000 Men, by Virtue of the Powers granted him by last Session of Parliament, cannot be any Argument with me, as a Member of this House, for continuing that Number, unless his Majesty had been pleas'd to communicate his Reason for making that Addition: As his Majesty has not been pleas'd to do so, and as I am of Opinion that 20,000 was too great a Number, I must consequently be more strongly convinced that

27,000 was too great a Number; and as I cannot see that we are in any greater Danger this Year than we were the last, I must therefore be against loading my Constituents with maintaining that additional Number for the Year ensuing.

It may be true, that the *French* and *Spaniards* have continued their Ships of War in Commission; but if we can rely upon publick News papers, and these, it seems, are the only Accounts we are to have; the *French* have dismissed all or most of the Seamen belonging to their *Brest* Squadron; and neither they nor the *Spaniards* are making any extraordinary Naval Preparations, nor are they fitting out any considerable Squadron at any Port in either of the Kingdoms; so that we have this Year really less Reason to apprehend any Danger by Sea, than we had the last; because it cannot now be said, that a foreign Squadron, with a Land Army on Board, is to pass by our very Doors: They may perhaps have a little more Command over their Seamen than we have, tho' I cannot allow they have a great deal, considering our Method of pressing; but it is not possible for both these Nations joined together, to fit out a Fleet suddenly and privately, stronger than any we can send against it, as long as we have 20,000 Seamen in actual Service; for it is very well known that if a Man of War has two Thirds Sailors on Board, and another Third Land-Men, she is always sufficiently manned, either for Sailing or Fighting; so that from a hot Press among our Coasters, Colliers and inland Trade, we could in a very few Days, increase the Number of Men on Board our Ships of War to 40,000 at least, which is a greater Number than we ever had Occasion for during the last heavy War, 32,000 Seamen and 8000 Mariners being the greatest Number that was ever provided in any one Year during that War.

Whether the Motives for the present War relate entirely to the Affair of *Poland*, or whether we had any Concern in that Affair, is what I shall not, Sir, take upon me to determine; but I think it is pretty plain, that the Motives of the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia* could not any way relate to the Affair of *Poland*; their Motives certainly proceeded chiefly from some late Transactions between the Emperor and them, in which, I believe, we had some Concern: And even with respect to the Affair of *Poland*, if we give Credit to common Reports, which are the only Grounds of our present Debate, we had

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had some Concern in that too; for it has been confidently reported, that when *Augustus*, late King of *Poland*, was first taken ill, which was a Year or two before his Death, the *French* Court, with which we were then in very good Terms, desired to know of us, whom we inclined to have for Successor to *Augustus*, as King of *Poland*; that we did not then give them any positive Answer, but told them negatively, we did not incline that any *German* Prince should be raised to that Dignity; and that some Time after there were positive Instructions sent to our Minister in *Poland*, to co-operate with the *French* Minister, in bringing about the Election of King *Stanislaus*: This, Sir, is only a common Report, and therefore I shall not take upon me to aver the Truth of it; but as the Letters and Instructions sent upon that Occasion to our Minister in *Poland*, were moved for in last Parliament, tho' a Negative was then put upon it, I hope it will hereafter be complied with, in order to clear our Conduct from that Imputation.

To deprive our Neighbours of all Hopes of Success in any of their ambitious Views, is, without doubt, the most effectual Way to prevent their forming any such, or at least their attempting to put them in Execution; but how is this to be done, Sir? It is to be done by a wise and frugal Management of our Affairs in Times of no Danger, by avoiding all Occasions of needless Expence, and by reserving our whole Strength for the Day of real Danger: Our Ships of War may soon be fitted out, our Armies may soon be raised and brought into the Field, if we have but Money enough for these Purposes; but if we have thrown away our Money upon idle and unnecessary Armaments; if, by vain Fears and ridiculous Apprehensions, we have run ourselves in Debt, or neglected to clear those Mortgages our former Misfortunes had subjected us to, our ambitious Neighbours will look upon us with Contempt, and will certainly conclude, that it is not in our Power to put a Stop to their ambitious Designs. In this View, Sir, is it not evident, that the more Money we spend in unnecessary Armaments, and before the Danger calls upon us, the less able we shall be to deprive our Neighbours of the Hopes of Success in any of their ambitious Projects. Neither this Nation nor the Liberties of *Europe* are, at present, in any apparent and immediate Danger, but a Time may come, a Conjunction may happen, when we, and perhaps the greatest Part of the World, will be necessarily involved in a most danger-

ous and a most bloody War: If the present Emperor should die before the Affairs of *Germany* are fully settled, may not every Gentleman foresee what must be the Consequences? The Princes of the Empire all rearing one another to pieces, and every one of its Neighbours endeavouring to take hold of some Part of the *Austrian* Dominions: The *Turks* attacking it on one Side, the *French* attacking it on the other, and the Balance of Power in Danger of being lost, let whatever Side be the Conqueror. This, Sir, is an Event that may happen, I hope it never will but as it is possible, we ought to provide against it; and for that Reason we ought not to exhaust the Money and the Strength of the Nation in needless Expences or unnecessary Equipments: Whereas we seem to be pursuing a quite contrary Measure, tho' it be now, with respect to this Nation, a Time of profound Peace and Tranquillity, yet I reckon our Expences for next Year will amount to three or four Millions, which is a most prodigious Expence, a greater Expence than the Nation was put to in any one Year of that heavy War in King *William's* Reign; for the Expences of that War never exceeded three Millions a Year: And even during the War in Queen *Anne's* Reign, that War which proved so glorious to this Nation, and so beneficial to every one of our Allies, there never was a greater Number of Seamen provided for by Parliament, than what is now proposed in a Time of profound Peace; for 30,000 Seamen, and 8000 Marines was, as I have already taken Notice, the greatest Number that was provided for by Parliament, in any one Year of that glorious and successful War.

To pretend, Sir, that the Preparations we made last Year, or the Powers granted by last Session of Parliament to his Majesty, produced the Acceptation of our good Offices, is something very surprising, especially when we consider what Sort of an Acceptation we have been favoured with: The Emperor has accepted of our good Offices under this express Provision, that his Acceptance should not be looked on as a passing from those Succours which he insisted on we were obliged to furnish him, by the Treaties now subsisting between us: And the Allies have likewise made their Acceptation conditional; for they have accepted of our good Offices under this express Condition, that we should continue neutral, with respect to the present Disputes between them and the Emperor. Can it be imagined that warlike Preparations were necessary?

necessary, or that extraordinary Powers granted by Parliament were necessary, for producing such limited Acceptations? Can any Man doubt but that we should have obtained such an Acceptation of our good Offices, tho' no such Preparations had ever been made, tho' no such Powers had ever been granted. But even supposing that this Acceptation was produced by the warlike Preparations we made last Year, must not every Man agree, that this conditional limited Acceptation has cost us a terrible Price, when he considers, that it has cost this Nation at least a Million *Sterling*; and if the Plan we are to offer, in Pursuance of this Acceptation, should at last be rejected, what Benefit, what Honour can we receive from the Expences we have put ourselves to?

For our Encouragement to go on with these peaceful Preparations, we are told, Sir, that the *Dutch* have joined cordially with us in all our Measures: This, Sir, I shall not say I am surprized at, for it really amazes me. How far they have joined with us in the Tender of good Offices, or in concerting a Plan for a Pacification, I shall not pretend to determine: In this they may perhaps have complimented us a little, because it cost them nothing; and they may easily excuse themselves in case the Plan should prove disagreeable to either of the Parties concerned; but that they have put themselves to the same Expence we have done, or that they have put themselves to any Expence on account of the present War, cannot surely, with any Justice be pretended. To tell us, that just before the War broke out, one, or perhaps two, of the seven united Provinces had come to a Resolution, to reduce 15,000 Men, and to conclude from thence that 25,000 would certainly have been reduced, if the War had not broke out, must appear to be a very extraordinary sort of Reasoning, to every Man who understands any Thing of the Constitution of that Republick: By their Constitution, every one of the seven Provinces must have consented, before that Resolution could have taken Effect; and tho' the interior Provinces, who lie remote from Danger, were perhaps for that Reduction, yet the frontier Provinces, whose only Defence against sudden Invasions consists in the Multitude of their fortified Towns, the Strength of their Fortifications, and the Numbers of Men in the several Garrisons, would never have consented to such a Reduction; so that the Resolution taken by one Province would probably have been of no Effect, even as to the 15,000; but to argue from

thence, that they would certainly have reduced another 10,000, is really such Reasoning as I am amazed to hear in this House: It really looks as if some Gentlemen thought we wanted only a Pretence for agreeing to what they have a Mind to propose.

'Tis true the *Dutch* did, immediately after the Peace of *Utrecht*, reduce their Army to about 32,000 Men; but at that Time they knew, that all the Kingdoms and States in *Europe* were sick of War; they could easily foresee, or at least they thought so, that there was not the least Danger of any Rupture for several Years to come; and therefore their frontier Provinces then easily consented to that great Reduction; but considering the vast extensive Frontier they have to guard, and the Multitude of Garrisons they are obliged to keep in their own frontier Towns, as well as in the Barrier Towns they have in the *Austrian Netherlands*, such a small Number of regular Troops is almost at all Times inconsistent with the Safety of their State; and moreover it is, and always was, inconsistent with, and contrary to, the Treaties and Alliances they have both with the Emperor and us; accordingly, both the Emperor and we complained heavily at that Time, of the great Reduction they had made; and this Nation in particular, had like to have suffered by it; for upon the Rebellion, which broke out soon after in this Kingdom, it is well known, that the *Dutch* could not send us the Quota of Troops which, upon that Occasion, they were obliged by Treaty to send us, till we got Troops marched down from *Germany* to replace their Troops, before a Man of them could stir out of the Garrison he belonged to: Nay further, Sir, it is very well known that the Emperor, by Treaty, pays them yearly 5 or 600,000 Crowns out of the first and readiest of his Revenues in the *Netherlands*, in order to enable them to maintain their Barrier, and to keep at all Times a sufficient Body of Troops in their Service; so that if they should make any great Reduction in their Army, the Emperor would have very good Reason to stop the Payment of that Subsidy: Upon the whole we must conclude, that if the *Dutch* had made any Reduction in their Army, and much more the two Reductions talked of by the Hon. Gentleman, they would have acted contrary to the Treaties subsisting between them and their Allies, and inconsistently with the Safety of their Country; therefore we ought certainly to presume that

all

all the seven Provinces would never have consented to it, tho' no War had broke out; and I am apt to believe the Resolution talked of, which was a Resolution of the Province of *Holland* only, was a Piece of meer Policy, without any Design that the Resolution should actually take Effect.

Thus, Sir, I have, I think, made it evident, that the *Dutch* have put themselves to no Expence on account of the War, no, nor even in the Sense the Hon. Gentleman was pleased to insist on: and indeed they have not, of late, seemed to join cordially with us in any Thing but good Offices, which they are sure can neither put them to any Expence, nor do them any other Injury: Their Treaty of Neutrality, it is certain, they concerted and concluded without our Participation; and, I believe, without our Privy; and tho' they have reserved a Power of sending the stipulated Succours to the Emperor, yet that does not much alter the Case, if we consider what is meant by these Succours.

The Succours there meant, are those stipulated by the late Treaty of *Vienna*, in which we, 'tis true, got them named principal contracting Parties; but this, to me, seems to have been nothing but a poor Expedient, contrived by some of the Ministers concerned in that Negotiation, on Purpose to make the World believe, that we did nothing but in Concert with our ancient and natural Allies the *Dutch*, for in the negotiating and concluding of that Treaty, they were so far from acting cordially, or in Concert with us, that after we had gone at once over Head and Ears into that Treaty, and had thereby obliged ourselves to guaranty the Pragmatick Sanction, *totis viribus*, it was with great Difficulty they were, after a long Negotiation, brought in to accede to that Treaty, tho' we had then a noble Lord at the *Hague* as our Minister, who was as able a Minister, and as good a Negotiator as any we ever had in any Part of *Europe*: and even at last they were very far from coming plumb into that Treaty or Guaranty: for the Succours they then stipulated were limited to 4000 Foot and 1000 Horse, or a Number of Ships in Proportion to that Number of Troops, at their own Option, so that we may believe the *French* gave themselves very little Trouble about admitting that Reserve in the Treaty of Neutrality, afterwards concluded between the said the *Dutch*.

Nay further, Sir, notwithstanding this limited Manner of the *Dutch* Accession to

the Treaty of *Vienna*, yet so clearly did they force the Consequences of that Treaty, that the very next Day after the Accession was signed, their Pensionary came to that noble Lord, who was then, as I have said, our Minister at the *Hague*, and proposed to him, to enter with us into a Treaty of Neutrality, not only with respect to *Flanders*, but also with respect to several other Countries in *Europe*, about which Disputes might arise; and, I suppose, upon our neglecting or refusing that Proposition, they afterwards resolved upon the Treaty of Neutrality with *France*, and concluded it without letting us into the Secret. Thus, Sir, the *Dutch* have, in all their late Negotiations, taken particular Care of their own Security, without rashly disobliging any Power in *Europe*; whereas we, by our hasty and inconsiderate Conclusion of the Treaty of *Hanover*, and the Measures thereafter pursued, disobliged both the Emperor and *Spain*, without gaining one Advantage to ourselves; by the Treaty of *Seville*, by which we endeavoured to reconcile ourselves to *Spain*, we still farther disobliged the Emperor, without obtaining any Advantage to ourselves, or even Satisfaction from *Spain* for the Depredations committed upon us; and by the Treaty of *Vienna* we again disobliged *Spain*, and highly affronted *France*, still without obtaining any Advantage for this Nation, but on the contrary engaging in a very dangerous Guarantee: This, indeed, neither *France* nor any other Power had Reason to be angry at, but *France* had some Reason to be affronted at the Manner in which it was done; because by the Treaty of *Hanover*, in which *France* and we were the two principal contracting Parties, both were expressly obliged to enter into no Negotiation or Treaty, without communicating the same to the other.

From what the Hon. Gentleman said, about our having reduced 8000 Men out of the 26,000 our Army was increased to after the late famous Treaty of *Hanover*, he seems to think, that this Nation is always to be loaded with an Army of 18,000 at least, even in the Times of the greatest Tranquillity; but I must beg his Pardon to observe that in a Time of profound Tranquillity, an Army of 7 or 8000 Men is not only sufficient, but as great as ought to be kept up in this Nation, if we have a Mind to preserve our Liberties; and therefore I must conclude, that if this War had not broke out, we should certainly have reduced 12,000 of our regular Troops last Year; for it is as much as

consistent with the Safety of this Nation to keep up more than 8000 in Time of Peace, as it is inconsistent with the Safety of the *Dutch* to keep less than 52,000; because we have no Frontier to defend, nor any Garrison to support; there can be no Reason assigned for our keeping up any greater Number in Time of Peace, unless it be to support a hated Minister, against the Resentments of an injured People; which I hope will never be the Case of this Nation, but if ever it should, I am sure it would then be ridiculous to call ourselves a free People. In this View, Sir, let us consider the Charges we have been at on account of the present War; we have been at the Charge of this 10,000 Land Forces, which we might otherwise have reduced; we have been at the Charge of 6 or 7000 Land Forces which have been added to our former Number; and if we have at present 27,000 Seamen in our Pay, we have been at the Charge of adding no less than 19,000 Men to our Naval Force; so that if it were true, that the *Dutch* have kept up 20,000 Men, which they intended to have reduced, yet the Expence they have been at would not be equal to what we have been at, nor could it be any Argument for the Augmentation now proposed; because it is not so much as pretended, that the *Dutch* intend to put themselves to any greater Charge for the Year ensuing, than they were at in the Year past; and therefore I must think the honourable Gentlemen, who are for the Augmentation proposed, would have done better not to have mentioned the *Dutch* in this Day's Debate; for let them put the Conduct of the *Dutch* in what Light they will, it can no way answer the present Purpose.

As for that material Question, whether or no we ought to engage in the present War? It is indeed a material Question; but, Sir, it is a Question which no Gentleman in this House, nor any Man in the Nation can answer, without being let into the Secret of all our late Treaties and Negotiations. Thus much I shall say, that considering the melancholy Situation of this Country, the great Load of Debts, and the heavy Taxes we already groan under, it is certain we ought not to involve ourselves in War, but in a Case of the extremest Necessity, and till that happens I am very sure, that every Article of Expence ought to be most cautiously avoided, that we may be the more able to support a War, when fatal Necessity drives us into it whether we will or no. If neither the Liberties of Europe

in general, nor the Interest of this Nation in particular, be in Danger by the present War, we have already gone too far, for besides the great Expence we have put ourselves to, the great Preparations we have made may disappoint and prevent the Effect of those good Offices his Majesty is employing, for restoring the Peace of Europe; because they may give one Side Reason to hope that we are to join with them, which will of Course prevent their hearkening to those Terms of Peace they would otherwise have been glad to have accepted of; or they may give a Jealousy to the other Side that we are to join against them, which will of course make them suspect every Thing we can propose, for bringing about an Accommodation.

Besides these Disadvantages, Sir, it is certain, that the great Naval Equipment we made last Year, put a very great Damp upon our Trade, and gave all our Neighbours, but more particularly the *Dutch*, a very great Advantage over us: It is true we exported a great Quantity of Corn last Summer, but that was owing to the Situation and Circumstances of our Country, and not at all to our Management; for while our Merchants were paying double Freights for Ships, and double Wages to Seamen, the *Dutch*, the *Hamburgers*, and all other Rivals in Trade, were carrying on their Trade at the usual Rates, which gave them a great Advantage in every Branch of Trade, more particularly in the Corn Trade, where the usual Freight bears such a great Proportion to the prime Cost: Nay, such a Scarcity was there at last of Seamen in this Kingdom, that our Merchants could not really get Ships to carry out the Cargoes of Corn they had ready to have been exported; and while a Stop was thus put to our Exportation, the *Dutch* and others, who had by this Time got an Account of the Demand, sent out their Ships and glutted the Markets for Corn, both in *Spain* and *Portugal*, as well as in *Italy*; so that if we had not made such a great Naval Equipment, it is certain, a much greater Quantity of our Corn would have been exported than really was.

But if the Balance of Power in Europe, or the particular Interest of this Nation, was really in Danger, surely, Sir, we ought to have engaged at first; we ought not surely to wait till those whose Interest it is to join with us in the Defence of either, be so far disabled as to be rendered incapable either to assist us or to defend themselves. As to the particular Interest of this Nation, whether it be in Danger, or

or not from the present War, must entirely depend upon our late Negotiations; and therefore it is, at present, impossible for me to form any Judgment in that respect, because I am entirely ignorant of our Situation, in so far as relates to our foreign Affairs; but from our not having joined in the Beginning of the War, I must conclude, that the particular Interest of this Nation is no way concerned in it; and therefore I must think it was quite unnecessary to put ourselves to any Charges on that Account.

As for the Balance of Power, it ought certainly to be preserved: In this, Sir, all the other Princes and States of Europe are as much, nay more nearly concerned than we, therefore they ought to bear their Share in the Expence, and will certainly do so when they find it necessary; but if, upon this Pretence, we run ourselves headlong into every Broil that happens in Europe, the Dutch, as well as the rest, will very probably leave the whole Charge upon us; they will neglect providing in Time even for their own Defence, when they find us such Dupes as to be ready, upon all Occasions, to make that Provision for them: Whether our late Preparations have given them any Ground to think so, I shall not pretend to determine; but as I look upon the Dutch to be a very wise People, I must either conclude that they think so, in which Case we ought not, by any new Augmentation, to encourage them in that Opinion, or I must conclude, that the Balance of Power is not in any Danger; for though it could be supposed that the chief Magistrates in Holland were inclined to sacrifice the Interest or the Safety of their Country, to their own Safeties, or their own little private Views; yet if the Balance of Power were in any Danger, the People would force them to join in the War: The Magistrates of that Republick are not protected either by Riot Acts, or by regular Troops quartered in the very Bowels of their Country, and therefore the People might and certainly would force them to do their Duty, or would massacre them as they have done heretofore: For this Reason I am inclined to think, that the Balance of Power is not yet in any Danger, and if the Balance of Power be as yet in no Danger, nor the particular Interest of this Nation in any Danger, there was no Occasion for our being at any Expence on account of the present War; much less is there any Occasion for our putting ourselves to the Expence of the augmentation proposed; for which Reason I must be against it.

The REPLY made to this was in Substance as follows, viz.

Gentlemen, Sir, have of late fallen into a Method of departing from the Question in Hand, and throwing out a great many Things no way relating to the Subject they speak to. This I suppose they do with Design to make an Impression upon some that hear them, and conscious that they cannot convince by Reason, they endeavour to persuade by Oratory, and by flourish'd Expressions no way relating to the Affair in Dispute: Tho' it be irregular even to follow them in these Deviations, yet, as such Things ought not to pass without some sort of Answer, I hope the House will give me Leave to make a few Remarks upon some Things that have been said, notwithstanding their having no Relation to the Affair now before us; but first I shall endeavour to speak to the Question in Hand. The only proper Question now before us, Sir, I take to be, What is the Number of Seamen necessary for the Security of this Nation during the ensuing Year? Which is a Question that, in my Opinion, no way relates to our past Conduct, to the Conduct of any of our Allies, nor to the Question, whether or no we ought to take a Share in the present War?

With relation to the Question now before us, his Majesty has given us, from the Throne, all the Information that is proper or necessary, and all the Information that can, I think, be desired by any Man who wishes well to his Country: He told us at the Beginning of last Session of Parliament, that he was no way engaged in the present War, nor had any Part, except by his good Offices, in those Transactions, which had been declared to be the Causes and Motives of it; but that he could not sit regardless of the Events of this War, nor could he be unconcerned for the future Consequences of it; and I am sure no Man, who has a Regard to the Welfare of this Nation, or to the Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, can desire he should: At the Beginning of this Session his Majesty told us, that he is not yet any further engaged, than by employing his good Offices, in Conjunction with the Dutch, for restoring the Peace of Europe; but that his good Offices have not as yet had the desired Effect: We are therefore in the present Question to suppose, that this Nation is not as yet any way engaged in the War; but, as his Majesty has told us, the bad Consequences that may arise and affect us, by the War's being carried on, are obvious, and they ought certainly to be provided against.

against, let the Charge be what it will. Where Facts are notoriously known to the whole World, where Consequences are obvious to every Man of common Capacity, surely Gentlemen do not expect that his Majesty, either in his Speech, or by particular Message, should give this House a long and particular Detail of such Facts or of such Consequences; the bare Mention of them is enough, and that his Majesty has sufficiently done, both at the Beginning of the last, and at the Beginning of the present Session of Parliament.

The Balance of Power in *Europe* may perhaps not be as yet in Danger: Nay, Sir, we are to suppose it is not in Danger; for if it were, his Majesty would certainly have acquainted his Parliament with it, and we should have been now providing for a vigorous War, instead of providing only for our Security and Defence. Both Parties as yet profess their sincere Disposition to put an End to the present Troubles, upon honourable and solid Terms, and these Professions may at present be truly sincere; but the Events of War may make them alter their Professions, or may render their Professions insincere; and these Events may be so sudden and so extraordinary, that without our joining immediately in the War, one of the Parties engaged may be utterly undone: Two or three single and entire Victories might, in a few Months, have such Consequences, as might put it out of our Power to relieve the Party conquered, or to stem the Torrent of Success on the Side of the Conqueror; and I am sure it cannot be pretended, that in a few Months we could raise and discipline such Armies, and fit out such Fleets as would be necessary, both for the Defence of our own Dominions, and for assisting effectually the Party in Danger of being quite undone: Armies, 'tis true, may be soon raised; but according to the exact Discipline now observed, it requires many Months before those Armies can be made fit for Service, or proper to engage against an Army of veteran well-disciplin'd Troops; and I shall likewise grant, that our Ships of War may be manned with one third Land Men or Marines, but even these Land Men or Marines must be some Time on Board, before they can either know or perform their Duty in the fighting of a Ship; for, I believe, a Man of War with a third Part of her Men just taken from the Plough, would make but a poor Figure against a Ship of equal Force, provided with able Sailors and well disci-

plined Marines: For this Reason, Sir, when the Affairs of *Europe* are brought to such a Crisis, that an unlucky Accident may render it absolutely necessary for us to engage immediately, and without Delay, in the War, I must think it is incumbent upon us to provide in Time, in order to have a sufficient Number of well-disciplined Men, both for Sea and Land-Service, so ready and so much at Command, as to enable us to perform immediately that Part, which a sudden Emergency may make requisite, both for our own Safety and the Safety of *Europe*; and this cannot be done but by augmentations timely made, both to our Fleets and Armies.

As the Preservation of the Balance of Power is of so much Consequence to this Nation, and so intimately connected with our Safety, it is very certain, that whatever Power in *Europe* may project the overturning of that Balance, that Power must expect to have *Great-Britain* for her Enemy, as soon as her Project comes to be discover'd; we may therefore be assured, that when any one of the Powers of *Europe* begins to entertain such an ambitious View, they will of course endeavour to make a Diversion, by invading this Island, and this they will the more readily attempt, because we have always a strong Party among us, who are ready to second any foreign Attempts, for the Accomplishment of their own selfish Views, especially if at any Time they find us not properly provided for our own Defence. Because one of our neighbouring Powers is engaged in War with another, we are not from thence to conclude, that neither of them will make any Attempts upon this Island; for if either of the Parties engaged in War has really a Design to overturn the Balance of Power, they will certainly conceal that Design, and endeavour to cover it with Professions of Justice and Moderation as long as they can; but when they find they can conceal it no longer, when they find that we begin to smoke what they aim at, can we believe that they will wait till we attack them, or join with their Enemies against them? On the contrary, ought we not to expect that they will endeavour to divert us, by giving us some Business at home; and how do we or can we know but this may be the Case at present? Ought not we therefore to provide against such Attempts in Time, that we may be at Liberty to do our Duty, when we find the Balance of Power is really the Thing struck at.

Gentlemen cannot, it seems, distinguish, or at least, Sir, I find they will not distinguish between Events which might have happened, and Events which, by proper Precaution, were perhaps prevented and kept from happening: If by not providing in Time for our Defence, some signal Misfortune should happen to the Nation, such Men would then have a just Reason for finding Fault with those employed in the Administration; and if any such Thing had lately happened; I do not doubt but that it would have been propagated with great Industry, that our Surprise was entirely owing to the two blundering Brothers, but when all such Accidents are prevented by the prudent Measures that have been pursued, and by making seasonable and proper Provisions for our Defence, then it is pretended we never were in any Danger, and from thence they take Occasion to find Fault with the Expenses that have been wisely and necessarily incurred by the making of such seasonable and proper Provisions; and thus, Sir, some Gentlemen will always find plausible Pretences for decrying those Measures that have been pursued, let them be what they will. However, I shall always think they act the best and the wisest Part, who chuse to give us Time and Leisure to roast them in this House, for their expensive and extravagant Measures, rather than to have our Attention diverted from them by a civil War kindled up, or a foreign Army actually landed in the Island; and when a War was broke out, in which this Nation might very probably be involved; when our Neighbours, and those Neighbours too from whom we have most to fear, were leading out great Armies, and fitting out powerful Squadrons, I must think that it was at least prudent in us to make those Provisions for our Security which were made last Year; and as we are in the greater Danger of being involved, the longer the War continues, I cannot be against the small Augmentation now proposed.

To pretend to tell us, Sir, what *France* and *Spain* intended to have done last Year, or to pretend to tell us what they intend to do this next Year with the Ships of War they have continued in Commission, is, I think, something extraordinary. We may perhaps guess at some of their Designs, but I shall always think it very imprudent, to leave the Peace and Quiet of this Nation to depend upon such Guess-work, especially when we consider, that they have no Occasion to fit out any great Fleet against any Power in *Europe* but

ourselves; and therefore it is not to be presumed, that they would put themselves to such a great Expence, unless they were suspicious that the Measures they have resolved to pursue, may probably make this Nation engage against them; and in such a Case, I think it is natural to believe, they would take the first Opportunity to invade or disturb us: They have such an absolute Command over all the Seamen of their Country, they have always such Numbers of regular Troops upon their Coasts, or within a few Days march of their Seaports, that when they have their Ships ready equipt and fit for sailing, it would be easy for them to clap Seamen and Land-Forces on Board, and they might arrive upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, before it would be possible for us to man and fit out a Fleet sufficient to engage them, if we had not made some extraordinary Provision before hand: This every Man must be convinced of, who knows the Difficulty we had to procure Seamen enow for the Squadron we fitted out last Summer, notwithstanding the long Time we had to look for them, and the Method of pressing which we were even then obliged to make use of. Nor does it signify to tell us, that at this Rate we shall always be obliged to fit out Squadrons, and put ourselves to a great Expence, when ever any of our Neighbours begin to fit out one, for I take it to be a right Maxim, I really think we ought to prepare and fit out a Squadron, whenever we see any of our Neighbours doing so, unless we very well know the Purposes their Squadron is designed for; the Expence bestowed upon fitting out a Squadron may be an Expence to the Publick, but it is little or no Loss to the Nation; the whole is expended among our own People, and it not only improves our Seamen, by making them acquainted with the Service on Board a Man of War, but it increases their Number; for every Fleet we fit out encourages a Number of Landmen to engage in the Sea Service; whereas, if by neglecting to do so, the Nation should be invaded, and a civil War kindled up, the Nation would in that Case suffer a real Loss, a Loss which might far surmount the Expence the Publick could be put to by the fitting out of twenty Squadrons; so that the Nation may suffer by neglecting this Maxim, but it can never suffer by observing it.

I shall readily grant, that this Nation would be more formidable, if we owed no publick Debts, and had the same Fleet and the same regular Army we have at present

present; but if we had no Squadron ready to put to Sea, nor any regular Troops ready to take the Field, I cannot admit that we would then be so formidable as we are at present, even tho' we did not owe a Shilling in the World. We all know, that what now makes a Nation formidable, is not the Number nor the Riches of its Inhabitants, but the Number of Ships of War provided with able Seamen, and the Number of regular well-disciplined Troops they have at Command; and, whatever Gentlemen may think of the Acceptation of his Majesty's good Offices, I am persuaded they would not have been so readily accepted, if the Parties had not seen us preparing to do them bad Offices, in case they had refused to accept of our good. The accepting of our good Offices, will at least furnish us with an Opportunity of making ourselves better acquainted with the Views of all the Parties concerned, and there is no Condition annexed by either Party, but what was and must have been understood when we made the Offer, for surely when we offered the Interposition of our good Offices, we were not to suppose that the Emperor was, by his Acceptance, to pass from any Demands he thought he had upon us, nor were we to suppose, that the Allies would or could accept of our good Offices, unless we continued neutral; and while we do so, our Preparations can give no Encouragement to either Side to insist upon unreasonable Terms, nor can they give the least Jealousy to either Side, unless one or t'other have Views, which they know to be inconsistent with the Preservation of the Balance of Power in Europe.

I find, Sir, some Gentlemen have got into a very odd way of talking, when they have Occasion to mention the publick Expence; for if it in the least exceeds a Million it is to be called two, if it exceeds two it is to be called three; and because it may probably this Year a little exceed three Millions, therefore it is to be called four; so that a Million with these Gentlemen seems to be of very little Consideration; yet when we talk of English Money, I cannot but think that a Million, or near a Million, is a Sum not to be despised, and one in four is certainly a very material Difference. What the publick Expence was, during the War in K. William's Reign, or what the Number of Seamen was that was kept up during the late War, I shall not now enquire; I believe both were as the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to represent; but I think

neither material at present; for we are not to proportion our yearly Expence, or our Number of Seamen, by past Times, but by present Necessities: When our Neighbours increase their publick Expence, or their Numbers either of Seamen or Land Soldiers, we must increase ours, or otherwise we may happen to fall a Sacrifice to our Frugality; and as both France and Spain, but especially the latter, have very much increased their Naval Force since last War, if we should be obliged to engage against those two Powers, which I hope will not be the Case, it is certain we should be obliged to maintain a greater Number of Seamen than we had at any Time during the late War, and the sooner we begin to provide, the less Harm will we do our Merchants, the less Stagnation will we make in our Trade.

This, Sir, naturally leads me to take Notice of the Damage done to our Trade, by the fitting out a Squadron last Summer. I shall allow, that our Merchants thereby suffered some Inconvenience, and were put to a greater Charge than usual for the Freight of Ships and Wages of Seamen; but when the whole is in Danger, the private Interest of particular Persons must yield to it; and the Stop that was put to our Trade last Summer, is, in my Opinion, the strongest Argument that can be thought of for the Augmentation now proposed, and for our laying it down as a Maxim, always to begin early to fit out Squadrons, as soon as the Danger of War begins to appear; for if we should never think of any Augmentation of Seamen till we come upon the very Brink of a War, we must take or press thirty or perhaps 40,000 Seamen all at once into the Service of the Publick; and if the raising of twelve or 15,000 Seamen last Summer put such a Damp upon our Trade, surely the raising of thirty or 40,000 all at once would put an entire Stop to it; whereas, if we begin early, and raise our Seamen by degrees, fresh Men, encouraged by the high Wages, will be daily entering into the Merchants Service, those that enter this Year will be good Seamen again next, and thus every Year will afford a new Fleece for the Navy, so that in a little Time we may have our Navy fully provided, even for the most heavy War, without putting at any Time any great Stop to our Trade.

As for the Dutch, Sir, I do not think it necessary to enter into a Disquisition about what they have done, what they ought to do, or what Number of Land-Forces may be necessary for the Safety of

Republick? For tho' they are our Allies, yet surely we are not in Thing to be directed altogether by conduct: We are a distinct Nation, our Interests be generally the same, A
 some particular Cases they may be to be different; and when it so is, we must certainly follow different rules. The Dutch are, 'tis true, a people, but for as wise as they are, say perhaps neglect or mistake their interest, as well as the general Inter-
 Europe, and if they do so, must we arily do the same? I hope no such; will be pretended; for in such a case, should become in some manner Prince of Holland, we should become Cypher in all publick Transactions, could be no way regarded by any of powers of Europe; for if they could cure the Dutch, they might always
 upon getting us into the same mire, and when the Dutch found we such a thorough Dependence upon
 for as good Allies as they are, they perhaps, now and then, make use in a Way which would no way con-
 either to our Interest or Honour. D
 permit me now, Sir, to take some Note of the Reflections that have been
 out upon our late Negotiations Treaties. As for the Treaties of Ha-
 and Seville, we had certainly very Reasons to enter into them at the
 they were negotiated and conclu- E
 and as they were both approved by Houses of Parliament, I think I have
 all to say any Thing in Favour of ei-
 for the Approbation of a British
 ment I take to be a more authentick
 of their Utility, than any Thing
 can be said by a private Gentleman
 in Commendation, and all the Ob- F
 sions to them have been already so an-
 swered, that 'tis needless to repeat.
 But when Gentlemen give us such
 able View of the Consequences that
 ensue in case the present Emperor
 should happen to die before the Affairs of
 any are fully settled, I am surpris'd
 at them find Fault with the late
 Treaty of Vienna, which was concluded
 on other End but to prevent that fa-
 tal Catastrophe: Fatal it certainly would
 the Affairs of Europe in general, and
 for I must think we had the strong-
 est Engagement to enter into the Guar-
 anty Pragmatick Sanction, in the most
 strict Manner, as being the only Ex-
 cept by which that fatal Catastrophe
 be prevented. What Reasons the
 might have for their Backwardness

or Caution about entering into that Treaty, I do not know: but if I were to judge of their Wisdom from their Behaviour in that respect, I cannot say I should have the best Opinion of it.

With regard to the Attack made upon the Emperor in Italy, by the Spaniards and the King of Sardinia, it is certain, that this Nation has neither given them any Encouragement nor any Provocation to do so; and whether the Imperial Court has given them any just Provocation, is an Affair which the Mediators must of course enquire into, when they come to offer a Plan for a Pacification. As to the Affair of Poland, where the Hon. Gentleman had his Information, with respect to what he has been pleas'd to relate to us about that Affair, I shall not pretend to guess; but I must believe, that his Majesty knows nothing about any such Answer's having ever been given to the French, or about any such Instructions having been sent to his Minister in Poland: This I must believe from what his Majesty told us in his Speech, at the Opening of last Session of Parliament; and if there ever was any such Thing, I am very sure that I am not to answer for all the Measures that have been lately pursued, for that is one I know nothing about.

To conclude, Sir, the Nation has already been put to a great Expence, and must be yet put to a farther Expence on account of the present War; perhaps too some private Men may have been exposed to some Inconveniences, by the Preparations we have already made; but these Expences and these Inconveniences ought to be born with Patience, when we consider the Difference between our Situation and that of some of our Neighbours: I believe I may justly compute, that by the bloody and obdurate Battles, Sieges and Skirmishes, which have already happened since this War first broke out, each of the Parties engaged has lost at least 50,000 Men; so that while the Trade of our Neighbours is interrupted, while a Stop has been put to all sorts of Manufactures and Improvements among them, while their Lands are laid waste, such Multitudes of their Men destroy'd, we have carried on our Trade with Security, our Manufactures have been improv'd, and extraordinary Quantities of our Corn export'd; no British Farmer has been disturb'd, nor an Acre of British Land laid waste, nor a Drop of British Blood spilt: Therefore, while we enjoy so much Safety and Quiet, I can't think any Man has Reason to complain of the Charge

Charge the Nation has been put to, or of the few Inconveniences he has suffered, for the Preservation of that Safety and Quiet which he has enjoyed; and as I am fully satisfied, that what is now proposed is absolutely necessary, for securing our future Enjoyment of the same Safety and Quiet, I shall most heartily give my Consent'.

According to the Method of proceeding in the House, when two different Numbers, or two different Sums, are proposed to be granted by Parliament, the Question is always first put for the smallest Number or Sum, and therefore in this Case the Question was first put for 20,000 Seamen, which, upon a Division, was carried in the Negative. 256 to 183. Then the Question was put for the 30,000, which was carried in the Affirmative, without a Division.

The chief Speakers in this Debate were, for the 30,000 Men, Sir *R—t W—le*, *B—o W—le* Esq; and *J—es O—pe* Esq; and the chief Speakers for the 20,000 were Sir *J—n B—d*, Sir *W—m W—nd—m*, *W—m P—y* Esq; the *M—r* of the *R—lls*, and *R—t W—le*, Esq; After this Resolution was agreed to, the House came to a second Resolution, as usual, That 4*l.* per Man, per Month, should be allowed for maintaining the said 30,000 Seamen for 12 Months including the Ordnance for Sea Service.

On *Febr.* 13, a Motion was made in House of Commons, 'That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give Directions to the proper Officer or Officers, to lay before that House an Account of the Expences incurred, in Consequence and by Virtue of the Vote of Credit and Confidence, which was passed in that House towards the End of last Session of Parliament.

To this Motion it was objected, 'That the House had then before them what was proposed to be desired by the Address moved for; for in one Account they had the whole of the Expences that had been incurred by any Addition made to the Sea-Service, in Consequence of that Vote of Credit; in another they had an Account of the whole Expences that had been incurred by any Addition made to the Land-Service; and in a third they had an Account of what had been incurred on occasion of the Treaty lately concluded with *Denmark*. Besides all which they had an Account of what

Moneys had been issued from the Treasury for all or either of these Services, in pursuance of a Clause in an Act of Parliament, pass'd last Session, for enabling his Majesty to apply any Party of the Money granted for the Service of last Year, towards the Expence of making such Augmentations of his Forces by Sea or Land, or of concerting such other Measures as he should judge necessary for the Safety of this Nation. That from these Accounts any Man might easily see, what Expences had been incurred in consequence of that Vote of Credit, for that as to the Sea Service, whatever appeared from that Account to have been incurred, over and above what was granted by last Parliament, for maintaining the 20,000 Seamen then voted for last Year's Service, must appear to be an additional Expence, incurred in consequence of that Vote of Credit; as to the Land Service, whatever appeared from the Account then before them, relating to that Service, so have been incurred over and above what was granted by last Parliament, for maintaining the 17,704 Land-Forces then voted to be kept up in *Great-Britain*, *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, for last Year, must be an additional Expence incurred, in consequence of that Vote of Credit: And as to what had been incurred on occasion of the late Treaty with *Denmark*, it was certain, the whole was to be placed to the Account of Expences incurred, in consequence of that Confidence and Credit, which was so reasonably and so necessarily vested in his Majesty by last Session of Parliament, so that they could not possibly expect any further or new Accounts by the Address proposed; and the presenting of such an Address would, in their Opinion, shew a want of Respect to his Majesty, and a sort of Jealousy and Diffidence in what he had already ordered to be laid before them.'

Upon this Objection's being made, it was proposed to add these Words, viz. 'over and above those of which Accounts had already been laid before that House,' by way of Amendment to the Motion.

But this did not satisfy the Gentlemen who were against the Motion, and therefore they objected further, 'That it was not to be supposed that any other Expences had been incurred than those contained in the Accounts then before them: That they could assure Gentlemen that no Moneys had been issued from the Treasury by Virtue of the Clause they had mentioned, but what were stated in the Account already laid before the

House, nor had any Expences been incurred but what were contained in the three Accounts relating to the Sea-Service, the Land-Service, and the late Treaty with Denmark: That the presenting of such an Address was really in some manner provoking the Crown to make further Demands upon them; and that if what was then proposed should come to be a Precedent, it would become necessary for the Crown to add a Certificate to every Account to be given in hereafter to Parliament, certifying, that *these are all the Expences that have been incurred*, or some such Words to that Purpose, which they thought would look a little absurd: That therefore they could not agree to the Amendment, but when it was disagreed to (as they hoped it would) they would propose that the following Words should be added, by way of Amendment to the Motion, to wit, *notwithstanding that full Accounts of all Expences that had been incurred had been already laid before that House*: This, they said, was the most natural Amendment that could be made to the Motion, because by the Addition of these Words it would appear in its proper and true Light, and in that Light they were persuaded the House would not agree to it.

To this it was answered, That they could not but think that the Motion, as it stood at first, was a very proper Motion, because it would be much better and more distinct, to have all these Expences fairly and fully stated in one Account, than to have them dispersed in several Accounts, and confounded with a great many other Articles; and this Method of stating those Expences would be attended with this Advantage, that it would clearly shew to Gentlemen, how sparing his Majesty had been in making use of that unlimited Credit given him by last Session, which would be a great Inducement to that House to renew that Credit, whenever his Majesty should please to demand it: This they thought they had Reason to hope, the Hon. Gentlemen would not have obstructed, because it might perhaps be of great Advantage to them upon some future Occasion; but as those Gentlemen did not seem to like that Way of stating the Account, therefore they were willing to make the Amendment proposed to their Motion, in order to prevent a Negative's being put upon a Question of such Moment.

That they hoped no Expences had been incurred, in Consequence of that Vote of Confidence and Credit; but what ap-

peared upon the several Accounts then before them; but it would be a great Satisfaction to the House, to have a direct Answer upon that Subject from the Crown, for tho' they were persuaded that the Gentlemen who had taken upon them to assure the House, that no other Expences had been incurred, or Moneys issued but what were contained in these Accounts, really believed it to be as they had declared; yet in such Cases that House was not to take an Answer from any Member; were he the greatest Man in the House, or the greatest Subject in the Nation, his Word or his Declaration was no parliamentary Satisfaction, nor could it be taken as such.

That with respect to the Certificate mentioned, it was in the present Case, so far from being absurd, that it was absolutely necessary: When certain Sums were granted by Parliament, and those Sums appropriated by Parliament to certain Uses, such a Certificate would, 'twas true, be quite unnecessary, it would be ridiculous to insist upon any such; but when an unlimited Credit had been granted by Parliament, and that Credit unlimited likewise as to the Uses it was to be applied to, it was absolutely necessary to have a Certificate in the Manner mentioned by the honourable Gentlemen, certifying that such Sums, and no more had been taken up upon that Vote of Credit; and that the Sums so taken up had been applied to such Uses, and none other; for without such a Certificate it would be impossible for that House to know how the Accounts of the Nation stood; they could not know but every succeeding Year might bring in a new Demand, to provide for some Expence incurred or some Debt contracted, in consequence of the unlimited Credit they had formerly given; therefore it was incumbent upon them, as Members of that House, to demand such a Certificate, they were bound in Honour, and in Duty to their Constituents, to insist upon having such a Certificate, and such a Certificate could not be had any other Way than by presenting the Address proposed.

That as to the Amendment intended to be added by the worthy Gentleman, in order to make their Question appear ridiculous upon the Journals of that House, it did not at all deter them from insisting upon their Question, nor from insisting upon the Amendment they had proposed: That they had no Cause to suspect, that that House would agree to the Amendment intended by the worthy Gentleman.

Man: but if they had, it would give them no Pain; for whatever that House might do, the World without Doors would judge rightly, and would fix the Ridicule where it properly belonged: But they would, upon that Occasion, put the Gentleman in mind of what appeared upon their Journals: They remembered a certain great Man was, in a former Parliament, accused of some very high Crimes, and a Question was actually moved and seconded in that House for a Resolution in these Terms, *That it appears to this House, that such a great Man (naming him) had been guilty of several heinous and fraudulent Practices in, &c.* That this was the Question first moved; but the Friends of that great Man, in order to defeat the Question by rendering it ridiculous, proposed that the Words (*it appears to this House*) should by way of Amendment be left out of the Question: That upon a Division the Amendment was approved of by a corrupt Majority, and that the Question so made ridiculous by the Amendment, stood to that Day upon their Journals, as the worthy Gentleman might see if he pleased; but that the thus rendering the Question ridiculous, was far from rendering ridiculous those who had at first proposed it: On the contrary, the Ridicule fell upon those who made the Question ridiculous by their amendment, and accordingly at the Elections for the very next Parliament, most of them were neglected by their Country, and justly refused the Honour of continuing any longer the Representatives of the People in that House.

The Question being at last put upon the Amendment, it was, upon a Division, carried in the Negative, 167 to 106.

Both the Question and the Amendment were proposed by S—l S—ys, Esq. and supported chiefly by W—m P—y, Esq. and Sir W—m W—m. The chief Speakers against both were H—o W—le, Esq. H—y P—m, Esq. Sir W—m T—ge C—l B—n, T—s W—n, and J—ph D—rs, Esqs.

After the Division upon this Amendment H—ry P—m, Esq. moved to adjourn, which brought on a short Debate about Order, because it was said, that when a Question had been moved, and for some Time debated, the House was so much in Possession of it, that it could not be put off by Adjournment, without an unanimous Consent: But Mr S—r declared, that according to the general Opinion, the Rule mentioned was to be observed at all Times before four o'Clock in the Afternoon, but after that Hour, the

Question had been for some Time debated; it was thought it might be put off by Adjournment, without any unanimous Consent: Whereupon the Question was put for adjourning, which was carried in the Affirmative, without a Division.

On the same Day that this last Debate happened in the House of Commons, viz. on the 13th of February, the Scots Lords Petition was presented to the Right Hon. the House of Peers, by his Grace the D—ke of B—d, which see in our Magazine for May, p. 229.

After the Petition was read, his Grace stood up, and moved for a Day to take it into Consideration; he would not positively fix upon any Day, but he would propose that Day Month, and that their Lordships might order those Persons, by whom the Petitioners thought they could prove their Allegations, to attend against that Day: In this Motion he was seconded by his Grace the D—ke of M—gh.

As there was not any regular Debate this Day formed upon any one Question in this Affair, we shall only give an Abstract of what was said by several noble Lords upon this Subject.

In support of the Question, it was argued by the two noble D—kes who made and seconded the Motion, in Substance as follows, viz.

MY Lords, I take it to be a constant and a certain Maxim of this House, never to reject the Petition of any Subject, or of any Number of Subjects, unless upon the very Face of the Petition there appears to be something very frivolous or impertinent; and upon all the Petitions I have observed presented to this House, there has always been a Day assigned, either for an Answer, or for the Petitioner to prove his Allegations, according to the Nature of the Petition. If it be a Petition against any particular Person or Persons, such as Petitions of Appeal, there is then a Day appointed for the Defendants or Respondents to answer; and a Summons is directed of course to be served upon them for that End: If the Petition be to set forth any particular Grievances or Inconveniences the Petitioner labours under, and from which he desires the Aid of this House to be relieved, such as Petitions for private Bills, the Petitioner has in such Cases a Day to prove the Allegations of his Petition, and for that End he has of Course the Aid of this House for summoning those Persons to attend, by whom he thinks he can prove what he has in his Petition set forth: If it be a Petition com-

g of publick Grievances, in order
n a publick Law for the Redress
e Grievances, the Petitioner, or
ers have then a Day assigned, for
their Allegations, and they have
se the Summons, or Order of this
commanding those Persons to at-
whom they think they may prove
ts or the Grievances complain'd of.
is last Sort I take the Petition to
h I have now had the Honour to
to your Lordships; and never was
believe, a Petition presented to
use, of greater Consequence as to
ject Matter complained of, or as
Quality of the Petitioners. The
int, my Lords, is of the highest
imaginable: It is a Complaint
rly concerns both the Honour and
nity, nay, I may say, the very Be-
this House; because, if there be
ground for the Complaint, the
tion of this Kingdom cannot sub-
Liberties of our Country cannot
lure, if the Grievances complain-
not fully and speedily redressed.
to the Petitioners, let us consider,
is, who they are: They are Men
gh Rank as any Subjects in the
n: They are Noblemen of equal
with ourselves in every Respect,
is to the Seats in this House; and
y have perhaps been deprived of
vil Practices, of which they com-
but this they do not insist on;
not come here to complain of
icular Injury done to themselves;
r Regard for the publick Weal,
gard for the Honour of this House,
prevailed on them to become Pe-
to your Lordships.

I not pretend, my Lords, to say
Facts complained of are true; F
r Lordships are to determine af-
and a strict Enquiry; but I am
e is nothing frivolous or imper-
appears upon the Face of the Peti-
I if we may judge from the Cha-
is well as Quality of the Petiti-
f we may judge from common
id publick Report; nay, if we G
ge from some Occurrences not a
ay Years ago, there is Reason to
heir Complaint is but too well
. All the Petitioners we know;
them have had the Honour to
House, and while they sat here,
aviour was such, that I am per-
ne of your Lordships will think,
would allow themselves to be
in by ridiculous Reports or slight
I cannot therefore in the least

suspect, that the Petition I have had th
Honour to present will be rejected; and
for this Reason, I think the only proper
Motion I can make is, to appoint a Day,
S^c. (as abovementioned.)

A L—d O—w 'My Lords, tho' it has al-
ways been the Practice of this House to
receive Petitions from any Subject, which
did not in themselves appear frivolous or
impertinent, yet the Petition now presen-
ted to us is in my Opinion of such an ex-
traordinary Nature, that it deserves the
most mature Deliberation: It is a Peti-
tion, by which several Lords, who are
Members of this House, are charged with
illegal Practices; and as such a Charge
must throw a very great Scandal upon
them, I therefore think your Lordships
ought well to consider, before you resolve
to give it so much Countenance, as to
appoint a Day for taking it into Consi-
deration.'

Upon this the L—d Ch—r rose up,
and acquainted the House, that the Peti-
tion did not charge any Lord in that
House with undue or illegal Practices: It
contained only a general Charge, that
some such Practices had been made use of
at the last Election of sixteen Peers for
Scotland, but did not say by whom.

The E—l of Ch—sey. Tho' the
Petition now before us does not charge a-
ny Lord in particular with any undue
Practices; yet it must be granted, that its
Consequences it will affect a good ma-
ny Lords of this House; for it expressly
charges, that no less than sixteen Lords of
this House were chosen by such Practices,
and have thereby got Seats in this House;
so that by the Consequences of this Peti-
tion, every one of those sixteen may come
to lose the Seats they have now the Ho-
nour to have in this House: For this Rea-
son therefore, my Lords, as well as on
Account of its being a Petition of a very
new and a very extraordinary Nature, I
think your Lordships ought to take some
Time to consider of it, before you order
any Person to attend on Account of the
Matter contained in the Petition.

G The D—ke of N—le. My Lords, the
Petition now presented to us is so new in
its Kind, that I really do not know whe-
ther we ought to receive it; nay, I do not
know if we have a Power to receive it.
There was, indeed, since the Union, one
Petition presented to this House, com-
plaining of an undue Election and Return
of one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland;
and this House did accordingly proceed
upon the Petition, and did determine the
Right of Election: But in the Petition
X x x

now before us, there is no direct Complaint either against the Election or the Return of all or any one of the sixteen Peers last chosen for *Scotland*, and therefore I cannot at present pretend to give my Opinion, how we can proceed upon it. As I have not the Journal now before me, which contains the Proceedings of this House upon the last Petition from *Scotland*, I cannot tell what Method was then observ'd; but if I had, I doubt much if it could be of any Use, because of this Petition's being very widely different from the former: Therefore, my Lords, I must think that the most prudent Method for us to take is to appoint a short Day, as short as you will, to consider of what is proper to be done, before you appoint a Day either for entering into the Merits of the Petition, or for examining any Witnesses in relation to the Facts therein complained of. For this Reason I shall move your Lordships to resolve, to take this Petition into your Consideration on this Day se'nnight.

To this it was answered by the E—l of Cb—ld, and after him the L—d B—st, that as to the Petition's being in its Nature something new and extraordinary, it was not at all to be wondered at, because the Facts complained of were such as could be committed only since the Union of the two Kingdoms. Whether any such Practices had been used since that Time, and before the present, they would not take upon them to determine; but if ever any such had been used, no Man had before had publick Spirit enough to complain of them, and therefore they were the more obliged to the noble Peers who had now given themselves that Trouble: That to them it seemed very extraordinary to question, whether that House had a Power to examine into any Grievances that could be complained of by any Subject? But it appeared still more extraordinary to make such a Question, when the Complaint was made by some of their own

Number, and in relation to an Affair, in which the Honour and Dignity of that House was chiefly and primarily concerned: That for this Reason it was not to be doubted, but that they had not only a Power, but that it was their Duty, to enquire into the Matters complained of and to sift them to the Bottom, and they hoped no Regards nor Pretences would prevent their doing so. However, they would in general agree with the noble Duke as to the first, appointing a short Day; for they did not doubt, but that the more the Affair was considered, the more every Lord in that House would think himself bound, both in Honour and Duty, to enquire into it: But they thought the Resolution ought to be put in Words different from what the noble Duke had been pleased to propose; and therefore they thought the Motion ought to be, that they would, upon that Day se'nnight take into Consideration, the Methods how to proceed upon the Petition then presented to them.

The L—d Ch—r. As to the Power or Duty of this House, in relation to the Petition now before us, I cannot really, upon so short a Deliberation, freely declare my Opinion; and as there are some other Lords, who seem to be in great Doubt about this Question, I must think the Motion made by the noble Duke near me, the most proper, because of its being the most general; and as it does not determine the Question one Way or other, I cannot but think it quite unnecessary to make any Dispute about it, therefore I hope your Lordships will agree to it.

Upon this the Question proposed by the D—ke of N—ls was agreed to without any Division; and it was accordingly resolved, that that House would, upon that Day se'nnight take the Petition into their Consideration: After which it was ordered, that the Lords should be summoned to attend upon that Day.

[To be continued.]

Note. To oblige several of our Readers we have printed the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament in a larger Character than usual, which on that Account taking up the more Room, is the Reason we have omitted some ingenious Essays that were sent us by our Correspondents as well as others of less Importance contained in the Weekly Papers.

In answer to the Representations made to us concerning the Method observed in giving an Account of the Debates our Readers may be assured, that it is the best which could, as Matters were circumstanced, be fallen upon.

Craftsman, Aug. 30. No. 487.

Remarks on Mr Walsingham's Enquiry into the Danger of multiplying Incapacities on the Gentlemen of England. See p. 572. By Mr D'anvers's (c) Nephew.



M W. prefaces this notable Piece with a most lamentable Complaint against the Limitations of the Crown, annex'd to the Bill of Settlement. I must (b) own, indeed, one of those little frail-lac'd; i. e. that which would have excluded All Persons in Office from a Seat in the House of Commons, after the Succession took Place. This therefore was happily explain'd by the Act of the 4th of Q. Anne, which Mr W. affirms ought to be consider'd as a fundamental Law of the present Constitution; but I can see nothing in it more fundamental than in any other Law under which the same Succession took Effect. However, is there any thing in the Nature of a fundamental Law so sacred, that it must never be alter'd and amended, explain'd and inform'd? The Act of Settlement was, at least, as fundamental a Law as the other; and yet it went thro' several Alterations and Amendments, particularly in this very Bill; which is intitled, An Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line. Nay, what is still farther to the Purpose, a Clause in the Act of Settlement, by which all future Kings were restrain'd from going out of these Dominions, without Consent of Parliament, was actually repeal'd, even after the Succession took Effect, without any Imputation, I hope, of touching Fundamentals.

The (c) Question therefore is, Whether this fundamental Law, as W. styles it, hath been duly observ'd, especially with regard to new Offices, Places of Trust, and secret Pensions. If no Person is capable of sitting and voting in the House of Commons, who hath any Pension from the Crown, during Pleasure, as this Law declares, why did one House throw out the Pension Bill? Or, why was a (d) Motion soon afterwards rejected, in the other, for a Committee to enquire into this Matter? --- (e) If no Member of the House of Commons ought to have any Place bld in Trust for him, why was so much ever-memorable Dexterity employ'd to elude the Design of a late Enquiry into the Funds of the Customs? Let Mr W. say, if there was never a Law of greater Equity and Justice than this, as he tells us, why it ought not to be put in Execution; or how can That be done, without some Method to detect the Offenders against it?

As to the Provision, which makes void the Seat of any Member, who accepts of an Em-

ployment; it is, in a great Measure, render'd ineffectual by the very same Clause, which makes him capable of being elected again for those Boroughs, which Bp Burnet calls the rotten part of our Constitution; but if any

A Persons are gain'd over to the Court Side, by lucrative Motives, who are chosen for Counties, Cities, or great Corporations, They are generally gratified some other W. y. because they seldom care to trust a new Election; and This, perhaps, may be the Reason why a certain upright Gentleman, sent to Parliament from a famous City not far off, hath not yet been dignifi'd or distinguish'd, according to his Merit.

But the good Squire affects a dreadful Apprehension that, if any such Bill should pass (of incapacitating Gentlemen to sit in Parliament) all the great Employments in the Government would fall into the Hands of the Lords, and consequently, that they would by

C Degrees become an Over-match for the Commons; but the Question is not about disabling all Members of the House of Commons from holding Offices, but limiting the Number. There is no Design of excluding the great Posts, which give Weight and Support to the Government, and must fall to the Share of Men of Rank and great Fortune; but to prevent an Inundation of Paulry Upstarts, in ministerial Offices.

Let Mr W. say, if he never heard of any Messages, or even Personal Commands upon Men in Office, to vote according to Direction on certain Occasions? Have not several Persons publicly declar'd, by way of Apology, that they would not have voted for such a Bill, or against such a Proposal, had it not been on this Account? Have not some Men in Office had a License, now and then, for the sake of Popularity, to vote against the Court; and have no others complain'd that they were not allow'd the same Liberty? Have no Persons lost Regiments, Flags, and other Preferments, for acting according to their Conscience; and have no others been prevail'd upon to act against them, by such Examples?

The D'anvers.

Notes to the foregoing, from the Gazetteer, Sep. 4.

(a) Mr Walsingham observes, that the judicious Craftsman chooses a Writer as his Patrons chole their Speakers on the Debate of this Bill, (the Officers) when they thought fit to manifest the Truth by the Months of Babes and Sucklings.

(b) Notwithstanding this Concession, the Craftsman will not allow these just and equitable Laws to remain without Alteration; nor what was settled by the Deliberation of different Reigns, Parliaments and Kingdoms, to be Fundamental Laws; so long as Gentlemen in Opposition shall have Occasion to change them.

(c) A

(c) A wise Question truly ! If Persons, having new Offices, have been chosen into Parliament; was it possible that all the Patriots in an House of Commons should be so blind as not to see, or so partial as not to complain of it?

(d) Because that Motion was made to establish an *Inquisition* in open Parliament; by which every Member might be deprived of his Freedom by a Faction who would have opened a Committee to hunt down the Characters of all the Members in Turn that might be obnoxious to them.

(e) The Design of this Enquiry was not to take away Places held in Trust, but Places held in *propria Persona*; and intended to take Vengeance of those Persons who had labour'd to prevent Frauds in the Customs by the most effectual Means; and when the whole Army of Smugglers, Owlers, Possessors, &c. had been raised by an Outcry of Danger to these detestable Trades, it was then thought virtuous and just by the greatest of our Patriots to set forward an Enquiry, wherein themselves were to accuse, try, and judge the Management of the Revenue, as the Source of every Fraud.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 30. No. 360.

Of Bastardy.

MR STONECASTLE,

I Endeavour to live innocently, and never, to my Knowledge, refus'd being serviceable where an Opportunity offer'd, not even to Men who without Reason have shewn me Ill-will; I have had a liberal Education, and did not lose the Time of my Youth; I owe no Man a Groat; I live within the Compass of my small Fortune, and this enables me to relieve some real Objects of Charity, for whose Sake I have nothing superfluous in my Dress, Furniture or Table: In a Word, Sir, I make good the Saying *Natura sat omnibus dedit si quis cognoverit aut*, since, with a small Revenue, I can live clean and comfortably, and beside, purchase the Blessing of a few indigent, but unfortunate Families. But all this will not screen me from Contempt; I was illegitimately born, and suffer for the Crimes of others, which I was neither Partner in, nor in Being to prevent; I am worse treated by the Relations of my Parents than by any other; my Mother's esteeming me a Badge of her Infamy, and my Father's as a Robber who has unjustly depriv'd them of a small Estate he settled upon me. I beg, Sir, you will take in Hand the Cause of the helpless natural Children, and shew the Injustice of the World in making the Innocent suffer for the Guilty.

B. C.

It is certainly equally unjust and weak to condemn any Man for what he is not guilty; we ought to be answerable for our own Actions, and neither be esteem'd or despis'd

for those of our Ancestors. A Man of Progeny, tho' illegitimate, is preferable to the degenerate and legal Son of the greatest Hero and the most just Man; we have Examples of great Numbers, who, by their Virtue and Merit, have wiped out the Stain of springing from unlawful Embraces; the greatest Captains, the wisest and the most learned Men, have been illegitimate; and a natural Reason may be given why they have generally more Spirit, and are endow'd with a more lively Genius than the Children of Wedlock; I have observ'd that Bastards among Men, Fruits, and Beasts, are commonly the most most excellent, the Apple is but a Bastard, yet preferable to the Crab, the Mule, which is a Bastard, is more valuable than the Horse, both for Ease and Burthen, he undergoes more Fatigue, will bear a greater Load, travel longer, is kept at less Expence, and is much easier to the Rider. But let us look among Men for Examples of the Excellency of Bastards: Solomon; Remus and Romulus; Issmael; Hercules and Perseus; Ramirus K. of Arragon; Alexander the Great; Clovis K. of France, and Constantine K. of the Romans; John Sforza and Alexander Vitellus; Peter Lombard and his two brothers; Jason an Italian; Erasmus of Rotterdam; Christopher Longolius of Meblin; Celsus Calsaginus, and William the Conqueror were all Bastards.

Who lives with Innocence, acts with Honour, and makes Virtue his Study, let him be born how he may, is well born, will be a Credit to his Country, and atones for the Lubricity of his Parents, which no Man of Sense will charge to his Account.

Who among us can say he is not spurious? Does Matrimony secure the Property of a Man? Are Women afraid to break their Marriage Vow? Are they all chaste when marry'd? No; who then values himself for being Legitimate and despises another for being basely born, is perhaps the baser born of the two, as the one is the Issue of a Fornicatrix only, the other may be of an Adulteress, who is much more inexcusable.

He must have a great Malignity in his Nature, who, finding no Ground in the Life of a Man for Detraction, will endeavour to depreciate him by a Reflection on his Birth. The being born illegitimate, is often the greatest good Luck that could have attended a Man; the ill Nature of People stimulating him to shine as much beyond others, as unjust Custom has plac'd him below 'em: For the Laws of England will not allow a natural born Child any Rank, till his Virtue has acquir'd it; nay, they do not allow him to inherit a Foot of Land or a Farthing of Estate by Descent, and two Brothers thus born, cannot one be Heir to the other; but if one dies intestate the Lord of the Manor shall be prefer'd to the surviving Brother. This is certainly a very great Hardship, since, it is punishing the Children for the Sins of the Parents.

Crushtree Journal. Aug. 28. Sept. 11.

AN anonymous Correspondent gives us some severe Strictures on the Admirers and Disciples of the late Infidel Tindal. They pretend, says he, to be deep Philosophers, when they are utterly illiterate, and all their Novelisms, and crude Reasonings are contrary to common Sense;—to be Men of Genius, and fine Taste, Poets, Criticks, &c. when 'tis certain they can't make nor construe a Piece of plain Latin; yet these are the Champions that are to subdue and overthrow the Christian Religion, which is established upon uncontestible Evidence, and has a thousand times been proved to a Demonstration, by the greatest, most ingenious, and the most learned Men that ever lived; I don't mean, says this Writer, the Clergy only, but Addison and Locke, for whom the ridiculous Writings of the Bee profess a mighty Veneration; the former left behind him a Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity; and the latter in many Parts of his Works declares for the Truth and Necessity of Revealed Religion; he studied and commented on the Holy Scriptures; and seemed to relish no other Writings so well.

What led me into these Thoughts was the Perusal of the last Bee. In the Preface the Author sets himself out as a Person of great Importance: *This Work is now brought to the Conclusion of the 9th Volume.* A Collection of News, Extracts, Epigrams, and such little Things, mostly taken from other Papers, all added to the Trumpery of his own illiterate atheistical Fraternity, is a famous Work indeed; and *Posterity*, no doubt, must set an extraordinary Value upon it. *If I enjoy a tolerable Degree of Health*, says he, *I shall employ 3 or 4 Months upon some other Things, which I am sure the Publick expects from me.* Mighty solemn! And what is it the Publick thus expects? Why, the Publication of the second Part of Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation; i. e. the second Part of a Heap of fallacious Reasonings, false Quotations, Mispresentations, and Lies, tending to the Propagation of Atheism, and to make Men miserable in this World and the next. I suppose it was in the Doctor's Will, that his Executor should publish this second; but was it not in his Will too, that he should defend the first, against the Answers of Conybeare, Waterland, Cookman, Felton, &c. who have exposed it to the Scorn and Contempt of Mankind?

Towards the End of this Collection, the Authors of the Bee tell us, they shall not conclude, as usual, with Copies of Verses, &c. but with a Piece of a much more serious Nature, which they conceive we may not improperly call the Prayer of a Philosopher. They say, Religious Controversies, are in their own Nature incapable of Demonstration. But, can nothing be true, but what is demonstrable? The Christian Religion is capable of Demonstration, not metaphysically indeed; but let them demon-

strate it to be false. Sir Isaac Newton and Dr Keill, told the Club of Unbelievers, at the Grecian Coffee-house, that the Truth of Christianity is demonstrable; yet they were both Mathematicians, and mere Laymen.—But to the Prayer, which is thus:

A PHILOSOPHER'S PRAYER.

CFirst Mover! O Cause of Causes! O thou omnipotent omniscient incomprehensible Being whom Men call God! If thou vouchsafest to regard the Thoughts, the Words, or the Actions of Man, if it be not criminal in to wretched an Animal, even to prostrate himself before thee, if the most humble, the most ardent Prayer that my Heart can form, or my Tongue can utter, be not an Adversity to thee, hear me, O Almighty Being! and have Mercy, have Mercy, have Mercy upon me!

CI find myself placed by thy Providence on a Speck of the Universe, where I daily see many of my own Species, who value themselves upon what they call Reason, paying such a sort of Worship to thee, as in my own Opinion is altogether unworthy of thee: I am told by some of these that I ought to believe such Things concerning thee, as I cannot as I dare not give my Assent to. If thou regardst the Thoughts of men's Hearts, thou seest, thou knowest, O Almighty Being! that the Reason why I neither can or dare to receive such Things as Men report of thee, is because most of those Things appear to be nothing else but the Inventions of human Pride, and to be utterly unworthy of thy Greatness, thy Wisdom, and infinite Perfection.

EIf I durst, I would make this humble Petition to thee; namely, that if any of my Actions can possibly please or displease thee, thou wouldst vouchsafe to shew me clearly and plainly, what is really and truly thy Will? but what am I, that I should presume to make such a Request to thee? How dare I either hope or ask to be thus highly favour'd above the rest of Mankind? I will endeavour to avoid offending thee, and to rest contented in that State of Doubts, of Darknes, and of Ignorance, wherein it has pleased thee to place that Species to which I belong.

GSince I cannot distinguish Good from Evil, and am even ignorant of what Things are most proper for me, I dare not presume to make any particular Request to thee; all I have the Confidence to do, is thus humbly to prostrate myself before thee, to acknowledge thy Power, admire thy Wisdom, implore thy Mercy, and most cheerfully to submit myself to thy Will whatever it be; dispose of me, O Almighty Being! in whatever Manner thou pleasest; yet, O forgive! thy poor animated Lump of Matter, if while it acknowledges thy Power and adores thy Wisdom, it likewise presumes, tho' with a resigned and submissive Heart, humbly to entreat and to implore thy Mercy.

The authors of the Bee tell us, they have Reason's

Reasons to believe that the Gentleman composed and used this Form of Prayer. A rare Form truly! And I appeal to the World, whether it be conceivable, that he who composed such a Prayer, could ever use any. Or if he did, I suppose he would have all others such Philosophers as himself, which indeed they may easily be. Suppose then a Tradesman, should have an Inclination to go to Prayers, and instead of beginning with *Almighty and most merciful Father*, or the like, confessing particular Sins, imploring Pardon and Forgiveness, (as promised in the Gospel thro' *Jesus Christ*, upon true Repentance) and Grace to live better for the future, should devoutly upon bended Knees put up such a Philosophical Petition as this.—*O first Mover, Cause of Causes—whom Men call God, &c. I find myself placed in a Speck of the Universe, &c. Tet O forgive thy poor animated Lump of Matter, &c.* I desire to know what could be more profane, or more ridiculous? But let us a little particularly examine the extraordinary Piece before us.

If thou vouchsafest to regard the Thoughts, the Words, or the Actions of Men.—If thou regardst the Thoughts of Men's Hearts.—If any of my Actions can possibly either please or displease thee.—All these *If's* are so many implicit Denials, not only of *revol'd*, but even of *natural* Religion; and make God a most absurd Being, *i. e.* in Truth no God at all. The ancient Heathen Philosophers, all except the *Epicureans*, and those of the same Stamp (who, tho' *Deists* in Pretence, were ever deemed *Atheists* in Reality) acknowledged and contended, that God governed the World by his Providence, took Notice of the Actions of Men; that some of them were pleasing, others displeasing to him; and that he rewarded the former, and punished the latter. And indeed, to say that God regards not his Creatures, and especially the Actions of Men, is full as senseless, and more profane, than to say there is no God. For what is it but to make him a most contemptible Being? Behold the Difference between an ancient *Heathen*, and a modern *Heathen*, *i. e.* an *Apostate-Christian*, Philosopher.

If it be not criminal in so wretched an Animal, even to prostrate himself before thee.—Why really I don't know but it may be criminal for so very wretched an Animal (i. e. an Atheist) to prostrate himself. It certainly is criminal to address the Divine Majesty with such a non-sensical, atheistical, *Ami* prayer as this is.

That thou wouldest vouchsafe to shew me clearly, and plainly what is really, and truly thy will.—To rest contented in that State of Doubts, Dark-ness, and Ignorance, in which it has pleased thee to place this Species to which I belong: [meaning the rational.] One would think thou didst not belong to that Species, by thy talking in this senseless and irrational Manner.] Since I cannot distinguish Good from Evil, and am even ignorant of what is most proper for me.—Can any thing be more stupidly absurd in the Mouth of one, who has the glorious Light of the Gospel shi-

ning in his Face, whatever Pains he may take to shut his Eyes against it? Has not God in the Bible, shewn clearly, and plainly what is really, and truly his Will? Is it not plainly his Will, for instance, that Men should not be guilty of any Fraud, nor be *Whoremongers*, or *Adulterers*?—A State of *Doubts, Dark-ness, and Ignorance*? What does the Illiterate Widdow mean? If he is *resolv'd* to *Doubt*, he must doubt, I think, and he is certainly dark and ignorant enough. But *Christians*, and *Men of Sense*, are very clear, and knowing; being instructed by God himself, who sure is able to instruct them.—*Not distinguish Good from Evil, nor know what is proper for thee?* Has not God in the Scriptures told thee the Difference between Good and Evil, and what is proper for thee? The Wretch all along takes it for granted that there is no such Thing as revealed Religion, when that is the very Point to be proved. But *begging the Question* is the usual Logic of Infidels. I tell thee once more we have proved from the plainest *Facts*, that the Christian Religion is true, prove thou the contrary, if thou art able: I am ready to answer thee. To hear a Creature, at this Time of Day, talk at this grave rate, as if no Revelation of God's Will were ever proved, or so much as pretended to, is, again, the Height of *Impudence*, and the very Perfection of *Ridicule*.

I daily see many of my own Species, who value themselves upon what they call Reason. Every body knows the *Infidels* value themselves most upon their Pretences to *Reason*. The *Christians* indeed have really most reason; tho' they don't value themselves upon it. They have abundantly proved that *Reason* and *Faith* are Things very consistent; nay that *Faith* itself is one Branch of *Reason*. But why *what they call Reason*? Is there no such Thing then? And do any pretend to it half so much, as those who have least of it? I mean such as this Writer.

I am told by some of those, that I ought to believe such Things concerning thee, as I cannot, as I dare not give my Assent to. He is here telling God a Story about he does not know what.—*Such Things.* I suppose, he means the Attributes of God, particularly his *punitive*, or *vindictive Justice*, which even the *Heathens* believed; and which natural, as well as revealed, Religion asserts.—*Because most of those Things appear to me to be nothing else but the Inventions of human Pride.* Why *Pride*? Where's the *Pride* of believing that God will punish (for there's the Pinch of all) will punish obstinate and unrepenting Offenders? Where's the *Pride* of submitting our own weak Reason to God's infinite Wisdom? 'Tis *Infidelity*, not the *Faith* of a *Christian*, that's founded upon *Pride*.—*And to be utterly unworthy of thy Greatness, thy Wisdom, and infinite Perfection.*—How God's *punitive*, or *vindictive Justice* (for there, take Notice once more, the whole Matter turns) should be unworthy of his *Greatness*, &c. I cannot imagine: so far otherwise, that without it, he would be most *despicable*; that is, he

he would be no God—I will endeavour to avoid offending thee.—Yes, by Whoring, and Forgery, and all Manner of Vice, and Wickedness: as aforesaid.—Thy poor, animated Lump of Matter.—Thou art a poor Lump of Matter, that's the Truth on't; and the most stupid I ever yet handled. But thou hast something in thee besides mere Matter, as thou wilt find to thy eternal Confusion; except thou repentest, if that be possible, as God grant it may be.

There is no Amen at the Conclusion of this Prayer; but there is Nonsense! which to close an Atheist's Prayer, may be as good as an Amen. It presumes, tho' with a resign'd and submissive Heart, humbly to intreat, &c. that is, tho' it be humble, yet it is humble.

The Bee-writers tell us, they are sensible, that there are several Expressions in this Prayer, which must appear extremely odd and astonishing.—Extremely so indeed.—To People who are in the common Way of Thinking; i. e. to all Christians, and Persons of common Sense. And how is this Amazement of theirs to be lessen'd? Why, they are told that *Socrates*, the wisest of Mankind among the Ancients, used to say; *All that I know is, that I know nothing*; and so we may naturally suppose, that he used such a Prayer as this. Suppose he did, tho' I am confident he did not; (for *Socrates* knew better;) yet there was no Christian Religion in his Time; and by these People's Talk, one would think there was none in ours. (See 602)

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Craftsman, Sept. 6. N^o 497

MR D'auvers gives a Summary View of the Controversy relating to the Antiquity of Parliaments; first, he states the Positions of Mr Osborne (See V. IV. p. 141.) and of the Author of *Antient and Modern Liberty stated and compar'd*; and then recapitulates his own Arguments in Answer to them (See p. 287, 293.)

By the ancient Barons says he, they would have us understand Nobles, Peers of the Realm, or Lords of Parliament, as they are now called; tho' nothing is painer than that the Word Barons signified no more than Lords of Manors, or Gentlemen of great landed Estates.

Again it's said, that by the Words *Populus*, *Populus universus*, &c. we are not to understand them of the People according to their present Sense; because Property was then in much fewer Hands than at present. But if the Word Barons must be understood to bear the same Sense formerly, that it does now, why should not *Populus*, &c? Besides, his Way of Reasoning would prove that the People have now but a small Share in the Legislature, and are not governed by Laws of their own making, which is look'd upon as the fundamental Article of popular Liberty; for there's not one in a thousand has a Right, by our present Constitution to sit in Parliament, or to give his Vote for a Representative of any County, City or Corporation. The Point in Dispute is, whether the

People of England had antiently any Share in the Legislature, and not concerning the Degree of it, or the Number of those, who exercise'd it.

I agree with Mrs Osborne, that all Mankind have the same natural Right to Liberty; but do old Constitutions, solemnly established, and frequently confirmed by Compacts with our Governors, add no weight, or give no Sanction to the Law of Nature? If not, why was there so much Blood and Treasure expended, to obtain *Magna Charta*, the *Habeas Corpus Act*, and the *Bill of Rights*?

It hath likewise been objected that We exclude all religious Liberty out of our general Idea of Liberty, and that there was no such Thing, under our antient Constitution: The Reason why there was no such Liberty, in those Times, seems to be, that the whole Kingdom was then of the same Opinion, with Regard to religious Matters; and therefore nobody desired it, or contended for it. There was no Occasion for Liberty of Conscience, as to those Points, till the Consciences of Men were divided about them. It would therefore be as good an Argument against our antient Constitution, to say that there was no such Thing as the Liberty of the Press, before the Art of Printing was invented.

The only Difference between Us, and the ministerial Writers, consists in This; They date all our real Liberty from the Revolution, as its original Era, and set us forth as a Nation of Slaves, by Law established, before that Time; whereas We look upon it only as a Renewal of our antient Constitution, or a Superstructure built on the same Foundations of Liberty. We have said, indeed, that this Fabric is not perfectly finished, but still requires some additional Works to secure it (See V. IV. p. 31 B) and that a new Sort of Power has sprung up since the Revolution, by the Disposition of an innumerable Multitude of Places, which has already more than equal'd the antient Power of the Crown, in any former Reign, and tends more effectually to the Destruction of our Constitution. Besides it seems to have been taken for granted, by all the ministerial Writers upon this Subject, that the antient Power of Prerogative was entirely abolished at the Revolution; and that the Crown hath nothing now left to balance the other Parts of the Legislature, but the Disposition of Places.

Mrs Osborne asserts This expressly, and adds that our Freedom from the King's Prerogative was not only claim'd, but effectually asserted and secured by the Revolution. This Point therefore, shall be the Subject of some future Papers.

But I cannot conclude this without expressing my Satisfaction at an Article in the News Papers, whilst this Dispute was on Foot; viz. that his royal Highness the Prince of Wales had order'd a fine Statue of King Alfred to be made for his Gardens in Pall-mall with a Latin Inscription; in which it is particularly said, that this Prince was the Found

Founder of the Liberties and Commonwealth of England. I would not have Mrs Osborne suppose that I insist upon This, by Way of Argument, tho' it is full as good as any of hers, but only to shew that his Royal Highness seems to have the Misfortune of differing from Her, in this great Point; which gives us an happy Preface that He will think Himself under an Obligation, whenever He comes to the Throne, to preserve the Liberties of our ancient Constitution.

We are told, in the same Paper, that his Royal Highness hath likewise order'd another Statue to be set up there, in Memory of the famous Prince of Wales, commonly call'd the black Prince; in the Inscription upon which He declares his Intention of making that amiable Prince the Pattern of his own Conduct. Nothing can give us a more hopeful Prospect than such a Declaration; and as his Royal Highness hath already endeavour'd Himself to the People of this Kingdom, by his courteous and affable Deportment I shall conclude with my earnest Wishes that his Lite may be equally glorious, and much longer than That of his great Predecessor.

P. S. To a certain right hon. GENTLEMAN, concerning the BANK CONTRACT.

S I R,

THREE Papers have, at length, been published in the *Daily Gazetteer*, intitled the *Case of the Bank Contract*, in Answer to what hath been lately printed upon that Subject, against You. (See p. 484.) As these Papers are professedly written in your Defence, and known to be publish'd by your Authority it is thought proper to make this publick Address to You, before any farther Notice is taken of them; for as it is very plain from the perpetual Tautologies, Prevarications, and personal Scurrilities, with which they abound, that nobody but your low Tool Walsingham could be the Author of them; You cannot think any Body will take the Trouble of exposing such a contemptible Fellow, who is retain'd on Purpose to assert Falshoods whenever they are necessary for your Service, and will either disown, or persist in them, just as You are pleas'd to direct, and pay Him for it. I shall therefore defer my Reply, for some Weeks; that You may have Time to disavow such wretched Stuff, in what manner You please; and to urge any Thing farther in your Vindication, if You are able. You will see, Sir, that I do This, partly in Justice to You, for the Reason before-mentioned; and partly on my own Account, because it is Labour without, to answer every Pamphlet, or Paper of this Kind, which We know by Experience will be readily given up, as soon as it is exploded. But if You should think proper to remain silent, it cannot be unfair to conclude, that This is your own, and your only Defence; in which Case, I shall think myself oblig'd, for the Sake of the Publick,

to give you a full and particular Answer to every Point. In the mean Time, You must give me Leave to continue my former Advertisement. (See p. 485.)

CAL. D'ANVERS.

§ The *Gazetteer* of Sept. 10. says, The Scurrilities the Craftsman complains of in the above Postscript are but a just Return to those he himself began against the most honourable Characters. His Objection, that the Name of the Author against him is concealed, is frivolous, since as he defy'd all, it cannot be any one whom he is not bound to answer; he had better have never called upon, and defy'd them, than to refuse making any Answer to them: In short, it will never be receiv'd as the real Motive of his Silence; he has spared no Labour to insult and Provoke his Adversary, till at length the Subject is set in a true Light, and now he wisely apprehends, that for him to attempt an Answer, of what he knows is not to be answer'd, would be Labour without End.

Craftsman, Sept. 13. No. 491.

Merlin's Prophecy, with an Interpretation.

MR D'anvers having lately a Mind to divert himself on the Thames, communicated his Design to Mr Charles D'anvers in the Strand, and his two Nephews Jeoffrey and Theophilus, who came readily into it.

Accordingly, says he, while we waited for a fine Day, Jo. D'anvers, Esq; happened to hear of our Scheme, and finding it to be only a Family Party, desir'd He might be admitted. I was a little surpris'd at this Message; for tho' We call Cousins, our Affinity is somewhat doubtful; and I am inform'd He hath thought it for his Interest to disown it, as a Politician, in some Places, and for his Reputation, as a Wit, to boast of it in others. Yet as He is a Gentleman of a pretty bustling Genius, and hath taken a good deal of Pains to distinguish Himself amongst the minor Orators of the Age, I could not handsomely refuse him. Having provided an open Barge, 4 able Watermen, and victuall'd it for the Voyage, we went on board at Somerset Stairs, and order'd our Steersman to move gently up the River. The Solemnity of my Aspect, and the Oddity of my Dress, which was the Fashion about half a Century ago, drew upon me abundance of Water-Railery; which occasion'd my Cousin Jeoffrey to observe, what a prodigious Wit Mr Walsingham would have been, if he had not mistaken his Element.

As We pass'd by Chelsea College, my Cousin Jo. jogg'd me, and pointing to a fine Pleasure-House, whisper'd; You know Cousin Caleb, to whom That belongs; a Friend of mine, ha!—But no more of That between You and Me.

Nothing remarkable occur'd between that Place and Putney; where the new Bridge, drew from Me several Remarks on its Usefulness.

Fulness, I particularly observ'd, that if the provident Dutch were Masters of this River, They would have 5 or 6 Bridges between Billingsgate and Westminster.—Upon This, one of our Tritons, who seem'd to be an arch Fellow, scratch'd his Ears, and cry'd; *Ah, Master, 'tis an old Saying that You should praise the Bridge You go over; but I am sure We poor Watermen are bound to curse the Bridge We go under.*

From thence We made our Way some Miles higher, and coming to a certain Place with Iron Palisades, my Cousin Jo insist'd upon shewing Us a *fine Garden*, which He said was well worth our seeing. Being admitted at the Gate, by one of the Gardeners, He conducted us up an Avenue, leading to an House of no extraordinary Appearance; and which, it seems, had nothing within to engage our Attention. We were afterwards led thro' a great Number of close Alleys, with clipp'd Hedges, without any Variety, or Prospect, except a beautiful Terras towards the River. * Not having walk'd so much, for several Years, I grew weary, and express'd some Impatience to be gone. But our Guide told us We had not yet seen the chief Curiosities of the Place; which were the *Hermitage*, and the *Cave*. He then led us to the first; which I found to be an Heap of Stones, thrown into a very artful Dis-

order, and curiously embellish'd with Moss and Shrubs, to represent *rude Nature*. But I was strangely surpriz'd to find the Entrance of it barr'd with a Range of costly gilt Rails; which not only seem'd to shew an Absurdity of Taste, but created in Me a melancholy Reflection, that *Luxury* had found its Way even into the *Hermit's Cell*. The Inside was adorn'd with the Heads of several wise Men, who have been formerly famous in their Generation; and Cousin Jo, who affects Wag-gery, said, *Ah, Caleb, if Thou had'st taken another Turn, who knows but thy Head might have been amongst them, in Time?*—Such an unexpected Fleer put me a little out of Humour; and I reply'd, truly, Cousin, my Head hath been here too long already; for I can see no other Use in the Place than to catch Cold in.

As We were conducted thence to the other Piece of Curiosity, I observ'd something like an old Haystack, thatch'd over, and enquir'd of our Conductor what it was. That, Sir, is the Cave, said He—*What! a Cave above Ground? This is still more absurd than the other.* However, let us see what it is within.

—We then went thro' a gloomy Passage, with 2 or 3 odd Windows, which led to a Kind of circular Room, supported with Wooden Pillars. In This too, as well as the *Hermitage*, are placed several hieroglyphical Figures, male and female, which I cannot pretend to interpret. I shall only say, God keep all our fair Maidens out of the Conjuror's Circle.

My Friends were gone out, and I was just following Them, when I heard a solemn, hollow Voice crying out to Me, "*Caleb return,*"—Upon which, starting back I saw a venerable Figure move its Head.—"*My Name, says He, is MERLIN. I was heretofore, what Thou art now, the Oracle of my Country; and will, thro' thy Mouth, continue to utter my Warnings and Admonitions. Turn thine Ears therefore and attend.*"

"When Robin, erst firnam'd the Red,
His Breast with Azure shall bespread,
And near the Lattice build his Nest.
Then Woe to Europe, for express'd!
The Cock shall o'er the Eagle crow;
The Lyon to the Mice shall bow;
The Ass, with gaudy Trappings, lead
Through many a Blaze the milk-white Steed;
War without Blows our Isle shall rue,
And without Quire Peace ensue;
An armed Host forever stand,
At once to drive, and save the Land;
Britons for Right shall jar in vain,
And Pyrates lord it o'er the Main;
O'ld Calpe's solid Rock shall quake,
And Power her ancient Star forsake;
Each honest Heart be seiz'd with Fear,
As if the Day of Doom were near—
Unless two Saints prevent the Clash,
God shield us all from some Mischief!"

Having taken'd own an exact Copy of what I heard, I rejoind'd my Company, who waited at some Distance. Being got into our

* Mr Walsingham, in the Daily Gazetteer, Sept. 18. asks, Whether it is possible to throw together a Parcel of Words, more senseless and a more pitiful, or less truly a Description of the Place? From this Account of these Gardens, a Man would imagine they have no Diversity of Wood or Water; no Variety of open and covert Places; no Intermixture of Lawns and Shade; nor one Grand Vista, nor one Elegance of Art or Nature; whereas all must allow, that all the Varieties of Nature are to be seen within those Grounds, and all the Improvements of Art. Had Milton been living, his Description of Paradise in the 4th B. of his Poem, would, in a great Measure, have been thought to be drawn from the View of this Place.—Every impartial Man must agree, that the Strokes of ill Nature in the Craftsman, are equally a Sin against Truth as against good Manners; that the same maimed, imperfect, and painful Representation might be made of the most beautiful Gardens that ever were plant'd; even of *Ld Cobham's at Stowe*, which have very little Prospect; no such Terras; no such River; but owe their Variety of Beauties to the Invention of their noble Owner, who might be reflected on in the same injurious manner, if single Parts were described without their Relation to the whole.—This indelicate Intrusion on the rural Delights of the Poet— is as little to be accounted for, as the Paragryck in last Craftsman offer'd to his Royal Highness the Poet of W—; these Compliments could not be sincere to him, which are follow'd by these Insults to his Royal Mother.

our Boat again, We went to Dinner; during which, They observ'd me to be very thoughtful. They enquir'd, what might Occasion so sudden a Change: but before I gave Them any Answer, I fill'd my Pipe and took half a dozen Whiffs. Then suspending my Pipe between two Fingers and a Thumb, I related to them very gravely what had happen'd; and, taking out my Pocket-Book, read the foregoing Prediction. They all seem'd to be more surpriz'd at it than myself, and desired me to unfold the dark, mysterious Meaning contain'd in it. But first of all, says Honest Charles, I wish You would let us know who this same Merlin was; for tho' I have heard much Discourse about Him, I could never rightly understand whether He was a Man, or a Devil.—Why Kinsman, Thou has nick'd it, said I; for to tell Thee the Truth, he seems to have had a Spice of both. The learned M. Trevoux, in his Dict. informs us, that Merlin is a general Name given to Magicians; which takes its Rise from one Merlin, a famous English Magician, or Inchanter, who flourish'd in the fifth Century. It is said that He was begotten by a Demon, call'd Incubus, upon the Body of an English Lady, who was formerly a Maid of Honour to one of our British Queens.

Here I perceiv'd Squire Joseph begin to look a little aukew; upon which I lighted my Pipe again.—Nay pr'ythee, Caleb, said He, go on. No Matter who Merlin was, or from whom He was descended; but explain to us this Prophecy, which You seem to think big with such dreadful Events.—Cousin, said I, despise not Prophecy, tho' You may never be a Conjuror Yourself. But be Igu in Jest, or be You, in Earnest, I will unfold this Mystery, as well as I am able.—To begin then.

'When Robin, erst surnam'd the Red,

'His Breast with Azure shall bespread;

"It is well known, the ancient Romans rely'd very much upon Birds, in foretelling Events; and that the Robin Red Breast hath been the Cause of great Superstition among the common People of England, ever since the silly Story of the Children in the Wood. One great Instance of This is their Readiness to admit Him into their Houses, and feed Him on all Occasions; tho' He is certainly as impudent and mischievous a little Bird as ever flew.—But let us go on.

'And near the Lattice build his Nest,

'Then Wee to Europe, sore oppress'd!

"Lattice! Lattice, said I—Let me see—Ay, That signifies Chequer; or, perhaps Exchange; but how should Robin build there? This must have some allegorical Meaning, and seems to be founded on the old Observation, that when 'Bob grows domestick, it is a sure Sign of hard Weather, and bad Times for the Poor. However, there is this Chance for us, that till We see a Robin with a blue Breast, We are in no Danger.

'The Cock shall o'er the Eagle crow;

'This wants no Explanation; for every

Body knows that the Cock, by an Equivocus in the Latin Tongue, signifies a Frenchman; and that his Imperial Majesty bears the Eagle for his Arms.

'The Lyon to the Mule shall bow;

A I heartily wish England may not be meant by the Lyon; because I take Spain to be represented by the Mule; an Animal much us'd there, of a proud, obstinate, heterogeneous Nature; and; perhaps, there may be a typical Glance at the present Monarch of that Kingdom, who is known to be both a Frenchman and a Spaniard.—But, whatever the Mule may signify, God forbid that the Lyon of England should ever crouch to such a Menagerie Beast!—Merlin proceeds thus.

'The Ass, with gaudy Trappings, lead

'Through many a Maze the milk white Steed;

"There can be no Doubt that Hanover is design'd by the white Horse; and the Mares seem to intimate the Multitude of Treaties lately negotiated. But You will ask, perhaps what can be understood by the Ass with gaudy Trappings; That being a slovenly Sort of an Animal, not usually caparison'd in such a Manner? To which I answer that as this whole Prediction is plainly figurative, an Ass with gaudy Trappings must mean somebody, who moves in a much higher Sphere than He was design'd for by Nature.

D 'War without Bows, our Iffe shall see,

'And without Quiet, Peace o'usue;

'An armed Host forever stand.

'At once to drain and owe the Land;

'Britons for Right shall sue in vain,

'And Pirates lord it o'er the Main.

"This is all plain enough; except the Word Pirates, which I do not think confin'd to those Un-Laws of all Nations, who are commonly distinguish'd by that Name. but includes all Persons, who shall ever presume to insult our Flag, or plunder our Merchants; and whenever That happens, farewell to the long boasted Sovereignty of the Seas!

'Old Calpe's solid Rock shall quake,

'And Power her ancient Seat forsake.

F "Calpe, Gentlemen, was the old Roman Name for Gibraltar, which will certainly be in Danger of reverting to its old Possessors, the Spaniards, when the other Parts of this Prophecy come to pass; and Power will, of Course, change its Seat, at the same Time.—In this Case, Merlin adds, with great Reason.

G 'Each honest Heart be seiz'd with Fear,

'As if the Day of Doom were near.

"But the two last Lines seem to give us some Comfort, and Hopes of Deliverance from all these Evils.

'Unless two Saints prevent the Clap,

'God shield us all from some Mishap!

H "St George, the Patron of England, is undoubtedly one of these two Saints; and as our present most gracious Sovereign bears the same

Stigma

Name, I am apt to believe that *Merlin* design'd to turn our Eyes towards Him, as our great Protector and Champion in all Causes.

—But I own myself at a Loss to guess at the other Saint. —After some Pause, my Nephew *Theophilus* said; pray Sir, what do you think of *St Stephen*? — *St Stephen*, said I, What hath *St Stephen* to do with England? — Why, Sir, reply'd *Theophilus*, does not the *House of Commons* (on whom our Security depends, next under God and the King) meet in *St Stephen's Chapel*? — Boy, said I, Thou art right; *St Stephen* must be the Man; and the Meaning of the Prophecy certainly is, that our whole Dependence is upon his Majesty, and the Parliament. — May They long continue united, by the only proper Cement of mutual Interest and Affection, without Recourse to the fallacious Arts of Corruption, or any undue Influence, of Parties or Persons, whatsoever!

Happy is it for this Nation that a Prophet of *Merlin's* Eminence should be so conveniently situated, for communicating his Advice to the only Person, in whose Power it is to render it serviceable to the Publick, as well as Themselves; and I heartily wish that it may have the proper Effect."

Having thus concluded, my Cousin Jo observ'd, & some Testinels; well, well; You have made an admirable Use of this Day's Occurrence; and I doubt not that We shall soon have it in Print. — But being now arriv'd at our Landing-Place, We took Leave of Him, without any Reply, and parted with the usual Civilities. *Calce D'anvers.*

Universal Spectator, Sept. 13, No 362.

Moral Reflections on Life.

MR *Stonewall* recommends Submission to Providence, Thankfulness for what we enjoy, and Patience under Losses, and since the Almighty cannot be pleas'd with the Miseries of his Creatures, we have Reason to hope for a Change in our Favour. These Maxims he illustrates by the Example of a Gentleman once of his Acquaintance, who had a liberal Education but a small Fortune, not sufficient to afford him a handsome Subsistence; and therefore he employ'd it in Trade; he went to the *Indies*, where he increas'd his small to a Sum large enough to enable him to live like a Gentleman. By unforeseen Accidents he was reduc'd to Poverty, and deserted by all his Friends; yet he behav'd both in Prosperity and Distress with a surprizing Equanimity; he never attributed the Fortune he rais'd to his own Industry, nor the Loss of it to the Injustice of Heaven, by whom his Virtue was reward'd long before his Death: He left me, says Mr *Stonewall*, his Executor, and, among his Papers, having found several excellent Reflections, I shall now and then present the Publick with some of them, which the

Reader will perceive were wrote on different Occasions by the following.

1. I have been cast in my Suit; why should I be griev'd? I thought myself right; the Judges were of a different Opinion, and if they have been impartial, as I cannot doubt, I ought to rejoyce they have prevented my wronging the Plaintiff, however innocent were my Intentions; and I have this inward Satisfaction, that I have not made use of Chicanery; nor, since the Bench has determin'd against me, have employ'd such Methods in the Law as were prescrib'd to me, by my Lawyers, to harass the honest Man who sued for what I now find belong'd to him.

2. Honest Mr —, you have at last paid the Debt of Nature, and I have lost a sincere and a virtuous Friend; I own my Loss affects, but does not (tho' I am a Man) greatly afflict me; I knew he was not immortal; as I lov'd him in this World, let me take Care that my Probity may be a Passport to him in the next, and a very little Time will bring us together again.

3. This is a cruel and vile Calumny that is cast on me by —, a Man to whom I have, in a Manner, been a Father. Is there any Thing surprizing in all this? Am I the only innocent Man who has suffer'd by vile Tongues, or did ever any Innocence escape Detraction? Is Ingratitude so uncommon that I should be amaz'd at it? Or is the Injury so great as to stir my Resentment? If so, he has given me a noble Opportunity to conquer that brutal Passion of Revenge, and put in Practice the Doctrine of Christianity. I ought, therefore, I do forgive him, I will make him ashamed of his Falshood by the Probity of my Actions, which shall justify me to the World, and, by not withdrawing my Favour, make him blush at his Ingratitude: But People may think such a Procedure is the Consequence of Fear; be it so, I had rather others should injure me in their Thoughts than I injure myself by my Actions.

4. What can I wish more than what Heaven has bless'd me with; nay, has not his Indulgence allow'd me the greatest Pleasure this Life can afford, in giving me an Heart to pity the Distress'd, and a Fortune to relieve them? I want no Necessary, no Conventency, and I often have the Satisfaction to copy the Goodness of him who has rais'd me, by raising the Honest and Industrious who are struggling with Misfortune, and feel a secret Joy to hear myself bless'd when I am not thought of: But let me not exult, the Vicissitudes of Life are such, and no Man exempt from them, that I may, like Job, be driven from a Palace to a Dunghill, and instead of the present Number of Friends who care for me, find but very few, and those, to reproach me; what has happen'd to other

Men in as great Affluence, may, perchance, fall upon me; if so, let me, by foreseeing, be prepar'd to meet the worst of Accidents like a Man, like a Christian, with Resolution and Resignation; let me think constantly, as 'tis an undoubted Truth, that my Ships, my Money, and all I now possess, is only intrusted to me by a Master, who may justly whenever he pleases, turn me out, and give the Management of them to other Factors, other Stewards. This may be my Case, and if ever it should prove so, what's to be done? If it is just and reasonable that the Lord shall, when he pleases, displace a Steward, can I repine at what my Reason must approve; or will repining help me? No, I must then depend on the Goodness of this Master for my future Support, and behave so in my Office as not to despair of it when out, and daily expecting my Discharge, prevent being surpriz'd when I receive it, and resign my Post with Submission.

5. The Reproach is just; the Action was not without a Mixture of Vain-Glory, and I blush at my Weakness; but are we not all frail? Can I pretend to be without my Infirmities? Would it not be the Height of Vanity to presume myself perfect? No doubt, but the more we are subject to Attacks the more vigilant should we be; we have three powerful Enemies, will let no Opportunity escape them, therefore we are to be ever on our Guard.—I might have done Good to another and myself; but whatever Service I have done my Neighbour my Vanity has robb'd me of the Advantage which might have accrued to me. The next Opportunity you have, repair this Injury to yourself, by reflecting they are not your own Effects which you part with, and that you are no more than the Agent employ'd to distribute those of your Master.

6. Heark ye; can you justify your Conduct? Go, you are a very weak Man. I was provoked---foolish---Do you pretend to vindicate yourself? Does your divesting yourself of your Reason repair the Negligence of a Servant? Or does your exposing yourself to Ridicule, by Passion, make you amends? I am ashamed of you. Fall no more into so great a Weakness.

7. Mr — is declar'd a Bankrupt, and you are likely to lose 2000 l. did not you know this was possible? His Losses have brought on yours; is any Thing more natural? Never be concern'd for what is not your Fault, nor blame an honest Man for being unfortunate but bless God that you can bear this Disappointment without making others share in it.

YARICO's Reasons why he takes Mr A. B. for a Papist.

Mr URBAN,

I Agree with you, that I had much better contend with a *profess'd* Papist, than

with Mr A. B. who it seems, is not willing to be thought one; but then I hope you will allow with me, that if the Gentleman's Profession and Action be quite different, we ought to be the more careful of him, and like Uriel in Milton, descend from our Post, to give our Brethren Notice of such a *disguis'd* Adversary. Our Blessed Lord has warn'd us to be cautious of such;---*Beware of false Prophets, which come to you in Sheep's Clothing;---ye shall know them by their Fruits, Mat. 7. 14.* I desire to examine our *pretend'd* Brother by this Rule, and then it will appear upon what Grounds I took him to be a Papist.

If the Design of Mr A. B.'s former Letter, had been only to expose the Spectator's Misrepresentations, it had been sufficient for the Author to have cited them, and then to have show'd their Falsity; but has the Gentleman confin'd himself to this?---By no Means. Whoever will be at the Pains of reading over his Letter can't but take it to be a *Defence* of the Church of Rome: He labours hard to clear her favourite Doctrines of Absurdity, to dress them up to a Protestant Taste, and to palm them upon us as the Oracles of God: Thus when he writes, that *he is surpriz'd the Spectator grants Indulgences were in the Primitive Times of Christianity, since they are an exploded Doctrine of the Reformed Churches;* and when he says, that *Celibacy was always believ'd a perfecter State of Life, and as such embrac'd by the Apostles after they were sanctify'd by the Holy Ghost,* adding, that *there can be no Harm, if such as chuse to be Ministers of Christ, be oblig'd to what the Apostles call better.* Pray, what have such Reflections to do with the Spectator's Misrepresentations? Are not these design'd for a *Defence* of Popery?---If the Gentleman be really a Protestant, he must see the Fallaciousness of such Speeches, and why then did he cite 'em without any need?

Again, when he misrepresents and flanders his Brethren, the better to preserve the Credit of *Papish* Doctrines, can he be thought any other than a *Papist* in disguise? But thus he has us'd Mr Spectator; he has charg'd him with shewing the Doctrine of Purgatory is ridiculous, *because Papists are infinitely divided in their Opinions about it,* when that Gentleman had never given any such Reason; this he did, purely to make the Doctrine of Purgatory no more ridiculous than the *Christian* Doctrine of Hell, seeing there is also concerning that a *Variety* of Opinions. How he has us'd me, will appear in my Letter to him.

Nor does he only misrepresent us, but all the *Reform'd* Churches in the Gross: Thus he writes, (See p. 466 A) *All the Reform'd Churches, both Laity and Clergy, and the re-forming Apostles into the Bargain, have pre-tend-*

tended to the same Power as the Pope has, viz. to a Power from Christ to depose heretical Princes; for that is the Power the Pope pretends to. Is not this cruel Defamation? Could he prove what he has said, I would be content to allow that it is an Article of our Creed. But what must we think of this Gentleman? Can he be a Protestant who dares charge upon all the Reform'd Churches such Abominations, as he supposes not one Papist in a Thousand is guilty of?—I shall not here enter into a Detail of the different Opinions amongst us, concerning the Obedience due to Sovereign Powers let it suffice that I say, *All the Reform'd Churches* are agreed, that to resist *lawful Authority*, whether it be lodged in the Prince only, or in the Prince and Senate jointly, or in the Senate only, whether the Persons vested with this Authority be *Pagans, Jews, Mahometans, or Christians*; I say, *all Protestants* are agreed, that to resist these *higher Powers*, when they make the *fundamental Laws* of those Kingdoms or Republicks they govern, the Rule of their Government, is to resist the Ordinance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves Damnation. I defy him to name one Protestant Church that is not agreed thus far: If then any wicked Wretches among us have acted contrary to this Doctrine, and blown up Kings and Parliaments, let their Names for ever be accursed, and their Memory rot upon the Earth, but let not our Religion be censur'd that does not teach Men to do so; and if there are really any Persons in the World now, who would imitate them in their Abominations, I wish they were all at Rome for their Punishment.

These, and many other Reasons, do still induce me to think this Gentleman a Papist: But to bring this Point to an Issue,--I refer it to all my Protestant Brethren, whether I am mistaken in thinking him a Papist or not?--And refer it to all Papists, whether he who pretends to be of our Religion and is really of another, is not really a Knave? And whether a good Cause needs such Advocates? I am, Sir, Yours, YARICO.

To Mr A. B.

Yarico, and Mr Spectator, defended from the Charge of Misrepresentation.

S I R,
SINCE you have been pleas'd to declare your Self a Protestant Brother, whatever I may think of you, I shall treat you as such, and (taking the Hint of Mr Urban,) shall endeavour to shorten the Dispute as much as possible. The Point then which you have undertaken to prove is,--*That there are palpable Misrepresentations and Slanders, in the Spectator of the 15th of March, and that I also have offer'd a larger Field of the like*

Gleanings, i. e. palpable Misrepresentation and Slander.--This is your present Business, and it is mine to examine how you perform it.

You begin with the Spectator's Thoughts on the Supremacy, and sum up the Proof thus.---*Granting &c.* (See p. 465 D) Upon which you ask, *Is not this enough to convince the stiffest Papist, and to confirm the most wavering Protestant?*---Hold, Sir! How come you to banter us with the weakness of our Arguments? Let the Papist do that, 'tis your Business to point out our Misrepresentations.---You ask again, *What if a Papist should say, it is Heresy to say that Peter had no Claim to the Precedency but because he was Bishop of Rome?*---Then, I say, he will not accept of what the Spectator is so willing to grant, and it was a Weakness in that Gentleman to offer it: But still, where lies the Slander? The Thing that you are here to prove is,--That the deposing Power of the Pope, is no Doctrine of the Romish Church.--If you make this appear, I'll freely own that the Spectator is guilty of Misrepresentation; for he has charged such a Doctrine upon it. But how will you ever be able to prove this? You say, but Few maintain it by way of private Opinion.---Pray, Sir, who made you a Judge of what are Articles of Communion and private Opinions in the Church of Rome? Has your

Papist Friend conferr'd the Infallibility upon you? Those that hold this Doctrine will say that yours is the private Opinion, and they have more Reason to say so than you have; for they have the Judgment and Example of Popes, as well as the Opinion of Divines on their Sides, you at most have only the Opinion of Divines. If you urge, that it is a private Opinion because Few maintain it; I tell you that what you say is false: Most, it not all the Romish Clergy in Spain and Italy hold it, besides great Numbers of those in France, and the Laity you know must at their Peril follow the Notions of these. If our English Papists don't assert this now, there is a good Reason to be given for it.--To get the Pope's Authority in Spirituals establish'd among us would be a great Point.--You will perhaps say it is a private Opinion, because those who bold it, took upon these who do not, to be as good Papists as themselves. But this will not prove your Point: For, don't you yourself say, that the Infallibility which

Papists are obliged to believe, as an Article of Communion, is not lodg'd in the Pope alone, but in the Majority of the Bishops with the Pope at their Head? Yet those who believe this, as an Article of Communion, [mind me] don't deny those who place the Infallibility in the Pope's Person to be as good Papists as themselves. You see then, that such Concessions as this, will not prove that the Persons who make them think their Doctrine private: I allow it is difficult to conceive, how

how they who hold this Doctrine as an Article of Communion, can think those of the same Communion who deny it; but what is that to you and I who are Protestants? Papists can get over much greater Inconsistencies; the Pope's heavenly Judgment (Says one of them) can make that to be the Meaning which is not, (*vid. Quanto, de translat. Episc. in Glos.*) In short, Sir, you can produce no Authority to prove the Spectator guilty of Misrepresentation, but what will equally affect your Self: We can bring much better Vouchers to prove the Pope's deposing Power a Doctrine of the Church of Rome, than any you can bring to prove that the Infallibility is lodg'd in the Majority of Bishops with the Pope at their Head. Indeed our Vouchers are so firm that they are Match for your Infallibility itself, and I challenge you to prove from *That* (where you have placed it) that the Pope has not this deposing Power: Till you do this, every impartial Reader must allow, that the Spectator is fully vindicated; he has the Infallibility on his Side in the Opinion of some Papists, and you have it not in the Opinion of any.—I come now to vindicate my self from your Slanders.

Your first notorious Misrepresentation stands thus:

Yarico. Altho' the Supremacy of St Peter does not depend on his being Bishop of Rome yet surely that of the Pope's must. How does any Papist pretend to prove that the Supremacy belongs to the Pope but by endeavouring to prove him Peter's Successor? And how will he ever be able to prove him Peter's Successor, without first proving that Peter was Bishop of Rome? This therefore is a very material Point in order to prove the Pope's Succession, without which his Supremacy, and consequently the popish Religion falls to the Ground.

Mr A. B.] Mr Spectator's Champion subtly claps in by saying,-- Tho' Peter's Supremacy depends not on his being Bishop of Rome, that of the Pope's must; how else can they be his Successors?—What a Pity Rome is not swallowed up by an Earthquake; then according to our zealous Champion, Protestants would stand in no fear of the Growth of Popery.

What horrid Calumny is this!—I say, How else can Papists prove the Pope's Succession? You make me say, How else can they be his Successors?—Are you the Protestant Gentleman that charges Mr Spectator with Misrepresentation? And are you guilty of it your self?—O dreadful Impiety!!!—Yet you proceed to build upon your own Falsities, and ask, Is not Mr Yarico mistaken in making it a material Article of Faith, viz. that Peter was, and that subsequent Popes necessarily must be Bishops of the Place call'd Rome?—Yarico replies in the Language of Michael to the Devil, —The Lord rebuke thee.—He never said that it was necessary that all Popes should be Bishops of the Place call'd Rome,

but he thinks till *Romanque Pontifici B. Petri Successori ac Jesu Christi Vicario*, is struck out of the popish Creed, the Popes must be Bishops of Rome, or Papists will believe a *damably* damnable Lye.

The next Mistake that you charge me with is,—That I have asserted, that I find you take Babylon mention'd by Peter to be Rome, when all write on that Head was, Let Mr Spectator read St Jerom, and he'll know what St Peter means by Babylon.—Why really, Sir, I find the same here; For if you are certain that Mr Spectator may know what St Peter means by Babylon by reading Hierom you must be as certain that Hierom did know St Peter's Meaning, and then sure St Peter's Meaning must be yours.

Before I take my leave of you I must observe, that having said Popish Princes are *late enough*, and *well enough serv'd*, as long as they are Subject to his Holiness; you make this Remark upon it,—*Subjection then to the Pope does not hurt the Rights of Princes, nor prejudice the Allegiance of Subjects*.—How, Sir! If you are a Protestant you know the Pope's Supremacy is an Usurpation; And can Princes then be kept in Subjection to him without hurting their Rights? Or, if he takes upon him to depose them, when they refuse that Obedience which he has no Right to, is such a Power the *Device of unfair dealing Brethren*? I tell you, Sir, your making such Reflections as this in Favour of Popery, shews more of the *Wiles of a Jesuit*, than of the *Honesty of a fair dealing Brother*. I desire you to go thro' with your Remarks on the Spectator and me, but remember to keep to the *most* Point, (as you call it) and don't disgrace your self by *Misrepresenting* your Brethren and *favouring* your Adversaries.

YARICO.

The Daily Gazetteer, Sept. 11.

On the present State of the Constitution.

THE Controversy between the Craftsman and his Adversaries on this Subject, hath been, whether the People of England have greater Advantages under the present Establishment, than they enjoy'd under the ancient Government of this Kingdom. This he denies; and his Objection against the Writers on the opposite Side arises from their Allegation, that the People were antiently *Slaves by Law*. To disprove which, he affirms, that our Saxon Ancestors possess'd a Share in the Legislature, which was never to this Day abolished by any Act on the Part of the Crown or by any Cession on the Part of the People.

But if it be proved that this Share was so insignificant, and the Exercise of it so often interrupted and awed by the Crown, as made it of scarce any Advantage to the People; 'twill bear no Proportion to what we now enjoy.

I don't know any Act of the Prince, or Cession from the People, that have made the

French

aves by Law, unless it be such Inter-
of their *General Assembly of Estates*,
tinuance of *illegal Tyranny*, as were
ned or at certain Periods in Britain:
can can doubt but the *French* are Slaves
, or that the People of *England* have
many Occasions in the same Condition.
an Explanation of the Term *Law*; if
Rights, no People I believe could ever
as; if *Authority* prevailing in the Ad-
tion and in the Decision of the Courts
ce, then the People of *England* were
y as truly Slaves by Law, as the People
re are now; tho' never in such con-
Slavery.

Ad's of the Crown against the Rights
People to a Share in the Legislative
it might justly surprize us to hear it
l, that there never were such Ad's; but
been long used to bold Assertions
as *Craftsmen*. I pray him to inform
dick, whether *James I.* when he cau-
Journal Book of the House of Commons
rought before him in Council, and with-
n princely Hand tore the Leaves out of
e by to cancel and deface their Proceed-
id not commit a very high (I had al-
an impudent) Ad against their Share
egislature: Or, whether the *Proclama-*
tion Charles I. published, forbidding the
even to discourse of a Parliament, was
palpable an Ad as it was possible to
m; and it might have been an Ad in
it this Hour, if the Folly of his Priests
t been as great as the Villainy of his
ers, and the March of the Scots Army to
him, had not precipitated the Calling of
ament.

h the Crown of *France* affected its su-
Authority in any other Manner, than
ring and defacing the Registers of the
of Parliament at *Paris*, and by making
al for any Man to mention the *General*
bly of the Estates of the Kingdom?
h the Crown of *Spain*, by any Ad of the
; or Cession from the Subject, abol-
Share of the People in the Legislature
a Kingdom? No. But that Crown hath
the *Cortes* a lifeless and a helpless Body,
ust perform whatever the Sovereign will.
liaments were anciently too much of this
in *Britain*. It was then the Prerogative
Prince to explain and determine the Pri-
of Parliament; it is now the Privilege
riaments to explain and determine the
gative of the Crown.

e Power of creating *Parliament Boroughs*,
exercised without Controul or Limitation,
till the Reign of *James I.* And that the
er may know the Difference between the
is and present Constitution, I will exhibit
e Eyes, the Change which the *House* of
was suffered in every Reign from *Henry*
till the Time of *Charles I.* when Means
found to fence it by Law from such Vio-
is of its Liberty; since the King, till
Time, exercised a Power to create as
new Members in every Parliament as he

had Occasion for, and could never want a Ma-
jority, whilst it was in his Choice to appoint
the Places which should return Members.

In K. Henry VII. Reign		returning Places	Members
A	Henry VIII. added	147	196
	Edward VI.	32	38
	Mary	22	24
	Elizabeth	32	28
	James I.	31	62
Added by the Crown		14	27
in 116 Years		111	173
Members increased since by Autho- rity of Parliaments to the Time of the Union including 83 Years.			44
Increased by the Ad of Union			45

Total at this Day 558

I will now appeal to the common Sense
of every Englishman, whether the House of
Commons could be called a free Assembly,
whilst it was constantly packed in this Man-
ner by the Power of the Crown.

This Advantage was well understood by
James I. who bragged, that as long as he had
the making of Judges and Bishops, that should be
both Law and Gospel, which best pleased him:
A Saying, which ought to be written on his
Tomb, and inscribed under the Statues of the
Scots Kings, as the Maxim of that Family.

But it any Thing could be wanting, to
prove that the People of *England*, even in this
Reign, were Slaves by Law, it need only to
be ask'd, whether the Court of *Star Cham-*
ber, or the Court of *Wards*, were Courts of
Law? And if to be subject to the boundless
Power of a Privy Council, in questioning
Men for every Fact, which that Court were
pleas'd to adjudge an Offence, and punishing
them in so rigorous a Manner, that the *Inqui-*
sition itself can scarcely exercise more Cruel-
ty: Or if to have absolute Power over all
the Lands and Property in the Kingdom, whilst
the Heirs were under Age; to grant the Cust-
ody of those Heirs to the Minions of Prin-
ces, and the Creatures of Courts, who might
receive the Rents without Account, and dis-
pose of the Heirs in Marriage, for the Bene-
fit of their own Families: If these Institu-
tions do not amount to Slavery by Law, the
Subjects of the Grand Seigneur are a free Peo-
ple; since they are not more expos'd to the
Depredations of Power, than the People of
England were in those Times, which we now
reflect on.

For what were Parliaments, but the Sha-
dows of a popular Assembly, when they were
only called to give the Crown such Subsidies
as the Court should demand; and after having
sat a few Weeks, were not heard of again
in almost as many Years? What was Property,
when every Man's Land was liable to be
held in Ward by the Crown? What was Liberty,
when the Privy Council of the Crown
could promulge Laws under the Great Seal at
one Board, and the King might punish all Op-
pressions against those Proclamations, by Impris-
onment of Person, Distillation of Members, and
Confiscu

Confiscation of Estate. adjudged by the Will and Pleasure of the same Council, sitting at another Table?

I leave the *Craftsman* to say, whether to live under such Government was not Slavery by Law.

But the Truth is, he knows very little of the English History, except what he has gleaned from the *dullest of dull Writers*, *Rapin*, who had indeed an honest Intention, and a Love of Liberty to recommend him, but hath writ without Genius or perfect Knowledge of his Subject.

To this Ignorance the *Craftsman* adds wilful Mistakes, especially in answering the Argument concerning Religious Liberty, which the ingenious *Gentleman* whom he opposes, had well observed to be wholly extinguished in the Frame of our ancient Government.

First, he says, that his Enquiry was chiefly relative to Civil Liberty; and next, that Popery was so much the Religion of the Country, as to make Men Slaves by Faith, as well as Law. Therefore, the Liberty of dissenting, which is all he understands by Religious Liberty, was not necessary where there was no Diversity of Opinion.

I am glad this worthy Writer allows, that there was such a Thing as Slavery by Law; and since he owns, that it did subsist in Spirituals, I will tell him what he does not dispute, that where there is Spiritual Slavery there is no Civil Liberty:

Lastly, there never was a meaner Prevarication, than to look upon religious Tyranny in no other View, than the bare Imposition of Faith, enforced by such Punishments as Churchmen exercise. Religious Tyranny extends itself to all Kinds of despotick Power, as was the Case of those Times; it grasped all Civil Rule, engrossed the Lands of the Kingdom, usurped the Power of the Crown, and almost swallowed up the Legislature. If this was not Slavery by Law, the *Craftsman* is an honest, conscientious, and able Writer on the Constitution; but if it was the Curse of the Kingdom, and a Grievance of all others most heavy to endure, then does he palliate the worst Tyranny, to seduce the Affections of the People from the best Government.

FRA. WALSHINGHAM.

Weekly Miscellany, Sept. 13. No. 144.

MR Hooker says, there being an Affair new on the Carpet of the Nature of that complained of in the following Letter, he could not refuse the immediate Publication of it.

SIR,

The Admission of unworthy Ministers into the Church, and the Permission of their Continuance in it, hath always been Matter of Grief to those within, and of Ridicule to those without: And yet when Attempts are made to prevent or remove such, what Clamour is raised, what hard Names are given! Scandalous In-

formers—Base Betrayers of private Conversation—Accusers of the Brethren.—And not content with these cruel Words, moreover Prosecutions and Fines are threatened, to deter, if it be possible, those who dare to oppose themselves to those who oppose the Truth.

They indeed who accuse any one falsely, deserve all and more than these Things; they may justly be compared to the grand Accuser, and expect their Portion with him. But when the Case is flagrant, the Fault certain, and nothing is said or done thro' Strife or Vain-glory, thro' Prejudice, Envy, or Malevolence, but with the greatest Regard to Faith and Truth: Here the Informers, instead of deserving any railing Accusations, merits Praise and Esteem.—This, one would think, needs no Proof; and yet, considering the Noise that is made by some, and the Want of Courage and Zeal that hath appeared in others, it may not be improper to shew the Sense of our Governors both in Church and State, to produce Authority, the greatest Authority, upon this Subject.

Stat. 13. Eliz. 12. If any Person Ecclesiastical shall advicedly maintain or affirm any Doctrine directly contrary or repugnant to any of the said Articles,—such maintaining or affirming shall be just Cause to deprive.—

That none shall be made Minister, unless he first brings to the Bishop of that Diocese, from Men known to the Bishop to be of sound Religion, a Testimonial both of his honest Life, and of his professing the Doctrine expressed in the said Article. To the same Purpose

He cites likewise the following Authorities; viz. *Reformatio Legum Eccl. per Ed. 6. pro- vides de admittendis ad Eccl. Beneficia.*—Art. for Orders in Ec. Pol. 1564.—Art of Visitation, 1 Eliz. Art. pro Clero. 1584.—Lib. Can. 1571. K. William's Injunctions; 1694, Inj. V.—A. B. Tenison's Circular Letter, 1695, 1699.—A. B. Wake's Circular Letter, 1716.—Nelson's Rights, p. 200, 1.—and concludes thus from Scripture:

Beware of false Prophets.—Take heed unto yourselves, and unto all the Flock,—for grievous Wolves shall enter in among you, not sparing the Flock; also of your own selves shall Men arise, speaking perverse Things, to draw away Disciples after them, therefore watch.

These Authorities one would think should be sufficient to defend any one from Reproach, as they do from Prosecution, those who act in Obedience to them.

Should any one hear another advicedly maintain or affirm the Doctrine of the Church of Rome; who at the same Time should offer himself a Candidate for Orders in the Church of England; if he did not inform against him, he would not only break the Canons of our Church, but himself be accused as a Friend to the Church of Rome. And are not Heresy and Infidelity to be as much guarded against as Popery? Are not those who are suspected of the former, as well as those who are thought Favourers of the latter, with equal Care to be excluded from the Ministry of our Church?

Yours, &c.

From the Old Whig, Sept. 13. No. 28.

A Letter to a Friend in the Country.

In answer to an Enquiry what Reception the plain Account of the Sacrament has met with.

I See by your Questions, you think it will meet different Treatment from different Classes of Men. The Gentlemen in general highly approve it. Not that they think it frees them from any Obligation to Religion and Virtue: as is most cruelly and unjustly suggested: For the Author has insisted over and over, that only Amendment of Life, and the regular Practice of all Virtue, can denominate a Man a Real Christian, or entitle him to the Rewards promised to such: But they consider it as giving such an Account of that Sacred Rite, as is suited to the Wisdom of its Appointer, and the Rational Nature of Man; disengaged from that superstitious and false Awe with which it was so enclosed, that a Man could not approach it, who had not either too high a Regard for it, or no Regard at all.

I will now answer your Question, how the Book is received by the Clergy? Which I shall do with the Freedom you desire. The present Clergy of the Church of England are doubtless as Worthy a Body of Clergy, as any this Day in the Christian World; have as much Honour, Virtue, and Love of Truth. But then, they are but Men; subject to like Frailties and Passions with others. The Difficulties and Discouragements they lie under; and, I may add, the Terms upon which Encouragements are to be come at; introduce a Prudential Conduct, as it is call'd, which frequently prevents our coming at their Real Sentiments upon all Points. They, you see, are so peculiarly circumstanced, that you must not judge of them altogether by Appearance. But notwithstanding, in the present Case, we hear of very few who speak openly and plainly against the Doctrine of the Plain Account; and, if we may judge by the Preface of eight Pages newly added, few will think it prudent to write against it. Could I change the Scene; and place Hopes and Advantages on the Side of its Advocates; or leave Hopes and Fears entirely out on that Question; then we should see the Numbers that would openly appear convinced of its truth, as in the late *Banquet* Controversy, the premier Points, now thought to be contained in that Treatise, would become evident and general, as the *Right of Private Judgment* and thorough *Liberty of Conscience*, did then, and have continued ever since.

You would know likewise how the Dissenters accept this Work of the Great Friend to Liberty and the Common Rights of Mankind; to whom therefore they must have peculiar

and high Obligations. I will satisfy you as well as I can. The Honest, the Disinterested, the Worthy Dissenters, those of the Dissenters whom you used highly to esteem, are pleased with it, as they are with every free Enquiry after Truth; upon the plain Practice of which they know every Virtue depends: While Selfish and Designing Men among them, and their Weak Followers, take their Cue from other Motives, and from another Quarter; and their Language is but an Echo to the Policy, that is dictated to them. Therefore it is no wonder that, by some of these Men and Bigots, Important Truths, the Fundamental Truths of Christianity, are represented as given up in this Book: and great Caution is inculcated not to read, at the same Time they are directed to censure, the dangerous Argument.—Will Men ever be blind! Is there any Thing more Worthy, than an Honest Enquiry after Truth? Is it not every Man's Right, as well as Duty and Happiness? And shall it meet any Discouragement from those, who claim Indulgence on that Account, for themselves?—I will pursue the disagreeable Subject no farther. No uncharitable Centinel, no ignorant false Politician, can rob the Bread of an Honest Man, of that Conscious Peace, which results from a Benevolence to Mankind, and the great Purpose of promoting their Happiness here and hereafter. I am

Yours, &c.

(See 655)

The Craftsman, Sept. 20. No. 499.

The Fall of Proteuslaus, a wicked prime Minister.

Mr D'avers,

THE constant Opposition, which the Power of a prime Minister has met with in this Kingdom, and the Acclamations that have generally celebrated his Loss of it, are the strongest Evidence how unpopular a Character this is in a Country, where the People have ever been such strenuous Assertors of their Liberty. Whoever is conversant in the English History will find that the peculiar Business of a Favourite is only to be Pander to his Master, in his most predominant Vices, and to sacrifice the Security and Happiness of his Fellow Subjects to the extravagant Views of an ambitious Monarch.—This being generally the ministerial Function, it necessarily follows, that in Proportion as he rises in the Favour of his Master, he sinks in the Odium of the People.—It is well known how often this Country has groined under the Violence and Oppression of these State Leviathans, who having placed themselves at the People's Property, are ever endeavouring to secure it at the Expence of their Liberty.

The English Nation has ever thought themselves secure under the Government of a King, well knowing that the true Interests of a Prince are inseparable from those of his People. But when a Prince shall unhappily de-

gate his Power to an *haughty, rapacious Minister*, the Scene is chang'd. Then a *private Interest* comes in Competition with the *Publick*, and a *particular Family* is to be aggrandized at the Expence of the *publick Welfare*. This *Creature of Power*, who is set up to bestride the Nation, like a *Colossus*, is ever intoxicating his *Master* with the alluring Charms of absolute Dominion; *passive Obedience*, and *Non-Resistance*; he begins his *ministerial Reign* with deceiving the *Prince*, by making him believe his Power can only subsist on the Poverty of his *Subjects*, and by shewing him the Necessity of loading them with the most *oppressing Taxes, penal Laws, Excises*, and the long Train of *ministerial Artillery*, till with *Cain* they are ready to cry out, *The Barren is greater than we can bear*. By these Means, he has an Opportunity for enriching himself and his *Creature*, under a Pretence of extending the Prerogative of his *royal Master*. And now what he has thus wrung from the People by *Extortion*, is to be secured by *Corruption*. The *Floodgates of the publick Stock* are thrown open, and *that Treasure*, which was meant for the Support and Security of the Kingdom, becomes the chief Means of its Slavery and Destruction. Under such an Administration we should see a *Senator*, whose Avarice was an Overmatch for his Integrity, bartering his Conscience for a *Bribe*, or *Pension*; another's *publick Virtue* falling a Victim to a *publick Title*, and a *Guiney*, or *R—s*, made the Reward of plunging through a whole Syllum of Court Iniquity; while the *great prime Vizier* would riot in a Plenitude of Power, and level his Batteries against the Bullwark of *Law and Liberty*; the Demolition of which only could secure him from the thirsty Vengeance of an oppress'd, incens'd People.

As it has been often the unhappy Fate of this Kingdom to labour under the Dominion of a *wicked, prime Minister*, I think the People cannot be too jealous of any Advances made by an aspiring Man to this Sort of *ministerial Sovereignty*.—If they should ever see a *future Minister* poisoning his *Prince's* Breast with false and dangerous Principles of Power; tampering with the Consciences of a *Senate* and its *Members*; oppressing the *Publick* with *Taxes*, which have a Tendency even to subvert the *Constitution*; lavishing the *publick Treasure* and *Places of Trust* on *mercenary Tools of Power*, and endeavouring to laugh the Principles of *national Virtue* out of Repute; I say, should the *People of England* ever see such a Monster of Iniquity again arise, I doubt not but there is such a *publick Spirit*, and generous Ardour still subsisting in this Nation, as would gloriously animate its People to defend their *Liberties*, by rearing such a *Minister* as a Viper from the Bosom of his *Master*, and offering him up as a Sacrifice to the just Indignation of an injured Kingdom.

* *Protestants*, Favourite of *Idemeneus*, King of *Syngtoma*, is an Instance how dangerous

See *Telegrapher*; Vol. II.

and destructive a *wicked Minister* is both to the Happiness of *Prince and People*. This *Man*, by a Readiness to enter into the Pleasures and indulge the Passions of *Idemeneus*, had gained such an entire Ascendant over him, that his Will was become the Law of his *Master's* Kingdom; while at the same Time his Violence and Oppression render'd him the Object of its Detestation, for he governed with such immoderate Haughtiness and Inhumanity, that the whole Nation groan'd under his Tyranny. In order to screen himself from the Vengeance of the People, he laid hold on the Vanity and Ambition of *K. Idemeneus*. He knew how fond his *Master* was of Power, and that by dazzling him with the false Glory of despotick Sway, he could bring him into any Measures, that would exalt his Authority and lessen that of the People. These were the Measures he constantly pursu'd, knowing this was the Method not only to endear himself the more to *Idemeneus*, but also to deprive the People of the Power of Revenge; for with him it was a standing Maxim, that the Security of a *wicked Minister* consisted only in the Slavery of the People. To this End, he would be continually representing to *Idemeneus*, "that if he suffered the People to live in Plenty, they would work no more, but grow proud, indocile, and daily more apt to revolt. By inculcating such detestable Principles into the Head of *Idemeneus*, he caus'd his *royal Master* to be expell'd one Kingdom, and had lost him a second, had not the wife *Minister* opened the Eyes of the *deceiv'd Prince*. *Minister*, in Opposition to the infamous Doctrines of *Protestants*, convinc'd *K. Idemeneus* how scandalous a Maxim it was for a *King* to place his Safety in the Oppression of his *People*. He tells him, "that wherever the Command of a *Prince* is most absolute, there the *Prince* is least powerful. He takes all, (*says he*) ruins every Thing, and is the only Possessor of his whole Estate; but then the State languishes; the Country is uncultivated, and Trade sickens and dies; the *King*, who cannot possibly be such by himself, and who is great only by Means of his *Subjects*, annihilates himself by Degrees, in proportion as he annihilates his *People*, to whom he owes both his Riches and his Power; his Kingdom is drain'd both of *Money and Men*; and the Loss of the latter is the greatest and most irreparable of all Losses; his despotick Power makes as many *Slaves* as he has *Subjects*, but see what will happen, upon the least Revolution. This monstrous Power, wound up to too excessive an Height, cannot be durable; it is destitute of Supplies from the Hearts of the People; and having tir'd out and provok'd the several Degrees of *Men* in the State, it forces all the Members of that Body to fight with equal Ardour for a Change. At the very first Blow, the *Idol* is thrown down, broken in Pieces and trampled under Foot; Contempt, Hatred, Fear, Resentment, Distrust, in short, all the Passions unite themselves against so odious an Authority. The *King*, who

who, during the Time of his vain Prosperity, could find no Man, that durst speak the Truth to him, shall not find in his Misfortunes any one Man, that will vouchsafe to excuse him, or defend him, against his Enemies."----*Idem* means, convinc'd of his Error by these sage Counsels of the wise Mentor, and the loud Murmurs and Complaints of the whole Kingdom, immediately alter'd his Conduct, and by depriving the wicked *Protestants* of that Power, which he had made so til an Use of, became the Darling and Delight of his People, the Glory of his Nation, and the most potent and happy among all the Princes of *Hesperia*.

But now let us behold *Protestants* in Disgrace.

Hegesippus, being sent from the King to seize *Protestants*, and carry him into Banishment, "he found him in his House; it was not so large, but more convenient and pleasanter than the King's, and the Architecture of a better Gusto. The prime Men of the Kingdom sat round him on Carpets, composing their Looks to those of *Protestants* which they observed even to the least Glimpse of his Eye. Scarce had he opened his Mouth, e'en all of them broke out into Accents of Admiration at what he was going to say; a Poet sung Verses to him, wherein he recited that *Protestants*, being instructed by the Muses, had equal'd *Apollo* in all ingenious Performances; another Poet, more mercenary and impudent, called him in his Verses the Inventor of the liberal Arts, and the Father of the People, whom he had made happy, describing him with a *Cornucopia*, or a Horn of Plenty in his Hand. *Protestants* hearken'd to these Praises, with an Air of Moroseness and Disdain, like one, who knows well enough he deserves even far greater, and who thinks he shews great Condescension, when he suffers you to praise him. There was a Flatterer, who took the Liberty to whisper him in the Ear some merry Observations, touching Mentor's new Policy; at which *Protestants* smil'd, and presently the whole Assembly burst into a loud Laugh; but *Protestants* soon recovering a severe haughty Air, every one put on their former solemn Look and became silent. Many of these Nobles were watching an happy Opportunity, when *Protestants* would look towards them, and give them a Hearing; every one seemed pleas'd with, and full of Admiration of *Protestants*, tho' in their Hearts they hated him.

At this Moment enters *Hegesippus*, seizes his Sword, and tells him from the King that he is come to carry him to the Isle of *Samos*. At these Words, all the Arrogance of *Protestants* fell down, like a Rock that breaks off from the Top of a steep Mountain. Now he throws himself trembling at the Feet of *Hegesippus*; he weeps; he stutters; he stammers; he quakes; he embraces the Knees of that Man, whom not an Hour before he would not vouchsafe the Honour of a Look. All those, who, had been paying their Adoration to him, seeing him lost beyond Recovery, changed their Flatteries into the most merciful Insults.

Thus the Fate of *Protestants* is a manifest Proof of the Justice of *Simon's* Observation, "Take away the Wicked from before the King, and his Throne shall be established in Righteousness."

The Daily Gazetteer, Sept. 20. and 27.

IN answer to this Position of the *Craftsman* that no body has vindicated the Revolution better than the Dissertator on Parties, Mr Osborne observes, what a brave Vindicator he is, who endeavours to prove that instead of *Gainers* we are *Losers* by it (See Vol. IV. p. 667, 671.) therefore the *Craftsman*, says he, must be understood only of the Means that brought it about, which he might vindicate with a View to another in favour of the Pretender. He observes again, what a Vindicator he is of the Revolution, when he exhorts the People to rise and cut the Throats of the Proprietors of the publick Funds which were established in the Support of it; which Proprietors the Dissertator reckons but an Handful in respect to ten Millions of People, who he supposes will not long bear to be *Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water*. (See Vol. IV. p. 743.)

Mr Osborne observes further, if we owe 50 Millions, it is the 8th Part of the Value of all the Lands of England. Yet the Proprietors of the Funds are represented as a Handful, and a Rebellion recommended by the Dissertator, because they are paid the Interest of their just Debts.

In answer to the *Craftsman's* allowing the Revolution to be a Renewal of the Constitution, Osborne cries,—what a Renewal of a Non-Entity, and calls on that Author to shew, we ever had such a Constitution as was settled at the Revolution. If not, how can there be a Renewal?

But it seems the Dissertator had defended the Revolution with so much Strength, that he hath concil'd great Numbers of Persons to it.

Now, says Osborne, reconciled Persons to the Revolution, by saying, it is good for nothing? The Truth is, he hath made some weak Whigs cool and indifferent, and the Jacobites and Tories thoroughly hate the Revolution and the present Settlement of the Crown.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 20. No. 359.

Marks of a true Patriot.

WAS a Man to collect all the Pamphlets written for several Years past in Defence of our excellent Ministers, they would furnish a pretty large Library. The Measures of every Year have afforded Matter for their sublime Wits to work upon; and tho' the Measures of one Year have been as opposite to those of another, as any other Contradictions can be; yet the Reasons given for justifying both have been much the same. There are 4 or 5 general Resolutions which are worn to Rags in their Service;—as for Example,

Example, — 'Those in the Opposition are a Parcel of Factious People, who are disappointed and out of Humour for being turn'd out of Office; — that they raise Clamours in hopes of distressing the Ministers, and getting their Employments; — the Opposition is about nothing but Places; — it's natural for those out of Place to envy those in; the best Ministers have had Enemies; — the People bear a natural Malignity to their Governours; — right or wrong there always will be Complaints; — the People are misled, but they will come to their Senses at last.'

When a Man is engaged in a Party, 'tis a great Happiness to have an Answer always ready to any Objection against the Conduct of one's Friends. — Thus when some have lamented the Loss of our Merchants in the *West Indies* and *Mediterranean*, and wonder'd that the *Spaniards* had not been oblig'd to make Restitution, it has been gravely answer'd, that if the Complainant could have got a good Place in the Customhouse, the Merchants would have no Losses. When another has maintain'd, that standing Armies in Time of Peace were inconsistent with the Liberties of a Free People, 'twas answer'd he who said so was a *Jacobite*; yet the Merchants are neither easy with their Losses, nor the People reconciled to standing Armies.

But suppose it should be allowed, that a Spirit of Faction has been often conceal'd under a Pretence of Patriotism, and that Men have rais'd Clamours, and foment'd Divisions only to gratify their private Resentments; yet an Instance can scarce be produc'd, that such Incendiaries have succeeded in their Designs, where the Administration has been virtuous and upright.

On the other Side, when Men of vicious Morals and corrupt Hearts have appear'd in an Administration, some Persons eminent for Parts and for Honour have started up, and endeavour'd to rescue the Dignity of the Crown, as well as the National Interests, from the despotick Prevalency of Ministerial Oppression.

In such a State of Oppression and Opposition, either the People will be dispirited, and bend their Necks to the Yoke, or bravely back those who endeavour by all lawful Means to bring about such Alterations as may relieve the Commonwealth.

But when the People are made uneasy by the Politics of those in the Administration from what Quarter may they expect Relief? From those who have enrich'd themselves by the Oppression of the People, and who dread an Inquisition into their Actions? Can they expect that those who have engros'd the Power of the Crown should part with it? That those who have subdued or corrupted that Power appointed to check or controul them, should lay aside that Influence, and

lay themselves open to Justice? Or may they not rather expect Relief from those who always oppos'd such Men and such Measures?

'Tis not a Change of Men only, but of Measures that is to be contend'd for; but from which of these two is this to be most reasonably expected?

When People are in Distress it's better to have a bad Chance than none at all. By the Change of a bad Ministry, the People have a Chance to be better; by its Continuance they have none.

But the main Point in Dispute is, to discover the Difference betwixt the true and false Patriot, which is from their Actions. Thus if we see a Man who has always contend'd for the ancient Constitution of his Country, and strenuously oppos'd every Alteration attempted to be made in it, we may pronounce him a true Patriot. The same may be said of a Man, who, after he has had a considerable Employment conferr'd upon him, acts in his legislative Capacity, as he had done before he receiv'd it. It a Man will not accept of the most honourable or profitable Post upon any mean or base Conditions, and will throw up the most lucrative Employments, rather than seem to approve such Measures as appear prejudicial to the publick Good, he is a Patriot. If after he has resign'd his Post, no Bribery, Corruption or Mal-practice can be discover'd in his whole Conduct, while in publick Business, it's the Mark of a Patriot. Those who have labour'd to get those Laws repealed, and Abuses corrected, that have weaken'd the Constitution, act like true Patriots.

Craftsman, Sept. 27. No. 482.

MR D'awers presents us with a little Piece, he had in Manuscript, of that *resilient Wit*, as Mr Ehard calls him, *Andrew Marvel*, Esq; the last Member of Parliament, who receiv'd *Wages* from his Borough, and who was incorruptible by all the Artifices of the Courts, and distinguish'd himself by many excellent Writings against the *Advocates for Slavery*. It was written towards the latter End of K. Charles II'd's Reign, when the Bench of Bishops ran lavishly into all the Measures of the Courts, and extorted from Mr Locke this ever memorable Expression, that they were the dead Weight of the House. But our present *Spiritual Fathers* are so far from imitating their unworthy Predecessors, that it requires a few marginal Notes for explanation.

THIS is a very just Observation, says Mr Marvel; that the *English People* are slow at inventing, but excellent in the Art of improving a Discovery; and I cannot recollect any Thing, in which this is more verifi'd, than with Relation to *Episcopacy*; which, tho' originally of *foreign Growth*, never arriv'd to its complete Maturity, till transplant'd into this *insupportable Country*.

In the early Ages of Christianity, a Bishoprick was really a laborious Station, expos'd to numberless Dangers, and fiery Trials; insomuch that many of the Clergy then declin'd it, in good Earnest; and had too much Reason to say, *Nolo Episcopari*; but amongst us the Burthen is so happily alleviated, that a double-chin'd Prelate hath now little more to do than to loll at Ease in his Chariot, or to snore in his Stall. No Wonder therefore that whenever any Man is complimented with the tempting Offer of a Mitre, tho' the old self-denying Form is kill religiously observ'd, He, like a coy, but prudent Damself, cries No—and takes it.

A primitive Bishop, notwithstanding the Difficulties and Disencumbrances attending the Study of the Scriptures, spent most Part of his Time in poring over his Bible; whereas, the politer Moderns, find it more profitable, as well as pleasant, to amuse Themselves with the Fables of *Phædus*, or the entertaining Comedies of *Terence*.

It is (1 Tim. iii. 2.) one of the Characteristics of an apostolical Bishop, that He is the Husband of one Wife; which several of the old mussy Fathers interpret, that He must be wedded to one Diocese for Life. Accordingly in the Times of Ignorance and Superstition, when Translations were ven'd scandalous, a Bishop would as soon have deserted his Religion as his Flock and would have resign'd his Life much rather than his See.—But a modish Prelate, of our Days, is no sooner thus allegorically married, than (like other fine Gentlemen) He grows weary of his Wife, with whom perhaps, He never is much as cohabited, and longs to get rid of Her. Then, taking hold of the first Opportunity, He gives Her a Bill of Divorce, kicks Her off, and swoops Her away for another, who brings a richer Dowry for her Maintenance. In Token of this episcopal Wedlock, the usual Ceremony of a Ring was antiently made Use of in the Consecration of Bishops; and, to this Day, the Arms of the Dioceses are quarter'd, in their Escutcheons, with their own—if They have any.

St Paul, the first Bishop of the Gentile Converts, testifies of himself, that He became all Things to all Men, that by all Means He might save some. (1 Cor. 9.) Our modern Prelates, become all Things to all Men: that by all Means They may get something, as we have said.

The Ecclesiastical Historians inform us, that in Days of Yore, Bishops were so unmannerly, that They frequently thwarted the civil Powers, and disconcerted their Measures.—But behold how good and joyful a Thing it is, when Church and State, like loving Brethren, go Cheek by Jowl, and dwell together in Unity! (Psalm. 133. 1.) We had a glorious Instance of this, in the * Late Times; and

* He means the Reign of King Charles the 1st; when most of the Bishops offer'd Themselves to be governed by a proud and insolent Bishop of London; who work'd Him-

tho' their Zeal happened to fail of Success, it shews how ready They were, upon all Occasions, to serve the Court. At present I can ascribe the happy Situation of our Affairs to nothing more effectual than the compassionate Deportment of that venerable Order to the Interests of our Ministers, and their almost unanimous Concurrence with their stupendous Negotiations.

The primitive Bishops were daily occupi'd in attending at the Altar, and other religious Duties of their Function.—Our more political Prelates are experimentally appriz'd that it turns to much better Account to dance Attendance at a great Man's Levee, and leave the Drudgery of Prayer and Preaching to their half starv'd Curates.

The Patriarch of the primitive Church were but slenderly supported, by the voluntary Contributions of Christian Protestants.—Those of our own, besides the Sums drain'd out of the inferior Clergy, and the various Profits arising from their spiritual Courts, by which the Vices of the Laity become miraculously beneficial to the Hierarchy, are not only possess'd of ample temporal Lordships, but are enabled, by the Disposition of several ecclesiastical Preferments, to make a handsome Provision for a numerous Progeny of Sons, Daughters, Nieces, &c.—The former thought Themselves oblig'd out of their small Revenues, to be extensive in their Acts of Liberality and Beneficence, and even to impoverish Themselves, for the Relief of S & distress'd Strangers. The latter have so much reason as a Regard for that economical Precept, which enjoins Them especially to provide for Those of their own Household, or Family, that They seldom bestow their Charity *ad ad*.

As the Advancement of a primitive Priest to the Episcopal Dignity was entirely founded upon his own intrinsic Merit, abstracted from any worldly Considerations; so, in promoting others, He had Respect to nothing but Learning and Diligence in the Discharge of the ministerial Office, together with an exemplary Fidelity and Integrity of Life. He countenanc'd no Cringers, Sycophants, or Informers; gave no Encouragement to Bribery, Smock-Simony, or any of those mean Arts, by which too many of the Clergy now a-days, if not grossly misrepresented, endeavour to recom-

self, by those Means, into the See of Canterbury, and was one of the chief Causes, according to Lord Charendon, of all the the Miseries, that ensued.

† He alludes to their breaking with our old Friends the Dutch, and joining with France; by which They rais'd up the Power of that Crown to such an insupportable Height, as from its rewards brought the Liberties of Europe into the present State.

§ It is reported of Archbishop Cranmer, that He maintain'd many of his Priests, a Number of foreign Protestants, who seek'd his Assistance and Assistance, after the Reformation, from Germany and other Parts.

recommend Themselves to the Patronage of the *Right Reverend*.

The *antient Bishops*, in Imitation of *John the Baptist*, would boldly rebuke the Vices of *Courtiers and Princes*. *Ambrose*, a Prelate of the fourth Century, excluded the Emperor † *Theodosius* from the *Enchirist*; nor could He be persuaded to absolve and re-admit Him to *Church Communion*, till He had sate upon the Stool of Repentance for eight Months, and testify'd the deepest Contrition for revenging the extrajudicial Proceedings against *Basiliensis*, a great Officer at Court, who had been assaulted by popular Fury.

Lastly, the *Antients* entertain'd such an insuperable Antipathy to *Pluralities*, that no Motive could influence Them to accept of any *Appendage to a Bishoprick*.—The *wiser Moderns*, in Conjunction with their *Bishops*, commonly hold either a *Deanery*, or a comfortable *Prebend*, together with a good fat *Parsonage*, and perhaps half a *Doxen Sinicure*, in † *Commendam*.

|| Mr *Nelson* says, in his *Life of Bp Ball*, that a certain *Clergyman* apply'd to Him for Preferment, and had the Impudence to offer Him a Purse of Gold. The good *Bishop* saw, it, and trembled; and immediately sent away *abandon'd Profligate* with great indignation.

† Bp *Barnet*, in our own well bred Age, while an Underfrapper in the Church, took a most unconscionable Liberty in animadverting on the irregular Pleasures of *Charles II.* as appears from an original Letter, published in his *Life*.

† A late Writer hath drawn the Character of such a great, overgrown *Pluralist*, in the following Words.—“It is really odd enough to see an idle Creature rolling in Wealth, Luxury and Ease; living voluptuously every Day; preaching, perhaps, once a Year, (even then probably) not the *Gospel*, but some favourite Point of *Power*, or *Revenue*; daily accumulating *Riches*; changing almost yearly from *Diocese to Diocese*; still aiming at a better, and the highest of all; hardly visiting any or staying long enough with any one *Flock* to know Them; scarce seeing Them, much less feeding Them; yet still calling Them by that tender Name, without blushing; to see Him multiplying *Benefices and Commendams*, holding several great *Cures*, without attending upon one; yet declaiming after, and in the Midst of all This, against the Prevalence of *Deism* and loose Principles.”—See an Examination of the *Bp of Chichester's Sermon before the Lords*, Jan. 30th 1731 2. (See Vol. II. p. 606.)

Mr *Whiston* likewise observes, in his *Memoirs of Dr Clarke*, that till our *Bishops* leave off procuring *Commendams*, and heaping up *Riches and Preferments on themselves*, their *Relations*, and *Favourites*; nay, till they correct their *Non-Residence*; till they leave the *Court*, the *Parliament*, and their *Politics*, and go down to their several *Dioceses*, and there labour in the Vineyard of *Christ*, instead of

The *Greeks* may have excell'd us in the Art of *Rhetorick*, or *Poetry*, but we have fairly outstripp'd Them in refining upon *Bishop-Craft*. A modern hath as much the Advantage of an *antient Prelate*, as riding in an easy Coach is preferable to trudging thro' the Dirt on Foot. Who therefore but a *stiff-rump'd Disciple of Jack Calvein* will be so absurd as to deny that *He, who desir'd the Office of an English, nay, of a Welsh, Bishop, deserveth a very good Thing*.”

Thus far the honest Mr *Marvel*; but let not any Person think that he was unjustly severe on the *Prelates of these Times*, because they see the *Bench* fill'd, at present, with Men of a different *Spirit*. No body rejoices in this more than myself; and therefore I will conclude with the Character of a good *Bishop*, as it is drawn from the *Life*, in one of the late *Persian Letters*.

I went with my country Friend, some Days ago, to make a Visit in a neighbouring County, to the Prelate of that *Diocese*. His Character is so extraordinary, that not to give it to thee would be departing from the rule I have laid down, to let nothing that is singular escape my Notice. In the first Place he resides constantly on his *Diocese*, and has done so for many Years. He asks nothing of the Court for himself or Family, he boards up no Wealth for his *Relations*, but lays out the *Revenues* of his See in a decent Hospitality, and a Charity devoid of Ostentation. At his first Entrance into the World, he distinguish'd himself by a Zeal for the Liberty of his Country, and a considerable Share in bringing on the Revolution that preserv'd it. His Principles never alter'd by his Preferment. He never prostituted his Pen, nor debas'd his Character by party Disputes or blind Compliance. As he is at too great a Distance from the Scene of Action, to judge himself of what is doing, he has not thought fit to put his Conscience in the keeping of another. Tho' he is serious in the Belief of his Religion, he is moderate to all, who differ from him. He knows no Distinction of Party, but extends his good Offices alike to Whig and Tory, a Friend to Virtue under any Denomination; an Enemy to Vice under any Colours. His Health and old Age are the Effects of a temperate Life and a quiet Conscience. Tho' he is now some years above fourscore, no Body ever thought he liv'd too long, unless it was out of an Impatience to succeed him ---- This excellent Person entertain'd me with the greatest Humanity, and seem'd to take a peculiar Delight in being useful and instructive to a Stranger. To tell thee

nothing more of the *Dayid*, at the *Metropolis*; they may write what learned *Vindications* and *pastoral Letters* they please. The observing Unbelievers will not be satisfy'd they are in earnest; and, by Consequence will be little mov'd by all their *Arguments and Exhortations*.

thee the Truth, *Mirza*. I was so affected with the Piety and Virtue of this Teacher *; the christian Religion appeared to me so amiable in his Character and Manners, that if the Force of Education had not rooted Mahometism in my Heart, he would certainly have made a Convert of me.

* The Author means Dr Hough, the present Bishop of Worcester.

From the Prompter, Numb. 91.

I FELT myself blub, the other Day, under the Sense of the Weakness of human Vanity, in the narrow national Prejudices, which incline Every People under the Sun to prefer Themselves, and their Country, above all the Rest of the World.

The Occasion of this Reflexion arose from such an Instance of Partiality, in one of our own Historical Writers, who, speaking of our Success, in a Battle, concluded, with this sagacious Remark, to the Honour of his Country-men — "In fine, The English, in This Day's Action, behav'd themselves like English men, fighting against French men — That is, — like Men, born to conquer."

How ever laudable the Motives of this Judgment, I was thock'd at the Insult of it; and, throwing aside my Author, for Another, who lay next him, happened to take up *The Politics of France* in his Stead: — And the first Paragraph I open'd upon, was the following Instance of the Author's Respect for the Ladies, of his Country.

"Of Women, I say nothing: but shall imitate *Lyurgus*, and *Arifstle*; who conceiv'd it: impossible to restrain them, by Rules, because *to imperious, and misal*. — This, indeed, in French-women, is more pardonable than in others, since it is Their Due to be Mistresses, who have the Glory of giving Birth, to Men, whose Valour, and Great Qualities, have accomplish'd 'em for Conquerors of All the Earth!

By this Time, I abhor'd the English man's Partiality: and looking forward, a few Leaves, where the Author was instructing the French King, his Master, how to become Powerful at Sea, and humble the Insolence of the People of Tunis, Algiers, Holland, and England (for in this Order, he puts us together!) I met with a second Demonstration, that Vanity, might (as justly as Ingratitude) have been call'd, by the Poet.

" — The Growth, of Every Clime.

"These, All, (says He) are Petty States, G yet, dare measure their Force, with Great Monarchs — The Former of them, but Turkish Slaves, the others, Revolted Burgbers. — And how insistent sower the English are, They must confess, that All their Islands together equal not Half of our Continent: either in Extent, in Fertility, in Commodiousness of Situation, or in Number of Men, Wealth, Valour, Industry, or Understanding — Yet, they fear not to affirm themselves Sovereigns of the Sea. — But, had they ask up the Bat-

ties they have left; had they well examin'd our Ports; In fine, had they compar'd the Coasts of France with those of England, They would be asham'd of their Vanity.

As for Matters of the English, (continues He, in another Place) They have not any Friends: They are a Sort of People, without Faith, without Religion, without Honesty, without any Justice at all, of the greatest Levity, that can be; Cruel, Impatient, Gluttonous, Proud, Audacious, Covetous, fit for handy Strokes, and a sudden Execution: but unable to carry on a War, with Judgment. Their Country is good enough for Subtenance of Lite, but not rich enough to afford them Means for issuing forth, and making any Conquest: Accordingly, they never conquer'd any thing, but Ireland, whose Inhabitants are weak, and ill Soldiers. On the contrary, the Romans conquer'd them; then the Dames, and the Normans; in such a Manner, too, that their present Kings are the Heirs of a Conqueror. They hate one Another, and are in continual Division, either about Religion, or about the Government. A War of France for 3 or 4 Years upon them, would totally ruin them. So, it seems reasonable, that we should make no Peace with them, but upon Conditions of greatest Advantage for us.

In fine, if we had a Mind to ruin the English, we need but oblige them to keep an Army on foot; and there is no Fear, that they should make any Invasion upon France; that would be their undoubted Ruin, if they be not call'd in by some Rebels. — Now, if they have an Army, they will, infallibly, make War upon one another, and so, ruin themselves. — You must put them upon making great Expenses; and, for this End, raise a Jealousy in them for the Isles of Jersey, and Guernsey, of Wight, and Man, for the Cinque Ports, and Ireland; and, by that Means, oblige them to keep strong Garrisons, in all those Places; This will create a Belief in the People, that the King forms great Projects against their Liberty; and, while He is in Arms, his Subjects will hate Him.

They must be wrought to Distrust of one another, by writing Letters, in Cypher to some Particular Persons, and causing them to be intercepted: For (being Suspicious, and Imprudent) they will soon be persuaded, that the Letters were seriously written: — Some Forces should be landed in Ireland, and in other Parts. The Irish may be induced to revolt, as having a mortal Hatred for the English: The Scots also will not neglect to set themselves at Liberty. — Factions must be raised, and the Scots favour'd, against One another; especially the Catholics; among whom the Benedictine Monks, in particular, should be secretly promis'd, on the King of England's Behalf, (wherein it will be easy to deceive them) that they should be restor'd to all the Estates, which they once possess'd in the Island, according to the Monasticism there printed. — Upon This, the Monks will move Heaven, and Earth, and the Catholics

Declare themselves; and, so, All will fall into utter Confusion, and the English Monarchy be in Case to be divided."

The Use I would make of the *Quotation*, is to recommend a Detestation of this *Self-preference*, in our own *Ideas*, which, in those of Another, makes so ridiculous a Figure.

So far the *Prompter*. Had he been a Political Author, he would have taken occasion from hence to recommend Union among ourselves as the best Defence against an Enemy, who is always either openly or secretly attempting the Ruin of this Nation.

EXTRACT of Dr Stebbings's second Letter to Mr Foster on the Subject of HERESY.

S I R,

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[To be continue d.]

The Daily Gazetteer of the 26th gives an Account that Thomas Comican, or Canisoli Kan, the brave Persian General, is a Native of This, most *is* *Brabant*.

Meditation on the POWER of GOD.

BE, mighty genius ! I alone adore ;
 Sole animating and inspiring power !
 These meditations all are due,
 To their author, and their subject too.
 Ours, thy universal influence share,
 Thy presence intimate they bear.
 And towards the whole thou mak'st to tend,
 Their secret springs from thee depend.
 Use that moves them thro' their destin'd
 Eristable unwearied force. [course
 'Tis them first inviolable laws,
 High, each partial good derives its cause.
 All good, thus drawn, can e'er controul
 On life, or vigour in the whole.
 I principle, diffus'd how wide !
 How gaily shad'd ! how far diversify'd !
 Extinct from multitude of lives,
 By close succession still revives.
 Eternary beings quickly die,
 As quick their borrow'd forms supply.
 They seize their elemental clay,
 And the light, and viewing, pass away.
 None, still others rise where they have been,
 The bliss, and own the lovely scene.
 Nature, kind, her privilege bestows
 On, with hand as lib'ral as to those.
 Effects infinite, her bounties fall,
 Great and great, she gives to all.
 She knows her gen'rous pow'r a stand,
 Tops her course, or stays her hast'ning hand.
 Or substance, but her care employs,
 Allow forms, still new from old arise.
 No corruption, to the senses vile,
 Gives an equal subject of her toil.
 Freed from fancy, prejudice remove,
 For judge, then reason soon would prove,
 Utter'd heaps, so nauseous to the view,
 Are's means, which glorious ends pursue ;
 So that object state, the passage finds
 Rated forms of various kinds.
 Equal eye she views the gen'ral frame,
 Consummate all her works proclaim.
 Brief and short, our unassisted light
 Reaches down to comprehend a mite ;
 Through glass, mechanick skill applies,
 Rich, th' attentive eye new scenes surprize.
 We wonder in a chain descend,
 'Till to life, and worlds on worlds depend.
 Less series 'scapes the human mind ;
 Creation, lab'ring, lags behind :
 Ours, wisdom, goodness, pow'r divine,
 In mites, and atoms, equal shine.

I HYMN to the CREATOR.

BEHOLD thy kind works, this curious frame,
 My mental eye surveys,
 And with the view, I'm lost,
 In adoration, joy, and praise.
 O'er the vast, tremendous God I
 Most thought surpass,
 Mentions the pencil drew,
 Shap'd my embryo mist.
 His skill, has been employ'd
 To my finish'd head,
 His service aims at life,
 His times how dead !

A living crimson paints my cheeks,
 My eyes like stars appear,
 I smile, I blush, I smell, I taste,
 Each sense is seated there.

Here, every speaking feature shows,
 What inward passions move,
 What various springs to action stir,
 And when I hate, or love.

The secret thoughts I blush to own
 A piercing eye may trace,
 Imperfectly their shadows stand,
 Decipher'd, in my face,

My grosser parts, tho' less rever'd,
 Less grac'd, or more unsten,
 Contribute to assist, defend,
 Or move, the fine machine.

But when with most amazing view,
 I look into my soul,
 I find rich seeds of knowledge there,
 And grace to crown the whole.

O ! how can words express the worth,
 Of my immortal mind,
 Bright ray, from that transcendent light,
 Uncaus'd, and unconfin'd.

No pleasure can affect the heart,
 Beyond the joy I take
 To contemplate those steps the soul,
 Doth to perfection take.
 From strength, to strength, her slow advance,
 With warm ideas trace,
 To new accessions soaring on
 Thro' wide eternal space.

There's something in th' aspiring thought,
 That greatly soothes a mind,
 And favours those ambitious hopes,
 To which the soul's inclin'd.

Let me with veneration view,
 Each wondrous work of thine,
 Blush at best ! and confess the hand,
 That made you, is divine.

TRIPHODORUS.

De origine vite & mortis—Griphologia.

QU a d tr fu str
 OS nguis irus isti de nere avit.
 H sa m Chr vul d

VERSES from New-England, by O. B. T. in his
 14th Year.

PENsive my thoughts descend to shades below,
 And view the regions of eternal woe,
 With horror they behold that dreadful fire
 That ever burns and never shall expire.
 While thus my thoughts on awful subjects rowl,
 Lord let it be salvation to my soul !
 Tho' time is short, and death is always nigh,
 Men careless live, as if they ne'er should die.
 But when the feeble thread of life is broke,
 And pale fac'd death has giv'n the fatal stroke,
 Too late they wish they'd hearken'd to the word,
 And humbly worship'd the tremendous Lord.
 Their misery great, their souls can bear no more,
 They feel the torments which they work'd before.

A A

Destroy themselves; and, so, All will fall into utter Confusion, and the *English Monarchy* be in Case to be divided."

The Use I would make of the *Question*, is to recommend a Detestation of *the Self-preference*, in our own Ideas, which, in those of Another, makes so ridiculous a Figure.

So far the *Prompter*. Had he been a Political Author, he would have taken occasion from hence to recommend Union among ourselves as the best Defence against an Enemy, who is always either openly or secretly attempting the Ruin of this Nation.

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[To be continued.]

The Daily Gazetteer of the 26th gives an Account that Thomas Callaghan, or Canfield Kan, the brave Persian General, is arrived at this moment in Bombay.

Quite tir'd with their talking, I held down my head;
So she, who sat next me, cried out, I was dead.
They call'd for cold water, to throw in my face,
"Give her air, give her air—and cut open her face.
Says good neighbour Nevil, you're out of your wits;
She oit, to my knowledge, has these fullen fits:
Let her husband come in, and make one step that's wrong.
My life for't, the woman will soon find her tongue.
You'll soon be convinc'd—O my conscience he's here— [dear?
"Why what's all this rout!—Are you fullen, my
This struck them all silent, which gave me some ease,
And made them imagine they'd got my disease.
So they hasted away in a terrible fright,
And left me, in silence, to pass the long night.
Not the women alone were scar'd at my fate;
'Twas reckon'd of dreadful portents to the state.
When the governors heard it, they greatly were troubled, [bled:
And, whilst I was silent, the guards were all down.
The militia drums beat a perpetual alarm,
To rouse up the sons of the city to arm.
A story was rumour'd about, from * Lamhey,
Of a powerful beer that was seen off at sea.
With horror all list to the terrible tale,
The bufflers tremble, the judges grow pale.
To the castle the frighted nobility fly,
And the council were summon'd, they could not tell why.
The clergy, in crowds, to the churches repair,
And armies, embattled, were seen in the air.
Why they were in this fright, I have lately been told,
It seems, it was sung, by a Druid of old, [come,
That the *Hangar* race to Great Britain should
And sit on the throne, till a woman grew dumb.
As soon as this prophecy reach'd the pretender,
He cry'd out, *My claim to the crown I surrender.*

* A small Island near Dublin.

On the Marriage of Mr WESTLEY HALL to Miss
PATTY WESLEY.

HYMEN light thy purest flame,
Ev'ry sacred rite prepare,
Never to thy altar came,
A more pious faithful pair.
Thee, dispensing ming'd pleasure,
Rough'st sensual minds invoke,
On'those partake thy treasure,
Pair'd in virtue's easy yoke.
Such are Hall and Wesley, joining,
Kindred souls with plighting hands,
Each to each entire resigning,
One become by nuptial bands.
Happy union! which destroys
Half the ills of life below,
But the current of our joys
Makes with double v'your flow.
Sympathizing friends abate,
The sweeter strokes of fate,
Happy hours still happier prove,
When they smile on those we love,

Joys to vulgar minds unknown,
Shall their daily converse crown;
Easy slumbers, pure delights,
Bless their ever peaceful nights.

O Lucina, sacred pow'r!
Here employ thy grateful care,
Smiling on the genial hour,
Give an offspring wise and fair.

That when the zealous fire shall charm no more,
Th' attentive audience with his sacred live,
Those lips in silence clos'd whose heav'nly skill,
Con'd raptures with persuasive words instill,
A son may in th' important work engage,
And with his precepts mend the future age.
That when th' accomplish'd mother (snatch'd by fate)
No more shall grace the matrimonial state,
No more exhibit in her virtuous life,
The bright exemplar of a perfect wife,
A daughter blest with each maternal grace,
May shine the pattern of the female race.

J. DUICK.

FIDELIA TO SYLVIVS.

SYLVIVS, forbear, stop thy once fav'rite muse,
No praise to me whilst—Fido you accuse,
To me those high encomiums you send,
Are things if thus you ridicule my friend.
In what has worthy Fido been to blame?
Is being constant, pray, become a shame?
If Sylvius moves I hope he'll be the same.
Believe me, Sylvius, didst thou Fido know,
Thou wou'dst not think him to the fair a foe,
All that we wish we may in Fido see,
A graceful unaffected modesty,
No cringing slaves, nor insulently vain,
Nor like our fashionable wits profane,
Tut as polite and eloquent as they,
Sweetly serene, and innocently gay:
And would he injure any, think you? no:
Indeed you wrong him much in saying so:
Perhaps you're dazzl'd with Melissa's charms,
But don't provoke a man brought up to arms,
One who for twice seven years has known to wield
His shining armour in the hostile field.
You bid me and Melissa war give o'er,
Precept will much, but your example more.
Oh might I chuse a subject for thy lays,
You then should celebrate * Camilla's praise,
That matchless fair with ev'ry charm replete,
Who's great good nature's equal to her wit.

* The Lady who signs E. C—r.

FIDELIA.

The 2d and 3d Epigrams of Cleoph'us translated
into Latin Verse. (See p. 209.)

CAreris est instar tellus, quæstmania calum,
Cæsus pecuniarum, vincula qua? mulier.

3. In mare cornutus jaciendus, Pontius inquit,
Pontia respondit, discere nature prius.

DAGGER.

N. B. Abbs Dwyne's Advice has been recommended to the Persons concerned.—The making it publick would but augment what it condemns.

L—y—h's Lamentation for the loss of her Port.

Descend Melpomene, your aid bestow,
To solemnize this new wrought scene of woe,
Let Stentor's voice loud echoing thro' the air,
In doleful sounds the pompous dirge prepare,
And all Apollo's rhyming sons array'd
In tragic buskin form the grand parade.
Lo fading laurel in each hand appear,
And Colley lead the van, and The bring up the rear.
Hark! how the (1) Bennones their loss deplore,
And sighing cry—*Al! Mævius is no more!*
He was! but now departed hence, alas?
How killing are these dismal words, he was!
The country's darling, and the muse's friend,
Intrepid every vice to reprehend.
He call'd the wanton, laugh'd the debauchee,
Nor spar'd or fix, or order, or degree,
The blushing milk-maid scarce could steal a kiss,
But he'd reprove her for the harm'st bliss;
And when good fellows o'er a jolly bowl,
To drown their sorrows met, or cheer the soul.
He'd soon expose each inadvertent tale,
Their folly censure, or their guilt bewail.
For moral precepts 'tis e'en hard to know,
Whether we most to him, or (2) D—ley owe.
Nor did he rising merit less reward,
Each virtuous action had its due reward.
And yet so subtly were his arrows sent,
You'd scarce believe they execution meant.
His Panegyrics no praise design'd,
But harmless was, and as his latyr kind.
His learned works the curious have engross'd,
Or they've by (3) Dacey's scant edition lost;
Perhaps by bar'rous hands, or cruel fate, ah!
Ad fidem vel ad pip'rem damnata.
Thus Homer's golden lines were rudely thrown,
And just about their author scarcely known;
Till by succeeding ages made complete,
Their fame reviv'd, and show'd their value great.
Oft ha'd have sold these products of his brain,
But all his humble efforts prov'd in vain.
No generous patron stoop'd to seize the bait,
Their judgment partial, or the price too strait.
The Sybils books (no doubt you've heard the tale)
To Tarquin thus were twice expos'd to sale;
He careless future mysteries to unfold,
The sacred purchase lost, to save his gold.
Henceforth let *L—y—h* be Athens nam'd,
More for this poet than its Wickliff fam'd,
Mantua no more shall Virgil boast divine,
Nor Thebes inimitable Pindar's line:
The seven contending cities must agree,
And own our juster superiority.
This bard as far exceeds all former lays,
As glow-worms tails outshine the solar rays.
This mighty genius with uncommon guile,
Can Robin Hood with (4) Euclid reconcile;
Can find Parnassus bright by Gunter's line,
And poetry with mathematics join.
His lofty numbers strike all Europe dumb,
From thundering Harlothrumbo, to Tom Thumb,
W—S—man.

(1) Bennones, High Cross, and the Parts adjacent in Leicestershire. (2) A Dissenting Teacher. (3) A Printer at Northampton who publish'd some of this Author's Works in the Year 1732. (4) He was a Gauger or Exciseman at *L—y—h*, but now remov'd to *C—n—y*.

A Scarborough Eclogue.

A Youthful pair, whom mutual love endears,
Now cheer'd with hopes, now chill'd with jealous fears,
In the cool shades of Scarb'rough's sweet recess,
Thus in complaining notes their thoughts express.

STREPHON.

Say, lovely maid, of ev'ry charm possest,
Has Strephon full possession of thy breast?
Am I alone, of all the numerous train,
Frequenting Scarb'rough scenes thy favours'd swain?
And may I safe the pleasing thoughts enjoy,
That rivals never shall my peace destroy?

CELIA.

Sure Strephon's eyes and heart have lately stray'd,
And now you'd rare with change his faithful maid,
'Twas surely hence that whilst Climentine sung,
You as enchanted on her accents hung;
Such fix'd attention charm'd your ravish'd ear,
You surely quite forgot that I was near.

St. 'Tis true, her angel's voice for ever charms;
I own her magick song my bosom warms;
But 'tis because her strains so aptly show
The love which Strephon for his Celia knows.

But say, my Celia,—Was it choice or chance,
That Damon was thy partner in the dance?
Cæ. If Strephon woo'd in these amusements join,
No other partner ever should be mine;
I swear he took me out against my will,
Lur'd with the empty rumour of my skill;
But I'll my sex's vanity forgive,
Rather than Strephon shall disquiet know.

St. Bright nymph, thy ev'ry act to love inspires,
And all the world thy matchless skill admires.
If on the sands the ev'ning walk you join,
Like Cynthia 'mid the fainter stars you shin e
And sure when yonder waves thy limbs embrace
Celia the sea-born Venus far surpass.
The ball but thinly fills, if you're not there,
The long room's crowded, if my love appear,
And whilst thy beauties thus transcendent shine,
I ask my anxious heart if they be mine?

Cæ. O sympathy of love! these am'rous cares,
Alike my corresponding bosom shares:
From the same cause our mutual fears arise,
Both fear to lose, what both intensely prize.

St. Yet let thy oft-repeated vows assure,
Thy love to Strephon ever shall endure,
Like that, which late on Scarbro' cliff you made,
As thence the spreading ocean we survey'd:
'Twas there my Celia breath'd this solemn vow,
The seas, O Strephon, shall forget to flow,
Or up this steep cliff its waves convey,
Before my plighted faith to thee decay.

Cæ. And thy protesting words I still retain,
The everlasting treasure of my brain.
When, lovely maid, thy faithful Strephon swears,
From thee, dear nymph, whom he with rapture serves.

This steepy cliff shall sink, that vale shall rise,
And earth be mingled with the vaulted skies.
St. Firm as the base of earth that vow shall prove,
Cæ. And mine as durable as skies above.

SYLVIVS.

N. B. Conscientia's Epistle, and a Latin Poem from *Nerva* must be deferred to another Opportunity.

On the Deists Scheme of Finesse.

Somedaring wish have rais'd an impious scheme
To laws and rules subjecting the *supreme*;
They, with no sacred fear or reverence aw'd,
With obligations would restrain their God;
Boldly assigning a superior rule,
Which God must act by, and must God controul;
Maintaining an *extrinsic* principle
Informs his wisdom, and directs his will;
And that their faith in sacred truths and things
From an *appearing* finess only springs;
Thinking by this to quench the Gospel's light,
And the blind world involve in pagan night;
Saying: 'By this criterion that 'tis giv'n,
'To know what comes from man, and what
'from heav'n',
'All idle superstitions to explode, 15
'Credulity reveres as laws of God'
A finess we, as well as they, maintain,
That must in God's proceedings ever reign.
But *one* great question, we shall canvass here,
Is if this finess always must appear. 20
In providence, if always to be found,
Where'er we turn our wand'ring eyes around;
In many of his *works*, if not conceal'd,
As much at least, as in his *word reveal'd*.
The finess do you see, why God creates 25
So variously? Why their respective states
He has assign'd to angels, brutes, and men?
Why 'tis he thus diversifies the scene?
Such different blessings why his creatures share,
Here so profuse his hand, so scanty there? 30
Say now, 'All's right at his indulgence grants
'What each capacity of being wants:
'Tho' great that bring, and tho' little this, }
If all enjoy their *full and proper* bliss,
'Th' *all wise and good* can never act amiss.' 35 }
Useless this answer, on your scheme must lie,
An empty sound instead of just reply.
To aim it right, you must advance it higher;
For why each nature differs? we require.
To see that finess, we from you demand, 40
Which guided first the great all-forming hand;
Whence all the differences of Being flow'd,
And whence such various bounty was bestow'd.
'Tis not enough that providence you draw
Within the sphere of this your abstract law: 45
O'er the *fast* schemes of heav'n it must preside
To pow'r creative an unerring guide.
The middle sphere why man possesses, show,
Angels above him, and the brutes below.
The seraph, why indulg'd so bright a day, 50
So strong his lustre, and so weak our ray.
Thro' scenes of truth his views immediate pass,
Whilst we but see them darkly, thro' a glass.
His knowledge more extensive, as more clear,
And wide diffus'd his intellectual sphere! 55
Why, lower still than man, are brutes oppress'd?
Why reason's fires nor lighted in their breast?
Why instinct only guides, and gives them laws,
A principle unconscious of its cause;
Which nature views with unobscuring eye; 60
Nor nature's Lord in nature's works can spy.
Sound then this wond'rous depth of providence,
Of man but blest with reason, brutes with sense;
Of angels, in the scale of science high,
And near in converse with the Deity. 65

Gradations wonderful, and hard to explain,
Elusive of thy scheme, presumptuous man!
Who sees that finess, why brutes are decreed,
Our slaves to toil and sweat, to grieve and bleed?
Why, for our food, the unrelenting knife 70
Deprives the meek and harmless lamb of life
That finess who can see, himself why man
Is born to so much misery and pain? [breath,
Why in such troubled scenes he draws that
Which sighs in anguish, and expires in death? 75
On man why misery's enmity'd at all?
Let those explain, who do believe his fall;
And let them shew us on their principle,
Whence springs each natural and moral ill.
And whence are they disorder'd but by sin, 80
The world without us, and the mind within.
Whence 'tis that reason differs in each mind,
The eyes of these so piercing, those so blind.
Why some ne'er to the use of reason come,
But are untimely hurried to the tomb. 85
Why such a proneness some men have to ill;
Whilst some not half the strength of passions
In all why reason bears so weak a sway, [real;
And what should govern, should so disobey?
Alas! the scheme of finess, vain and bold, 90
Will these perplexing mazes ne'er unfold. [man,
So high God's thoughts above the thoughts of
That if the book of providence you scan
By the same rule the scriptures some have try'd,
'Twill not the bold and impious tell abide. 95
Whole pages there, you'll say, are not inspir'd,
Finess a different scheme of things requir'd;
And thus to horrid atheism will you fly,
And him, whose kingdom rules o'er all, deny.
But to providence you should submit,
Own without seeing, all is right and fit;
Then the same reverence shew to sacred writ:
Content to know God *must* be good and wise;
Though these perfections, oft in deep disguise
Are wrap'd (in their effects) from humane eyes;
Th' unfolding which, in our next happy state,
Try'd here, and exercis'd, let's humbly wait.
R. T. in *Grub street Journal*.

ANACREON. ODE XXX.

'A MUSEOS TOI 'EPOTA, &c.

THE MUSES once intent on play
Young CUPID roving caught,
With flow'ry wreaths they ty'd his hands
And bound, to beauty brought.
FOND VENUS ranges all the plain
To seek her little joy,
And soon a powerful ransom brings
To free th' imprison'd boy,
But tho' releas'd, the captive god
Refus'd to quit his chains,
And still to BEAUTY's gentle sway
A willing slave remains

CAMILLA.

EPIGRAM.

MELISSA OWNS FIDELIA's lines excell,
And cries "Tis sure a man that writes
So well,
Allow her rule—Meliss' her self impeaches,
And proves she writes—or well deserves—the
breaches

De Tempestatibus Vita.

While my poor *Bark* sustains the dang'rous
 shocks ^[rocks;]
 Of adverse fortune, 'midst both *shelves* and
 Or while *shelabours* in *tempestuous seas*,
 Happy are they, cry I, who live at ease!
 Of stormy *winds* they're not the cruel sport:
 No *Trytons* fright them, and no *Syrens* court;
 No *Sylla* nor *Charybdis* need they fear,
 While I in dang'rous *Syrtis* am forc'd to steer.
 Yet when at length some *quiet port* I gain,
 I soon forget the terrors of the main,
 And bless th' occasion of my present wealth,
 Not gain'd by rapine, nor possess'd by stealth,
 But here, alas! another danger's found,
Breadm'd and *careless*, I am run aground,
 And cannot make returns, as I was bound.
 So, of the like misfortunes we endure,
 When in the greatest dangers, or when most secure.
 Wherefore the *fledgy gale* of life is best,
 Where, without *weariness*, you take no rest.
 When ev'ry sail, and ev'ry cord is us'd,
 The owner and the vessel's not abus'd. W. Mifc.

Mr Urban,

Having read a sorry Billad printed in a New
 Paper which begins with these Stanza's,
 Ye maidens all most chaste and fair,
 In, or near, *Ipswich* town,
 Tho' I attempt I can't declare
 One half of your renown.

If BRUDENAL here is only nam'd, (*Lady Fanny*
 She is for all attractions fam'd,
 Which VENUS e'er supply'd.

and finding such gross Compliments as are
 convey'd in this last Stanza bestow'd on myself
 and several other Ladies, I snatch'd a Pen, and
 put all their Names into the Verses follow-
 ing, I hope more worthy the fair Subjects.

To the LADIES at Ipswich Assembly, June
 17 and 18, 1735.

YE beauteous nymphs that *Ipswich* grace,
 Modest, polite, of noble race,
 Permit your names to adorn the verse,
 That cannot half your charms rehearse.
 Where e'er attractive *Brudenal's* seen,
 Our thoughts revolve the *Cyprian* queen.
 In either *Harland*, courtly ease
 And winning aspect sweetly please;
 The *Graces* charms, their number too,
 Express we in the *Lamberts* view.
 The smiles of *Peacock's* darling eyes
 Give equal pleasure and surprize;
 Not the gay bird whose name the *beats*,
 With halt her elegance appears:
 On the two *Hambies* none can gaze
 Unpierc'd with beauty's killing rays:
Kent, Bacon, Prescot who can eye,
 Chaste nymphs! and not despairing die?
 Nor should bright *Ventris* be unsung,
Ventris the theme of ev'ry tongue.
 My muse unequal to the strain
 Attempts the mighty task in vain,
 The lum'rous blooming fair to trace
 Which, *Ipswich*, thy assembly grace:

As well the vent'rous song might try
 To count the stars that crowd the sky. SYLVIA

That the Author of the Ballad above men-
 tion'd may take his Revenge on me, if he please,
 I send you a few Stanza's on a late Transac-
 tion in a neighbouring County. Being in
 haste I have left an unguarded Place; but I
 charge you, Mr Urban, let it pass ---- I choose
 to be corrected by the Gentleman I have made
 to free with.

Tours SYLVIA.

A true STORY.

GAY *Callis* late in wagg'ry took
 Young *Philip's* notes away;
 The deacon, robb'd of heart and book,
 What could he more than pray?
 As you had pilfer'd (wily Maid)
 You should have preach'd the sermon.
 His words had prov'd, by you convey'd,
 Like dew upon Mount Hermon.
 Against such force were no defence,
 You doubly might surprize;
 With thunder of his eloquence
 And lightning of your eyes.

P. S. I am inform'd they expect a very
 bright Appearance at *Bury-Fair* --- I shall not
 have that Pleasure this Season --- but if you can
 procure me a Description of the Ladies in Profile,
 my Muse shall be at your Service, provided you
 allow me a Column for what I now send.

A SONG for the nonsensical Club, sung annually
 on the 24th of June.

ALL whimsical people come hither,
 And chuse a nonsensical strain;
 For who'd be a wit in hot weather,
 T'indanger the loss of his brain?

'Tis nonsense we sing, and we deal in,
 And generously dole it about;
 And if common sense chance to steal in,
 We kick the precise rascal out.

Whereof, forasmuch, notwithstanding,
 Moreover, to wit, furthermore,
 Sure never were words to commanding
 So sweetly adapted before,

Thus free from restraint, on we rattle,
 Enslav'd by no precepts nor rules,
 Whilst those who in form prattle,
 Are nothing but sensible fools.

Should nonsense from humane kind sever,
 What numbers must strair away run?
 The beau pick his teeth must for ever,
 The chattering coquet be undone.

The bards would have little to write on
 The lawyers have little to say,
 The critics would nought have to bite on,
 The noncons not know how to pray;

Besides for a Plague wit is sent t' ye,
 Its owners for ever are poor;
 Whilst nonsense is vested with plenty
 Whereof you may see now therefore.

We shou'd be glad to know how to sing an *Adieu*
 to A. S—n.

Fido's last Epistle to MELISSA.

WELL!—'tis confess'd I play'd the lover,
To give my plot a specious cover:
But jests apart—I vow 'tis true—
I neither burn for *Fid*, nor you.
The *easy vein* in which she writes,
And your more *learn'd*, judicious flights,
May charm yourselves, and please your friends,
But wives shou'd answer other ends.

Ill wou'd the vain romantick heart
Supply the hus'wife's better part.
—With medals let the curious shine,
Grant me, ye Gods! life's *current coin*.

What! take a woman to a wife,
Who leads a wild, poetick life!
—Give me the unaffected *fair*,
Who makes a family her care,
With wisdom suited to her station;
To charm her spouse—and not the nation:
With prudence blest—and tho' no *scribe*,
She's worth the whole poetick tribe.

But see! the sovereign judge of wit,
Wou'd fain the mighty contest split;
'Twixt *Fid* and you divide the bays,
And echo back his debt of praise.
"Sylvius, thou bard divine!" quoth *Fid*—
For shame forbear—don't make him giddy;
Arid spoil his journey to the skies,
By which last year he got a prize:
Tho' 'tis assur'd by envious crowds,
He never rose above the clouds.

Chaste, pious man! pray mind his riddle;
Volume the fourth—about the middle.

"Sylvius ascends the hill with ease" ††
Melissa cries—fine speeches these!
Here's br'ry, and corruption both—
Pray give the venal bard his oath.

But why's the charming man enrag'd?
I doubt he too is pre-engag'd.
For tho' with fond respects he greet ye,
'Tis plain he do'sn't like the *treaty*.
I thought he wou'd have blest his *flars*,
And sung my praise, in lofty verse!
But lo! he vents his rage on me,
Well—blame me from hypocrisy!

Fear man! I cou'd return his spite
In one short word, and bid him—write;
But, as I'd rather see him mend,
These friendly hints, by you, I send.

—Bid him—if e'er he writes again,
Attempt a natural, easy strain;
Nor fear to give offence by wit,
No law has made it treason yet:
Or if it should—it can't affect him;
His innocence wou'd still protect him.

Bid him stale fustian to resign,
Forget to glare, and learn to shine.

* Vide Magazine for April 1735. *Fidelia* to *Sylvius*, page 215.

† Sylvius got one of the *Astronomy Prizes*.

†† *Volume the fourth*, vide in *Mag.* for June 1734. Page 328. a Riddle subscribed Sylvius, which was justly censur'd in the Magazine for July following, Page 367—where Mr Urban also apologizes for its being publish'd contrary to his Intention.

†† Vide Magazine for June 1735. *Melissa* to *Fido*. Page 321.

Nor poorly mock the pomp of verse,
And turn the true sublime to farce.
Nor downwards climb the vast profound,
But "rise in sense, and sink in sound."

Let him not trouble others schemes,
To gratify his idle dreams:

As busy *Marplots* still mistake,
And spoil that sport, they cannot make.

Lastly, pray tell him, 'tis agreed,
He don't reply—nor I proceed.
We've plagu'd *Cave's* readers long enough,
'Till *Mag.* has groan'd with loads of stuff:
So 'mongst yourselves dispute the laurel,
I here renounce the cause, and quarrel. FID.

On the noted and celebrated Quaker Mrs Drum;
mond. By a young Lady.

HAIL happy virgin of celestial race,
Adorn'd with wisdom, and replete with grace.

By contemplation you ascend above,
So fill your breast with true seraphick love.
And when you from that sacred mount descend,
You give us rules our morals to amend.
Those pious maxims you your self apply,
And make the universe your family.

No more, O *Spirit*! thy saint *Teresa* boast;
Here's one outshines her on the *Briisb* coast;
Whose soul like hers views one Almighty end;
And to that centre all its motions tend.
Too long indeed our sex has been deny'd,
And ridicul'd by men's malignant pride,
Who fearful of a just return forbore,
And made it criminal to teach us more.

That woman had no soul, was their pretence;
And womans (spelling, past for woman sense).
'Till you most generous heroine stood forth,
And shew'd your sex's aptitude and worth.
Were there no more, yet you bright maid alone
Might for a world of vanity atone.
Redeem the coming age, and set us free
From that talc brand of Incapacity. X.

THE TOAST.

On Miss CATTEN in BUXTON Bath, inscribed
to the Gentleman who saw her in BUXTON-Walks.
(See last Magazine, p. 495.)

Alba signata cadunt vaccinia nigra leguntur. Virg.

I Namour'd swain, to cure your heated blood,
Behold your *Venus*, in the chrysal flood,
View the pure woman with attentive eye,
And if you still can doat—unpittied die.
Within the Bath I saw your lovely maid,
Part in full view, and part the streams betray'd,
In *Eve's* attire before she wore her coat,
I saw your Toast within the liquor float;
Ours' wife with such a sape and me'n,
In publick might have bath'd, and without sin
been seen.

Then cease your plaintive verse, nor doubt a cure,
For if your eyes are good, your heart's secure;
But if you still shou'd reaze the heav'nly pow'r,
Learn by my humble with the worth of yours,
I slight those *Flams* which you covet most,
Dry bread be my repast—be yours the Toast.

From the Devil's A-se in PLAIN MONK
the Peak, Sept. 22, 1735.

FIDELIA to Mr URBAN.

THE EPIGRAM PRIZES decided.

SIR, several petitioners beg you'd procure
Of the *British Melissa* true portraiture,
For a sight of her face (she has talk'd so about it).
They'd rather give money than languish about it.
They hope the expence will not prove very great.
However they'll freely subscribe for the plate.
But yet for their sakes who've their hearts in their
keeping, (Sleeping.
'Tis request'd the nymph may be drawn when she's
For they say, should her eyes be unveil'd in the
piece,
She might do as much mischief as *Helen of Greece*.
Now 'tis not for my self that I make this request
(I think beauty a trifle, a toy at the best)
But for the petitioners, each my good friend,
They knowing my interest with you, made me find.
So if to get it you'll use your endeavour,
Fidelia 'll acknowledge the favour for ever.

P. E.

Sir, pray let the artist you pitch on to do it,
Beware of his danger ('tis fit he should know it)
And question him whether his valour's so good,
To venture to see her in warm flesh and blood.
For tho' none upon earth would oblige their friends
further,
I would not be guilty of any man's murder.

FIDELIA.

We can refer the artist to MERLIN'S CAVE for a view
of one MELISSA crown'd with the laurel and styl'd
the prophetess. We conclude there must be another,
but how to recommend any to a sight of her, we are
entirely at a loss; that favour must be left to her own
condiscension.

ENIGMA.

NO prince, like mine, did e'er a palace boast,
View but the workmanship, the form, the cost.
Midst wealth and splendor I a captive still,
Reside obsequious to another's will.
Each moment I my keepers visits share,
As oft enlur'd I greet the welcome air.
No miser to his gold so often flies,
So closely grasps it when he fears surprise.
Each time my master does his visits pay,
He piece-meal steals me from my self away.
Then thro' a passage dark by winds I'm blown,
And reach the place where fancy holds her throne.
Past ages long neglected let me lie,
But now each age and sex my virtues try.
Tho' scarcely one in ten times ten knows why,
By long acquaintance I at length grow mild,
Supply fresh matter when the talker's foil'd.
But when a stranger does disturb my case,
I the bold wretch with strong convulsion seize.
In sacred domes I oft am useful found,
There drowsy humours rowle I like the last trumpet
To me the silem politician owes, [found.
His grave address, their airs the sluttering beaus.
My aid the fair preposterously try,
To improve their charms, which too I oft destroy.
Tell then my name, but for some reason quest,
Ne'er hope to know whereof my puns consist.
Have some fly wit the enigma apprehends,
And cries I have it at my fingers ends.

DAPHNE.

ERRATA. P. 381. Verse 13. for read read,
Verse 29. for The read There.

HAVING confided our Correspondents con-
cerning the Merit of the *Prize Epigrams*,
we have met with a great Diversity of Judgments,
and the Prizes have been allotted to several Sets
accordingly. All owned the great Difficulty they
found to come to a Determination.—We join in
Opinion with those who set No. 7. in the first
Place, and No. 2. in the second; not so much
on account of their visible Superiority to all the
rest, as that being oblig'd to declare it one way
or another, we chose to prefer those Numbers
which came from Persons entirely Strangers to
us, rather than give any Suspicion of Partiality
by declaring in favour of some perhaps no less
deserving, wherein we had been complimented,
or of others, which (contrary to our Design)
we knew were wrote by our own Acquaintance.

We have receiv'd two copies of verses, sign'd
Philantus, and *Archibuteus*, and have been shown
two other anonymous printed poetical Essays in
Rhyme, if the following may pass for Rhyme, viz.
Meddle Nonfence Stoick Suffer
Noddle Know Sense Poet Butter
Panegyrick Strain Gray
Merit Name Disagree.

and if the most incoherent jargon, can be called
poetical. They all come from the same Quarter,
and all complain of some Alterations made in three
Poems inserted several Months ago, entitled the
Reading Master, the *Apposition*, and an *Address*
to a Friend in the Country; and accuse us of most
sacrilegious Crimes.

And musick murder'd with our wretched rhymes;
of horrid, base Adulteration, murdering half of
their sense, horribly mangling and torturing the
Rumour, of committing a horrid murder on the
Body of an Apposition—and for such *scarvy*
Practices S. URBAN is complimented by their in-
venom'd Quill with the Appellation of dunce, ig-
norant, mighty Dullness, Blockhead, —Urban,
or the Devil,—Fool, Chop logic, Plague of
Man, Monkey, and at last (which is mightily to
the Purpose)

Dressing quite a la mode *Francis*,
Smart as a beau. and who more gay?
With dapper peruke and toupee,
Compleat a coxcomb cap-a-poe.

Such is the Stuff demanded to be inserted to show
our Impartiality—but we think we may be ex-
cused, having, it is hop'd, filled two Pages it
would take up much better.

Tho' the judicious Reader will perceive that
these Writers do not deserve an Answer, he may
be willing to know what we can say to this heinous
Charge: All at present is, that we are ready to
submit the corrected Places either to the publick or
private Judgment, and if we have made any
Mistakes, we shall be very far from persisting in
them: But as we cannot conceive, that the Au-
thors of these three Poems, who seemingly in
the most sincere Manner left them to our Corre-
ction, could be capable of publishing such wretch-
ed and abusive Lines, it will be time enough to
justify our Conduct to them, when they shall own
this factitious Relentment, or shall deny they
gave us a Liberty to put the last hand to their
unhappy'd Pieces.



be Monthly Intelligencer.

SEPTEMBER, 1735.

A Bout the latter End of *August* last, at the Assizes held for the County of *Armagh* in *Ireland*, one *Makkin* was condemn'd for Cow-stealing. The Day before his he gave publick Notice, that he be worth *People's* while to 5 Miles to see him at the Gall'd hear what he had to say. Up-ounting the Ladder, and view-Gallows, he said, Hah! Am I you at last? And then turning cople, Pray, Gentlemen, do not one another, the farthest off shall be as plain as the nearest. Then he, Gentlemen, I have been guilty Crime except that of Murder he was interrupted. Pray, *kin*, says one, do you know any of my *Marc*? Suppose I did, says you pay for one *Mais* for my will by *G---d*, says the Fellow, n. Promise me again (says *Mak-* other did. Why then, said he, I know nothing at all of your Says another, Pray Mr *Makkin*, know any Thing of my *Heifer*? id he, Pray what is become of took her to *Middleton*, said *Mak-* knock'd her on the Head, I flay'd fold the Skin, the Beef was very sold it at a good Rate, and I put ay in my Pocket. After this he led; Gentlemen, as little as you I stole half a Dozen Weathers near w, and I drove them through the f r. One ask'd him whether a he Bishop of *Kilmore's* Sheep were then? Yes, said he, and they he best Mutton I ever handled. e turn'd to the People; Pray, Gen- are any of you acquainted with erty Gentleman that oversees the g of our new Gaol? one an- You mean Mr *Lappington*, I sup- No, no, a prettier Fellow than r *Boyle*—Ay, ay, Mr *Boyle*: Pray my humble Service to him, and n I beg he will give me this Lodging, it is the last I shall trou-

ble him for: Then turning to the Sheriff, he said, Mr Sheriff, will you give me Leave to step down and p——? No, Sir, said he, I cannot grant you that Fa-vour. Well, said *Makkin*, I am sure of going to Heaven, for the Priest gave me Absolution Yesterday. Upon which he was turn'd off, bidding the Sheriff fare-well. The Criminal's Mother, above 70 Years old, was present when her Son was cut down; she went to Dr *Sheridan's* House, to beg towards a Winding-Sheet for her Son: Some Persons there contributed among them as much as was proper on the Occasion. It was deliver'd to the old Woman by a young Gentleman: She was so elated at her Success, that after giving her Thanks and Blessing, she said, *My poor Johnny always had Good luck.*
See Vol. 7. 188.

Sunday 7.

C At *Worcester* and in the neighbouring Counties, was a tempestuous Wind, attended with so fierce Rains as if the Clouds had bursted; the Water ran like Rivers thro' several neighbouring Towns, particularly at *Droitwich*, where the Inhabitants were forc'd into their Chambers; and their Salt and other Goods spoil'd to several hundred Pounds Damage; Men and their Horses, Gates, Bridges, Sheep, &c. were borne away by the Violence of the Torrents.

Monday 8.

E Seven Smugglers coming up *Limpfield Hill* in *Kent*, with 7 Horses loaded with upwards of 900 Weight of Tea, were stop'd by some Riding Officers, and Dragoons, who lay in Ambush for them in a Chalk-pit, upon which a smart Battle ensued, when a Dragoon was wounded, and one of the Smugglers had his Thigh shatter'd to Pieces; but the Smugglers at last quitted the Field, and both Horses and Tea became a Prize to the Officers.

Tuesday 10.

Was try'd before *Michael Foster*, Esq; Recorder of *Bristol*, Capt. James Newth, for the Murder of his Wife; when 'twas prov'd, that a Man and a Woman quarrelling in the House, the deceased

to him, *Ten Dog, what will you see Murder committed in your own House?* On this *Newth* knock'd her down with a Cribbage Board, Upon which she cry'd out *Murder!* and he answer'd, *If you want Murder, I will give you Murder,* so stamp'd upon her 2 or 3 Times, and she never spoke after. The Jury found him guilty of *Wilful Murder*.

On the *Friday* following, after taking Leave of his Children, he took a large Quantity of White Arsenick, of which he died in a few Hours in the most convulsive Agonies. He left a Paper behind him, in which he challenges the World to give him a bad Character; and excuses the Fact by saying his Wife gave the first Provocation, and insinuates as if she held a criminal Conversation with another Man. But notwithstanding this pretended Honesty, he had been try'd for Piracy, also the Murder of his Cabin Boy, and was reported to have been the Death of three of his Mariners. The People about *Bristol* were so incensed at his harden'd Wick edness, that they dug up his Body, after it had been buried in a Cross Road near that City, dragg'd his Guts about the Highway, poked his Eyes out, and broke almost all his Bones.

Saturday 13.

A fierce Storm of Hail destroy'd most of the Corn unreap'd, in the Shire of *Air, Scotland*. It lay two foot thick in some places.

Tuesday, 16.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when 13 Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *Mary Watton*, a Girl 10 Years of Age, for stealing 29 l. out of the House of *Mis Eason*; *W. Lewis*, for House-breaking, *Joshua Dean* for counterfeiting the Stamps upon Paper; *Isaac Dennis*, for a Robbery on the Highway; *Patrick Gaffney*, for stealing 2 Tankards from the Hoop Tavern in the Strand; *Edmund Togwell*, *Pet. Matthews*, and *James Whitney*, alias *Fug*, for a Rape; *Charles Conner*, for the Murder of his Wife *George Holloway*, and *William Phillips*, alias *Clark*, for Horse-stealing; and *James Farrel*, and *Charles Hooper*, for a Robbery on the Highway. — *Holloway* and the Girl were reprieved for 14 Years; *Joshua Dean* for Life, for Discovery of a Design some of the other Prisoners had to break Gaol, the other 10 were executed.

Saturday, 20.

Mr *Lyle*, Riding Officer at *Colechester* assisted by some Dragoons, seized 700 weight of raw Tea, and 6 Horses, which the Smugglers quitted in their Surprize.

Sunday 22.

Leahey Turnpikes, in *Herefordshire*,

were pulled down by a large Body of People, notwithstanding Justice *Ship* defended it with a good Number of armed Men, who kill'd two, and took two others of the Rioters: Only two of his Party were slightly wounded; but the Populace threaten to burn his House and kill him wherever they meet him.

Friday 26.

Was held a General Court of the *S. S. Company*, when they declared their Bond Debt to amount to 482,000 l. of which about 30,000 l. without Interest, and then chose a Committee of Seven to inspect the By-Laws, viz. *Sir Gregory Page Bt. Samuel Holden Esq.*, *Thomas Martin Esq.*, *John Caswell Esq.*, *Wynman Rold, Esq.*, — *Aikins Esq.*, and *Dr Sherrack.*

Saturday 28.

After a Sermon *Sir John Barnard*, and Mr Alder. *Guthrie*, Sheriffs elect, were sworn into their Office; and the Keys of the Prisons deliver'd to them.

Sunday 29.

Sir John Williams, being next the Chair was elected Lord Mayor of the City of *London*.

Tuesday 30.

Came Advice of the D. of *Dorset*, Lord Lieut. of *Ireland's* safe arrival in that Kingdom on the 25th.

BIRTHS.

- E 15. The Wife of *Robert Bury, Esq.* Member for *Plymouth*, delivered of a Son.
21. *Sir Charles Hotham's* Lady--of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

THE Countess of *Suffolk* was married some Time ago to the Hon. *George Berkeley*, Member of Parliament for *Hyden* in *Yorksh.* The E. of *Peterborough* to Mrs *Anastasia Robinson*, some Years, but these Marriages have not till of late been publicly owned.

SEPT. 1. *John Sibbs*, or *Ashwell*, *Rutlandshire*, Esq.; to Miss *Mary Horne* of *Manchester* a Fortune of 40,000 l.

John Mumford, of *Leicestershire*, Esq.; to Miss *Arabella Watkins*, with 6000 l. Fortune.

2. *Morgan Williams*, Esq. of *Denbighshire*, married to the sole Daughter of *John Craddock*, of *Chester*, Esq. a Fortune of 8000 l.

7. Mr *Detrick*, a Senior Proctor in *Dorset's* Commons, aged near 70, to a young Woman who liv'd at the *Mitre Coffee-house* in the Commons, aged 23. Mr *Detrick* being the last of the Name and Family, it's said, married to prevent its being extinct.

Dr *Hartley*, a Physician at *Bury* in *Suffolk*—to a Daughter of the late Mr *Packer*, of *Shellingford Castle*, *Berkshire*, a Fortune of 10,000 l.

John Watts of *Leicester*,—to Miss *Caroline Tatten*, a 10,000 l. Fortune.

Deaths, Promotions, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1735. 559

was Lake of Harrow on the Hill, Daughter of the late John Gumley, Miffary of the Mustfers.

Ray, Nephew of Mr Murray the Face ho died lately and left him 47,000 l. Turner of Gloucester-Street.

and Dering, Bart. one of the Kts of or Kent—to Mrs Mempeffen, Widow, Writer, Esq; a Set of Gentleman: to wife, with a Fortune of 15,000 l.

and Collet, lately come from the with a Fortune of 100,000 l. possesid is Loven of Lie in Kent, whose Forves to her Sisters.

Edwards, of Bath, Esq; to Miss Adams, Esq; to Miss Eleanor Wat-

and Courteville, Esq; to Miss Lucy Fortune of 25,000 l.

Adams, Esq; to Miss Eleanor Wat-a Fortune of 15,000 l.

Hale, called Capt. Hale, aged 21, fairs for Fortune—to Miss Sarah ged 75, worth 200 l. per Ann.

Esq; of Bath, Esq; to na Rival, with 18,000 l. Fortune.

Esq; of Bath, Esq; to Miss Esq; with a Fortune of 12,000 l.

Esq; to Miss Esq; of 6000 l.

Esq; of Salisbury, to Miss y ne of the Daughters of the late

Wiley Rector of Epworth, Lincolnsh.

Esq; to Miss R. Burroughs.

Esq; to Miss Jane of Barnes, with 6000 l. Fortune.

Esq; a Surgeon at Bricklayers- Mrs Mary Hardy of Mile-End, a

10,000 l.

DEATHS.

Edward Harley, Esq; Brother to the late E. of Oxford, and many of the Auditors of the Imprest.

Esq; in Saville Row. He de-buried in the common Church-

James's Parish, without the toll- Bell, and no Stone or Ornament

grave. He was one of the chief the Treasury when Sidney, Esq; was Lord High Treasurer, and had

a Fortune of near 40,000 l. he id also his Relations and Friends.

Gorge Watson, Esq; second Son

Esq; of Reckingham.

Sir William Strickland, Bart. Repre- three Parliaments for Scarborough,

the Privy Council; some Time one ds of the Treasury, and since Se- War, which belately resign'd. He

Daughter of the late Sir Jeremy Ke. and Brand has left three Daugh-

sons, the eldest of whom now a Minor, succeeds.

Mr John Smith, Vicar of Hadley

Esq; Brother to Sir John Smith

Esq; of

The Laird of Melburn in Perthshire, Scotland.

2. Humphry Brewster, Esq; of Wymouth in Suffolk, worth 12,000 l. per Ann and is succeed- ed by his Son William.

William Blackford, Esq; of the Temple.

3. Owen Allen, Esq; of Ireland. He be- queath'd several handsome Legacies to unfor- tunate Gentlemen of his own Country, to be paid in three Months after his Deceas; and ordered no more than 30 l. to be expended on his Funeral.

4. Mr Weddell, Master M. Son to K. Geo. I. Mr Collet; formerly a West India Merchant.

5. Sir John Darnell, Sergeant at Law, and Judge of the Marshalsea Court, aged 63. He married a Daughter of Sir Thomas Jenner, and left two Daughters, both married.

The Relict of Sir Richard Howe, of Wilt-

ford, Wilts, Br.

Francis Buxill, Esq; of Yorkshire.

6. William Rowland of Dorsetshire, Esq; The Hon. Fairfax Erskine, Esq; Son to the

Esq; of Bath.

Osby Jenny, Esq; at Lissans, Suffolk by a Fall from his horse.

7. James Menfon Esq; of Harrow on the Hill.

The Rev. Mr John Taylor, Rector of Colston, Staffordshire.

8. Geo. Rellins of Kidderminster, Worcester-sh.

Mrs Arabella Butler, a Relation to the late D. of Ormond.

9. Mr John Porter, Auditor of the Excise.

10. Thomas Joffe of Furnival's Inn, Esq;

11. The ingenious and learned Mr Adland Rector of Brent, in Devonshire, and Pieben-dary of Exeter.

Abraham Cowe, Esq; in Westminster.

Robert Tracey, Esq; at his Seat in Gloucester-shire, aged 82, made one of the Justices of

the Court of Common Pleas in the Reign of K. William, in which he continued til the

the Death of King George I. But on his pre- sent Majesty's Accession his Patent was not

renewed. He was descended of a very anti- ent Family in Gloucestershire, and married the

eldest Daughter of Will. Dowdeswel, of Pool- Court, Worcester-shire, by whom he had three

Sons, Robert, Richard, and William, all dead; but the eldest left a Son, now a Minor, and

Heir to his Grandfather. He had also two Daughters, Anne, first married to Charles

Dowdeswel of Gloucestershire, Esq; now the Wife of Thomas Wyde, Esq; and Dorothy, (who

is dead) was married to the Son and Heir of chief Justice Frazer. Mr Justice Tracey was a

complete Gentleman and a good Lawyer; of a clear Head and of an honest Heart, and

delivered his Opinion with the gentlest Affa- bility and Integrity, that even those who lost a Cause, were charmed with his Behaviour.

14. The Widow of Capt. Dering, an old experienced Officer in the last War in Spain.

She left 10000 l. to her two Nieces, and one shilling to her Brother.

Francis Popham, Esq; descended from Judge Popham, and worth 6000 l. per Ann.

He married the Daughter of Edward Popham, of Gloucestershire, Esq; by whom he had one Son and two Daughters.

560 Promotions and Preferments in SEPTEMBER, 1735.

15. Mr *Joyce*, a *Hamburgh* Merchant.
Capt. *Richard Newton*, formerly in the Service of the *East-India* Company.

Dr *Thomas Terry*, Canon of *Christ Church, Oxford*, and religious Professor of the *Greek Tongue* in that University.

The Rev. Dr *Newey*, Dean of *Chichester*.

16. Mr *John Higden*, Sen. formerly a *Linnen-Draper*, Brother to Dr *Higden* late of *St Paul's* *Shadwell*.

Mr *Tardley*, in the *Fleet Prison*, where he had been confin'd near ten Years in Execution for a Debt of 100 l. He was possessed of near 700 l. per Ann. and left in his Room Effects and Securities to the Value of 5000 l.

Orlando Hamlyn, Esq; one of the Filazers of the Court of Common Pleas.

17. Mr *George James*, one of the Common-Council-Men for the ward of *Aldersgate* within our, and Printer to the City of *London*.

Mr *James Mandevill*, Hoher in *High-Holborn*, worth 12,000 l.

The Lady *Sudbury*, Wife of the Hon. *Edward Carteret*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Postmaster General, and Mother of the Hon. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, Esq; (one of the Lords of the Admiralty) by a second Husband, her first being Sir *Tho. Sudbury*.

19. *Frampton Guy*, Esq; Son of the late Sir *Richard Guy*.

20. *George Throckmorton*, of *Somersetshire*, Esq; 21. Mr *Brown*, Master of the Cold Bath at *Hoxton*, by a Fall down Stairs.

22. The Wife of *Phillip Dunning*, of *Northamptonshire*, Esq;

James Parker of *Suffolk*, Esq; Dr *Browne*, who was consecrated Bishop of *Cork and Ross*, April 2. 1710. He was formerly Provost of the University of *Dublin*, Author of the *Procedure of the human Understanding*, *Divine Analogy*, and other excellent Treatises.

27. *Diana*, Dutches of *Bedford* aged 2 6 of a Consumption. She was the youngest Daughter of the late E. of *Sunderland*, by his second Wife the Lady *Anne*, 2d Daughter of the D. of *Marlborough*. She was amiable and graceful in her Person, in her Temper generous and affable, compassionate to the poor, by all beloved; and most tenderly by her Grandmother the Dutches of *Marlborough*, and by her noble Consort the Duke.

Christopher Montagu, Esq; First Commissioner of the Excise Office; he was a Commissioner 37 Years, and First Commissioner 9 Years. He was Brother to the Lord Chief Baron *Montagu* and Son of *George Montagu* of *Hereford*, *Northamptonshire*, Esq;

Mr *James Pitt*, Deputy of *Bridge-ward*.
Mr *Katherine*, Relick of *James Ratcliffe*, Esq of the Family of *Derwentwater*.

PROMOTIONS.

Henry *Kelsal*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners for the Land Tax, in room of *John Williams*, Esq; who resign'd.

Mr *Samuel Wakeman*, chosen Mayor of *Tarmonth*, in *Northfolk*.

William Benson, Esq; made one of the Auditors of the Imprests, in room of *Edward Harley*, Esq; dec. by virtue of a Reversion granted him by K. *George I.* and *Edward Bangham*, Esq; continued Deputy.
John Graham, Esq; made Lieut. Governor of *Guernsey*.

Mr *Noel*, a Dealer in Horses, elected Chief Burgess for the City of *Westminster*, in room of Mr *French* deceased.

Capt. *Skelton*—Assistant Burgess in his room.
Francis Huchensan, Esq; created *Armed Herald* of Arms Extraordinary.

The D. of *Richmond*, chosen Mayor of *Chichester*.

Mr *John Garway*, chosen Mayor of *Worcester*; —*John Foyer*, Esq;—High Alderman.

—Mr *Wm Stevens*—Sheriff.

Lionel Lyde, Esq;—Mayor of *Bristol*.

—*Thomas Clements* and *Jacob Pelouquin*, Esq; Sheriffs.

Mr *John Neale*—Mayor of *St Albans*.

Sir *James Evershagen*, Barr. Member for the Shire of *Switzerland*—appointed one of the Lords of Session in *North Britain*, in room of Lord Justice Clerk deceased.

The Ld. *Strichen*—one of the Lords Commissioners of Justice, in room of Ld. *Milton*, now Ld Justice Clerk.

Mr *Spy* chose Mayor of *Exeter* against Mr *Hoddy*. The Poll 634 to 619.

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferred on the following reverend Gentlemen.

MR *Cartwright*, Minister of *Hornchurch*, *Essex*, presented to the Living of *St Christopher's* behind the *Royal Exchange*.

Mr *Howard*, appointed Chaplain to his Majesty's Ship *Grafton*.

Mr *Domer* :: Vicar of *Bovey Tracy*, *Devon*.

Mr *Monrow*, presented to the Living of *Steppingley*, *Bedfordshire*.

Mr *William Landgerne*—to the Rectory of *Newport* in the Diocese of *St David's*.

Mr *Thomson*—to the Living of *Payswick*, *Gloucestershire*.

Dr *Henry Galley*, appointed Chaplain to his Majesty in room of Dr *Terry* deceased.

Mr *George Neale*, presented to the Living of *Kaddington*, *Lincolnshire*.

BANKRUPTS.

John Morris of *Stone*, *Kent*, Maltster.

Wm Gillet of *Billingsgate*, *London*, Vintner.

Justus Gerhard, of *London*, Merchant.

Gab. Small, of *Basinghall-street*, *London*, Hoher.

Amos and Franc. Matthews, of *Tiv. Dev. Mer.*

Charles Denhold Denham, of *Norwich*, Vint.

John Pack } of *Gracechurch-st.* *London*, Mer.

Mary Field }

Wm Deere of *Southwark*, *Viſtualler*.

James Pilkington of *London*, Warehouse-keeper.

Samson Bennet of *Uttoxeter*, *Stafford*, Mercer.

Edw. Muggleſon of *Bristol*, Apothecary.

John Gundy of *Winchester*, Maltster.

Edw. Silcock of *Great Hartley*, *Northampton*.

Prices of Stocks, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1735. 561

Towards the End of the Month.

<i>Course of Exchange.</i>	STOCKS.	<i>Monthly BILL of Mortality, from</i>
Amsterdam-36a361 2½	S. S. Tr. Stock 82 ½	<i>Aug. 26, to Sept. 23.</i>
Ditto at Sight 35 10	—Bonds 78 a 79	Chriftned { Males 698 } 1358
Rotterdam-36 1 a 2	—Annu. 106 ½ a ½	{ Females 660 }
Antwerp — 36 5 a 6	Ditto new 107 ½	Buried { Males 968 } 1876
Hamburgh - 35 5 a 6	—dit. 3 per C. 94 ½	{ Females 908 }
Paris — 311 ¼ a ½	Bank 140 ½	Died under 2 Years old — 946
Bourdeaux 31 ¼	— Cir. 3 l. oos.	Between 2 and 5 — 155
Cadiz — 40 ½	Mil. Bank 108	Between 5 and 10 — 43
Madrid — 40 ¼	India 147	Between 10 and 20 — 52
Bilboa — 40 ½	— Bonds 97 a 98	Between 20 and 30 — 109
Leghorn — 51 ½	Ditto at 3 54 a 55	Between 30 and 40 — 137
Genoa — 53 ⅞	African 18	Between 40 and 50 — 135
Venice — 51 ½	Royal Aff. 96	Between 50 and 60 — 109
Lisbon - - 5s 6d	Lon. ditto 12 ½	Between 60 and 70 — 91
Porto - - 5s. 6d ½ a ½	Eng. Cop. 5l. 5s.	Between 70 and 80 — 154
Dublin - - 11 ½	Salt Tallies 3 ½ per C.	Between 80 and 90 — 33
		Between 90 and 101 — 7

Bank dividend of 2 three 4ths *per Cent.* due *Sept.* 29. will be paid, *Oct.* 16.
S. S. old Ann. Div. will be paid *Oct.* 31. and the Mill. Bank, *Oct.* 21. 1876

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qr.

Wheat 30 to 35s.	P. Malt 19s. to 22
Rye 20s. to 21s. ood	B. Malt 18s. to 20s.
Barley 13s. to 14s. ood	Tares 17s. to 21s.
Oats 11s. to 16	H. Pease 17s. to 20s.
Pease 19s. to 20s.	H. Beans 17s. to 20s.

Buried	Weekly Burials
Within the walls 134	<i>Sept.</i> 2 . . . 433
Without the walls 427	9 . . . 453
In Mid. and Surry 832	16 . . . 508
City and Sub. of West 463	23 . . . 482
1876	1876

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 1 l. 16 s. to 2 l. a Load.

A Receipt to kill Rats.

Take one Ounce of Cantharides and one Ounce of Antimony, both finely powder'd, and mix it up with half a Pound of Currants, and one Pint of Oatmeal; put it in small Quantities where you please; leaving some Water near it.

Dr Bracken of Preston's Receipt for a Powder for the Teeth.

Take Tartar of Vitriol, best Dragon's Blood and Myrrh, each half a Drachm, Gum-Lac, 1 Drachm, of Amber-greese 4 Grains; and those who like it may add 2 Grains of Musk; mix well and make a Powder, to be kept in a Phial close stopp'd. When us'd take a clean Linnen Cloth on the End of your Finger, just moisten it in Water and dip it in the Powder, and rub the Teeth well once a Day; but if you'd preserve their Beauty, only twice a Week. This Powder will preserve the Teeth and Gums, sweeten the Breath, and prevent the ill Savour from a rotten Tooth, tho' nothing will cure it effectually but pulling it out. After rubbing the Teeth with the Powder, the Mouth may be washed with a little red Wine warm, or the like.

P R O P O S A L S

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Author at his House in *Barnstaple*, and Mr *Jabu Gaydon*, Bookseller in *Barnstaple*; Mr *Edward Score*, Bookseller in *Foxon*; and by *Edward Cave*, Printer at *St. John's Gate, London*.

FROM *Italy*, That the allied Army had entered the State of *Venice* to the Number of 62,000; that one of their Parties had seized 100 Barks loaded with Provisions for *Mantua*; also 12,000 Sacks of Flour and 3000 Loads of Hay, which the Imperialists had purchas'd of the *Venetians* and laid up for Winter Stores. — *Mantua* is shut up on all Sides, Leave having been first given to the Ladies to retire where they please.

— That the Garrison of *Mirandola* had at length capitulated upon the following Terms, *viz.* That the Officers should preserve their Arms and Equipages, and go where they pleased upon their Parole, that the Soldiers should have none of their Cloaths or Effects taken from them; that the Sick and Wounded should have all possible Care taken of them; and that the Town should retain its Privileges and Form of Government. The *Spaniards* found in the Place no more than 36 Cannon Balls, 4 Barrels of Powder; 430 of the Garrison entered into the *Spanish* Service, rather than be transported to *Oran*.

From *Buda* in *Hungary*, That 110 Persons were lately beheaded there for being concerned in the Disturbances in that Country a Year ago, in Favour of Prince *Ragotzki*; and their Chief was drawn in Pieces by 4 Horses, which he suffer'd with incredible Courage and Constancy.

From *Brussels*, That Orders were arriv'd there for providing Quarters for 40,000 Imperialists in the *Austrian Netherlands*. This has given some Umbrage to the States General, and upon talking over the Affair with the Imperial Minister at the *Hague*, his Excellency answer'd, that as the Emperor had the Misfortune not to be succour'd by his ancient and natural Friends, he was obliged to make the best of his bad Situation, and to endeavour to draw the Enemy farther from the Frontiers of the Empire, and to remove the Seat of War, if possible, into the Heart of *France*; and that as the Emperor was abandoned by his Friends, he ought to be left to himself to deal with his Enemies, and was compelled to risk any Sacrifice rather than conclude a dishonourable Peace.

From *Vienna*, That that Court is in great Distress for want of Money, or Expedients to raise it; and that in a Grand Council lately held, the brave and generous Count *Konigsfegg* offer'd to sell his Plate and Jewels, and hop'd the other Ministers and Lords would follow his Example, to maintain the Glory of the Empire. — That the States of *Bohemia*, had

represented to the Emperor, "that the Practice of the *Bohemian* Nobility and Gentry travelling into *France*, was become an intolerable Abuse; for they not only took away the Money of their Country, and squander'd it away in useless idle Expences, but that most of them reap'd no other Fruit of their Travels, than a vain Attachment to Fopperies and frivolous Novelties: That therefore the States beseech'd his Imperial Majesty to forbid the like Practice for the future, without Leave, under the Penalty of a considerable Fine." The Emperor signified to the States, that he agrees with Pleasure to their wise and prudent Propositions, and will soon publish a Regulation on those Heads; that he will also forbid, both in War and Peace, the Entry of all Sorts of *French Toys* into the Empire, and also all other Goods and Merchandize proper only for Luxury; in order to save those great Sums to the *German* Nation, which otherwise would be annually carried out of it. — The Baron *Stentz*, the brave Governor of *Mirandola*, is promoted to the Rank of a General, for his Bravery.

From the *Rhine*, That *Pr. Eugene* continued at *Heidelberg*, and that his Troops were in Motion; and by their Movements it was conjectured that his Highness designed to penetrate into *Treves* and the *Moselle*, to gain Winter Quarters there at the Enemy's Expence. — That the *French* continue foraging the Country.

It has been remarked, that since the War broke out, the Court of *France* has run in Debt to several Bankers, *Esc.* 13 Millions of Livres, the *K. of Sardinia* 10 Millions, the Imperial Court 2 Millions Sterling, besides what has been borrowed on the Silver Mines and other Estates of the Empire; the Court of *Saxony* 3 Millions of Ducats; from the Court of *Russia* we have had no Account; but from *Spain*, that they have borrowed nothing yet.

From *Constantinople*, That a Conspiracy had been form'd for deposing the Grand Signior, and restoring the late Sultan, but was discovered the Moment before it was to be put in Execution. The Plague rages there very much. The Porte has been obliged to buy her Peace with the Janizaries and the People, by distributing among them 4000 Purfes (2 Millions of Crowns) which belonged to the late Grand Vizier, who was mortally hated by them. *Achmet* Bashaw, formerly Governor of *Babylon*, and who now commands the Ottoman Army in *Persia*, is declared Grand Vizier.

N. B. There is inserted that curious and entertaining History of one of the Kings of Numidia, given Zela, and at her Intercity published for the Use of the Persian Ladies. Printed and Sold by E. Davis, in Pall-mall, near Gray's-Inn, Holborn; and Sold by the Bookellers of Town and Country. Price 6s. 6d. bound 3 s.

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N. B. The Delay of the Publication of this Number, was occasion'd by the printing of some Sheets extraordinary, in order to complete this Third Volume.

No. XXVIII. being the first of the fourth Volume, to be published the first Thursday in October, will contain, among other new and curious Articles, the Lives of Dr John Calus, Founder of Calus-College in Cambridge; Edmund Calamy, one of the Authors of Smectymnus; Dr Benjamin Calamy; Callimachus the Greek poet; Calvisius, the Chronologer; Camerarius Campanella, the Philosopher; Du Cange, Author of the Glodary.

This Day is Publish'd.

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N. B. By the Advice of several learned and ingenious Gentlemen, the Undertakers of this Translation determined to preserve Mr Bayle's Work entire. But for those who shall desire it, they intend to print by Way of Supplement at Three Half-pence per Sheet, The Lives of the most eminent Men, particularly those of Great-Britain and Ireland, not mentioned by Mr Bayle; towards which they have been already secured with many valuable Materials, never before published.



THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
 OCTOBER, 1735.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the first Session of the present Parliament, 1735. Part IV.

DEBATE, about Augmenting the Forces.

Friday FEBRUARY 14.



THE House of Commons, (according to Order) went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty, and it being

moved, that the Committee should resolve, *That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrison in Great-Britain, and for Guernsey and Jersey, for the Year 1735, should be (including 1815 Invalids, and 565 Men, which the six Independent Companies consist of for the Service of the Highlands) 25,744 Men, commission and non-commission Officers included*; a Debate ensued, in the principal Arguments for the Motion were to the following Effect:

SIR, Tho' we are not as yet any way engaged in the present War, yet such Events may happen, as may make it absolutely necessary for us to engage either of one Side or the other. The *Affair of Poland*, which is the only Motive, the only Bone of Contention, hitherto publicly avowed, is an Affair with which this Nation has but very little to do; but if that should appear not to be the real Motive, or if Success should encourage either Side to extend their Views, and to push their Conquests, the Balance of Power may at last be brought into real Danger; and then, for the Sake of preserving the Liberties of Europe, upon which the Liberties of this Nation will always depend, we must take a Share, a principal Share in the War.

This is the Danger we are exposed to at present, and it may not perhaps be so remote as some People pretend to imagine: This is what has made his Majesty become a sort of Mediator, for restoring the Peace of Europe, and for reconciling the contending Powers, before Success of either Side shall have encouraged them to extend their Views so far as to take away all Hopes of succeeding in that Way; and his Majesty has already pushed his Negotiations with so much Vigour, that a Plan of Peace will soon be offered to all the Parties concerned; a Plan so reasonable, and so well adapted to the Honour and Interest of all the Parties concerned, that whoever refuses to hearken to it, will thereby make it manifest, that their secret Views are much more extensive than any they have hitherto openly declared.

From hence, Sir, I must conclude, that we should be very soon able to determine, whether we must engage in the War or not: If that Plan be accepted, if both Parties appear willing to agree to reasonable Terms, then we should attain our Ends, the Peace of Europe will be restored, the Balance of Power will be preserved without our engaging in the War, without subjecting this Nation to any Inconvenience, or to any great Expence; but if reasonable Terms should be haughtily rejected by either Side, what will the Consequence be? We must then necessarily take a Share in the War, and that speedily, lest the weaker Side should be quite overwhelmed: It is therefore very much our Interest at present to take every Measure that may contribute towards rendering his Majesty's Endeavours

ours successful, that may contribute towards inducing, or even compelling, every one of the contending Powers to accept of that Plan which his Majesty, in Conjunction with his Allies, is to offer to them; and, in my Opinion, nothing can contribute more towards these great Ends than our having such a standing regular Force, as may convince all the Parties concerned that we are in earnest, and that we have it in our Power to alter the Scale when ever we have a Mind; for this Reason I can hardly imagine that any Gentleman in this House will oppose the small Augmentation of our Land Forces now proposed, when he considers how small an Expence it will be to the Nation, and how many Millions we may be obliged to expend, if, by refusing such a seasonable Expence, we should at last make it necessary to involve ourselves in a heavy and expensive War.

—The Prosperity of this Nation, Sir, or at least our Security, depends upon the Tranquillity of our Neighbours: While they are at Peace, while they are living in Plenty and Ease, they will always consume more of our Manufactures, and all the other Conveniences of Life, than when they are involved in Blood and Confusion; and consequently we shall always have, in Times of Peace, a greater Demand for the Manufactures and Produce of our Country than in Time of War. Besides, while they continue at Peace, the Balance of Power can be in no Danger, but the Events of War no Man, no Nation can depend on; and therefore every one, and this Nation among the rest, may be deeply affected by the extraordinary Success, or the rapid Conquests of any one Power in *Europe*. Let us not therefore grudge a small Expence, when it may evidently contribute towards restoring Peace and Tranquillity among our Neighbours, upon which our own Prosperity and Security does and always must depend.

Our House is not, 'tis true, as yet on Fire, but our Neighbour's is all in a Flame; and when our Neighbour's House is in Flames, it is Time for us to prepare the Engines which are necessary for preserving our own. The proper Engines for preserving this Nation from those Flames of War which are now blazing in *Europe*, are a powerful Fleet, and a sufficient Body of regular well disciplined Troops, ready to march at the first Word of Command, in order to extinguish those Flames which may at last approach us too near, or may become so fierce as

to endanger our being involved. This, Sir, will give Weight to his Majesty's Negotiations; it will make all the Parties concerned give a due Attention to what may be proposed by his Majesty's Ministers, for restoring the Peace of *Europe*; for a Minister, whose Equipage consists of a large Body of good Troops, will always be better hearkened to, than one whose Equipage consists only of a great Number of fine Pages and useless Footmen.

From agreeing to the Augmentation proposed, we may therefore expect, Sir, that the Parties now at War will be prevented from forming any ambitious Views, either against this Nation or against the Balance of Power; and if any such Views have already been formed, the Projectors will find themselves under a Necessity of laying them aside; by which Means we shall be able to restore the Peace of *Europe*, and establish the future Security of this Nation, without exposing ourselves to the Inconveniences, the Misfortunes and the doubtful Events of War, and without putting ourselves to any further Expence; From a contrary Behaviour, let us consider what we are to expect: Will not *France* and her Allies from thence conclude, that they may go on and conquer; that they may place upon the Imperial Throne a Prince of the House of *Bourbone*, and that *England* is not now, as formerly, apprehensive of the growing Power of *France*, or concerned about the Preservation of a Balance of Power in *Europe*: These are Conclusions which, I am sure, no *Englishman* ought to give them an Opportunity to make; for the Continuance of the War is a certain Consequence of such Conclusions, and if it should continue, we must engage in it, or we, as well as the rest of *Europe*, must submit to be Slaves to the Conqueror. Thus the Danger of not agreeing to what is proposed, is infinitely great; in agreeing to it there is no Danger, and the Expence is inconsiderable; it is not only inconsiderable, but likewise, take it in what Light you please, it will be useful, if it has the wish'd for Effect, if it procures a Re-establishment of the publick Tranquillity, the Usefulness of it must be acknowledged by all; but if it should fail of the Effect desired, it will still be of great Use, because it will enable us to join speedily and with Vigour in the War.

To me, Sir, it is evident, that the small Expence now proposed may prevent an infinite Expence and an infinite

Danger.

Danger, and therefore I must think we are at present something in the Case of a Gentleman (suppose in the Isle of Ely) whose Estate is in great Danger of being overflowed by the Decay of, or some Breach in, those Dykes and Mounds $\text{\textcircled{S}}$ were made to prevent Inundations: In such a Case, suppose the Gentleman's Stewards and Managers should come to him and tell him of his Danger, and that the Dykes might then be repaired for a small Expence, but that one Flood or two might make such a Breach as would cost him near the Value of his Estate to repair: Would not that Gentleman be very much in the wrong, would he not be mad, not to hearken to such Representations, and put himself to a small immediate Charge, in order to prevent the entire Ruin of his Estate?

Our present Case, Sir, is the very same; one successful Campaign, two or three compleat Victories, would not only involve us necessarily in the War, but would make such a Breach in those Barriers, by which the Liberties of *Europe* are preserved, as would cost an infinite Treasure and a vast Effusion of Blood before it could be made up. This is a Danger, which is apparent from those general Circumstances $\text{\textcircled{S}}$ are publicly known; but there may be particular private Transactions concerted, or now carrying on, which would demonstrate the Necessity of what is now proposed: These his Majesty may probably have discovered; and from the Experience we have of his Majesty's great Regard for the Ease of his People, we may, I think, conclude, that he would not have proposed to have made any Augmentation of his Land Forces, or to have put his Subjects to any additional Charge, without an evident Necessity for so doing: I hope, therefore, Gentlemen will depend upon his Majesty's Wisdom and Conduct, in an Affair which is of such a Nature, as may render it impossible for his Majesty to lay his particular Reasons before this House, without running the Risk of disappointing all the Measures he has concerted for defeating any ambitious Projects that may have been formed, and for restoring the Peace of *Europe*, and thereby preventing this Nation's being obliged to engage in the War.

The Answer was in Substance as follows.

SIR, I wish Gentlemen would be more cautious of bringing his Majesty's Name into every Debate that happens in this House. I am persuaded, no Gentle-

man in this House doubts of his Majesty's sincere Regard for the Ease of his People, or of his Wisdom and Conduct in all Matters which are honestly and fairly laid before him: These are Questions which can never be properly brought before us. Upon this Occasion, as well as upon all other Occasions of the same Nature, it is not his Majesty's Regard for the Ease of his People, but the Regard his Ministers have for the Ease of the People that we are to consider, it is their Wisdom and Conduct that are now under our Consideration; and, in my Opinion, this House has no great Reason to depend much upon either: I am sure the Generality of the Nation have no great Confidence in either; and therefore, if we speak the Language of our Constituents, which I hope will always be the Language of this House, we cannot depend so much upon their Wisdom and Conduct as to load the People with any additional Expence, for no other Reason but only because the Minister has told us it is necessary. This is a Method of Proceeding which no Man ought to agree to in any Case, but especially in a Case which is of the most dangerous Consequence to the Liberties of our Country.

The Hon. Gentleman, Sir, was very much in the right to argue from general Circumstances, and such as are publicly known; for particular Care has been taken that we should not have any Thing else to argue from: But if we argue only from such Circumstances, we must conclude, that we are neither concerned in the War, nor can be concerned in its Event: If we have nothing to do with the Affairs of *Poland*, if we are no way engaged to protect the Emperor's Dominions in *Italy*, surely we have no Concern in the War; and as to the Event, *France* has declared they will not pretend to keep any of the Conquests they make; they have declared, they have no Intention to make any Conquests or to extend their Dominions, but that their only Aim is to establish *Stanislaus* upon the Throne of *Poland*; and the other two Allies have declared, that they have no other View but to establish and preserve the Neutrality of *Italy*: These are the only Circumstances that are publicly known, and from these neither this Nation nor the Balance of Power can be in any Danger.

What Particular Reasons we may have not to trust to those Declarations, I shall not pretend to determine; but all the other Princes and States of *Europe*, no-

already engaged in the War, seem to put their Trust in them, because none of them have as yet put themselves to any Expence, or made any Preparations: Nay, even the Princes of *Germany* seem to think their Country in no Danger, for some of the chief of them still continue neutral, and those who have joined in the Declaration of War, have great Numbers of Troops unemployed, which certainly would be all sent to the *Rhine*, if they thought their Country were in any real Danger of being conquered, or that *France* had a Design to impose an Emperor upon them: While they remain so secure, while they give themselves so little Concern about the Event of the War, why we should be so terribly frightened, why we should imagine that *France* has a Design to conquer *Germany*, and to place one of the House of *Bourbon* upon the Imperial Throne, I cannot comprehend: I am sure no such Intention can be presumed from any Circumstance yet publicly known; and I hope we do not think that either *Spain* or *Sardinia* has a mind to conquer *Germany*, or that *France* would allow them, if either or both were able to accomplish such a Design. From publick Circumstances, therefore, I can see no Reason we have now, or indeed ever had, to put ourselves to any Charge, or to make any Preparations; and if there be any private Reasons, they must be such, I should think, as concern us in particular, because if they related to the Balance of Power, and consequently to *Europe* in general, the other Courts of *Europe*, particularly the *Dutch*, would certainly have discovered them as well as we; nay, if they had not, it would have been the Duty of our Ministers to have discovered them, not only to the *Dutch*, but to all the Princes of *Europe*; for whatever Danger there might be in discovering them to this House, there could not surely be any Danger in discovering them to those Courts, which have as deep a Concern as we have in the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*.

As no Part of our late Transactions has ever been laid before this House, as all such Lights have been denied us, I do not know, Sir, but there may be private Reasons for our being particularly concerned in the Event of the present War: If there are any such, they must proceed from some of our late Transactions; and in that Case, those Transactions ought to have been laid before this House at the very Beginning of the War, that we might

from them have seen our Danger, and might have provided for our Safety in Time. But to insinuate, that either of the Parties now engaged in War may have ambitious Views against the Liberties of *Europe*, is an Insinuation that is contradicted by the Behaviour of all the Princes and States of *Europe*, not already engaged in the War; and is therefore an Insinuation that cannot, in my Opinion, have any Weight, much less such a Weight as to prevail with any Member of this House to load his Constituents with an additional Charge, or to subject the Liberties of his Country to an additional Danger.

We are next told, Sir, that tho' neither Party may at present have any ambitious Views, yet they may form such Views, and in order to prevent their forming any such, we must put ourselves to a great Expence, we must make great Preparations; this will shew them we are in earnest, and will make them give Ear to the reasonable Plan of Peace his Majesty, in Conjunction with his Allies is to offer: Whereas, if we make no such Preparations, *France* will conclude, we have lost all Apprehensions of the growing Power of that Kingdom, and that we have no Concern for the Preservation of the Balance of Power. For God's Sake, Sir, can Gentlemen be serious when they argue at this Rate? Can *France*, or any Power on Earth, imagine that we will look tamely on, and see the Liberties of *Europe* overturned; or can the Addition of 7 or 8000 Men to our Army add any Thing to their Dread of our Power? They all know, and *France* in particular has Reason to know, the Strength and the Power of this Nation, when wisely managed and prudently exerted; if therefore they form any ambitious Views, if they reject the just Terms of Peace that are to be proposed by his Majesty, or if they despise the Mediation that has been offered, it cannot proceed from any Contempt they have of the real Strength of this Nation, but from a Contempt of the Councils by which that Strength is to be exerted: This is a Contempt which, I am afraid, they have already conceived; and if we should agree to the Proposition now before us, without seeing any Reason for so doing, I am sure either the Wisdom or the Integrity of this House will suffer considerably, in the Opinion of the World both abroad and at home.

Another terrible Thing we are this Day taught to apprehend, is, that Success

cesses may inspire one of the Parties engaged in War, with an ambitious View of overturning the Balance of Power: That two or three compleat Victories may make it absolutely necessary for us to engage immediately in the War; and that therefore we ought to prepare in Time, that we may be ready to fly to the Relief of the Unfortunate, before they are quite overwhelmed: Upon this, Sir, I shall only ask if any Gentleman in this House can imagine that *Germany*, *Poland* and *Muscovy*, (for I think I may now say they are united) can be conquer'd in one Campaign; or supposing the other to be the unfortunate Side, can they imagine that *France*, *Spain* and *Italy* can be conquered in one Campaign? If any Gentleman can imagine such a Thing, with him I shall not pretend to argue; but with those who cannot, which I believe is the Majority of this House, I think I may contend, that neither Side can in one Campaign be reduced so low, but that the united Force of *Britain*, *Holland*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, thrown in early the next Campaign, will be sufficient for their Relief, and for obliging the proudest Conqueror to submit to reasonable Terms, in which Case we shall have the whole Winter to prepare, and till then 'tis certainly quite unnecessary for us to put ourselves to any Expence.

As this Day seems to be a Day of Paradoxes, among the rest we have been told one with respect to our Trade. We are told, Sir, that the Prosperity of this Nation depends upon the Tranquillity of our Neighbours, and that in Times of Peace, there is always a greater Demand for the Manufactures and Produce of this Country than in Time of War. This, Sir, is so far from being a just Maxim in Trade, that the direct contrary is true. The chief Part of the Produce of this Country, consists in the Necessaries and not the Luxuries of Life, and consequently our Neighbours will always consume as much of such sort of Things in Time of War as in Time of Peace; but the Difference is, that when their Heads are not distracted, nor their Hands diverted, by any foreign or domestick War, they have Time to apply themselves to Tillage, they have Time to apply themselves to Manufactures of all Kinds, they have Leisure to think of and to improve all the Arts of Peace, and by so doing they furnish themselves at home with a great many of those Necessaries, which in Time of War, they are obliged to purchase of us. This is not only

evident in Theory, but it is confirmed by Experience; for our Trade has suffered more by the domestick Improvements made by our Neighbours, during this last long Tranquillity in *Europe*, than it has done by any other Means, except the heavy Duties we have laid upon ourselves, and the great Trouble and many Fees and Perquisites we have subjected our Merchants to, both in importing and exporting their Goods and Merchandize, which Incumbrances will in Time most certainly ruin every Branch of our Trade, if we do not take Care to remove them speedily, by paying off those Debts by which they have been occasioned. And as to our Security, it can never be disturbed by any Eriols among our Neighbours, unless the Balance of Power should be brought into real Danger, which our Neighbours upon the Continent would take better Care of than they do, if we did not upon all Occasions shew ourselves so mighty officious as to do it for them.

It is an easy Matter, Sir, for any Man who has a quick Invention and a strong Imagination, to form imaginary Dangers, and to frighten Fools with Phantoms. In Time of Peace we are frightened with Invasions, because our Neighbours have their Troops quartered upon their Coasts, and have nothing else to do with them: In Time of War we are frightened with Invasions, because our Neighbours have great Armies in the Field, who' no Power in *Europe* has any Quarrel with us: In Time of Peace we must keep up a more numerous Army than is consistent with the Liberties of a free People, in order to prevent a War's breaking out: In Time of War we must add to that Army, and put ourselves to great Expence, in order to restore the publick Tranquillity, and preserve the Balance of Power, tho' no other Nation in *Europe* appears to be in the least apprehensive of its being in Danger. Thus, Sir, we are always in a Fright, and, for what I know, our Apprehensions may at last become so extravagant, that if *Angria*, the *East-India* Pirate, should fit out any greater Number of Grabs than usual, we must fit out a Squadron and augment our Land Forces, for fear of his coming to make an Invasion upon us. By this, Sir, I do not mean to insinuate, that we are now in no Danger,; I do not know but we may: But whatever Danger we may be in, I am very sure it does not appear from any Circumstances yet publicly known, nor from any Thing that hath as yet been communicated to this House.

and therefore I cannot agree to load the People with any new Charge: If the Danger is such as cannot be immediately communicated, it must be such as cannot be immediately apprehended; and if we are only like to be in Danger, we ought to follow the Example of our wise Neighbours the *Dutch*, in putting our People to no Expence, and in reserving our whole Strength to be vigorously exerted against those whose future Designs shall seem any way to threaten the Safety of *Europe*.

We have been told, Sir, that the Danger of not agreeing to what is proposed is infinitely great; but that in agreeing to it there is no Danger; Sir, in my Opinion, it is directly otherwise. I shall first consider it with respect to our foreign Affairs. It is certain, that the Regard we are to expect from Foreigners must always depend upon the Esteem they have of the Strength of the Nation, and of the Wisdom of those Councils by which that Strength is to be directed. The Strength of the Nation does not surely consist only in the Troops we have on Foot, or the Squadrons we have at Sea, but upon the Number of Troops we are able to raise and maintain, and the Squadrons we are able to put to Sea; therefore it is certain, that the adding 7 or 8000 Men to our Land Forces; or the Squadrons we have already fitted out, can add nothing to the Opinion Foreigners have of our Strength; this they all know we could do whenever we had a Mind, and they know we can do much more when we find ourselves justly provoked; but the putting ourselves to such extravagant, such needless Expence, when no Man can say that we are in any real and immediate Danger, when no Man can say we have received any just Provocation, will certainly give Foreigners a very mean Opinion of our Councils; and Strength without Wisdom is generally misapplied, and is always contemned, so that if any Thing disappoints his Majesty's Endeavours for restoring the Tranquillity of *Europe*, if any Thing makes his Mediation contemned, it will be our agreeing to the Proposition now before us: I shall add to this, Sir, that the Armaments we have made, and are still making, can oblige neither of the Sides engaged in War, but may probably give great Offence to one or t'other, by which we may draw a War upon ourselves; our Armaments may very probably unite several of the Powers of *Europe* against us, while by

the Inaction of those Armaments we may be deprived of every Ally; therefore, with respect to our foreign Affairs, the Danger of agreeing to what is proposed is infinitely great; but in not agreeing to it, there is, there can be, no Danger.

But, Sir, with regard to our domestick Affairs the Danger is more apparent, and much more terrible. The keeping up of a numerous Standing Army in Time of Peace, or the keeping of such an Army in this Island even in Time of War, is absolutely inconsistent with the Liberties of this Nation. The Gentlemen, or at least some of them, who supported this Motion, talk of an Army of 18,000 Men as always necessary to be kept up within this Island, in Time of Peace as well as in Time of War. This, Sir, is the true Secret of this Day's Motion; those Gentlemen know, that when Peace is restored, the Nation will insist upon a Reduction's being made in the Army, therefore, think they, let us now increase the Army, that when Peace is restored we may stop the Mouths of the Disaffected (as they call them) by making a Reduction of the Troops we are now to add: And thus, Sir, we shall have a Standing Army of 18,000 Men saddled upon us for ever. As I am of Opinion, that an Army of 18,000 Men is at least 10,000 more than we ought to have in Time of Peace, as I am of Opinion that such a numerous Army, all under the absolute and arbitrary Will of the prime Minister for the Time being, can be necessary for no End but that of enabling the Minister to trample upon the Liberties of his Country; therefore I think, with respect to our domestick Affairs, the Danger of agreeing to what is proposed is infinitely great, and that in rejecting it with Disdain, as it ought to be, there is no Danger.

Whether our House be on Fire or not, is what no Man can tell, from any Thing that has been communicated to us, or from any Thing he can know as a Member of this House; but this I am sure of, that whether our House be on Fire or not, the Engine-keepers, and those who are by them to get either Riches or Power to themselves, will always endeavour if they can, to persuade us, that our House is in Danger; when there is no Fire in the Neighbourhood, they will tell us, we ought to pay them for their Engines, in order to have them ready to march at the first Word of Command, because a Fire may suddenly break forth; and when there is a Fire in the Neighbourhood,

bourhood, they will then tell us we must have their Engines, because, tho' the Fire be then at a great Distance, it may at last approach too near, so as not to give Time to send for the Engines; therefore when the People's Money is to be disposed of, I hope this House will always depend upon their own Judgment, and not upon the Advice of those who have the Direction of any Engine. As for Ministers, they must expect Regard and Esteem, not from their Equipage, but from the Wisdom and Address of their Negotiations; for a Minister with a blundering Head, or one that is sent upon ridiculous Errands, will make as sorry a Figure with an Equipage of regular Troops, as he ever did or can do with fine Cloaths, and an Equipage of gaudy Pages and useless Footmen; and I am afraid the Ass's Ears will appear much more conspicuous under a well-burnished Head-piece than ever they did under a well powder'd Peruke.

The other Parallel, Sir, that has been drawn is very much to the present Purpose, if it had been properly related. We are in the very Case of a Gentleman who is told by his Steward, and the Workmen employed by that Steward, that his Estate is in great Danger of being overflowed by the Decay of, or some Breach in those Dykes and Mounds, which, as they say, were made to prevent Inundations: The Gentleman is surpris'd at this, knowing that there were never any Dykes or Mounds made upon his Estate for preventing Inundations, but what were made by Nature; that his Estate could not be overflowed without some artificial Inlets made, or even Windmills or Fire-engines, prepared and set up for that Purpose: He answers, Gentlemen you really surpris'd me, I can hardly believe there is a Possibility in what you relate; however, I'll go along with you and examine every Part of my Estate, and will then take such Measures as may be proper for preventing the Danger: Upon this the Steward and his Workmen are in a Fright, they know that the Inlets were made or the Windmills set up, either by themselves or by some of their Master's Neighbours, with their Connivance, and therefore they reply, O Lord, Sir! you must not examine into Particulars, the Breaches are of such a Nature, that if you but look upon them they will become irreparable; give us but a small Sum of Money, and an Order for such of your Tenants as we shall name, to attend and assist us, we

can now easily make up the Breach, but if you delay, or offer to examine into it, the Reparation will cost you more than the Value of your Estate: If such a Gentleman should comply blindly with such a Demand, I am sure, Sir, it must be granted, that if he was not mad, he was very much under the Management of his Steward.

Now, Sir, that I have set the Parallels mentioned on the other Side in their true Light, give me Leave to draw one of my own, which I think very apposite to the Case before us, considering that the Motion so visibly tends to the keeping up of a great Standing Army, even in Time of the most profound Tranquillity: Suppose a Country Gentleman took into his Head a Whim to keep a Lion in his House, for no other End but to please and divert the Spectators; suppose his Neighbours, his Friends, nay even his own Children, should represent to him, it was very dangerous to keep such a fierce Animal in his House; that while it was young it might continue harmless, and might now and then play some pretty Tricks to divert him; but that such Animals, when they began to grow old, were apt to take wicked and malicious Freaks: In short, let us suppose that every Man but the Keeper and those under him, who knew they could not otherwise preserve the lucrative Posts they possess'd, should advise the Gentleman to dispatch this Animal from his House, but the Gentleman rejects all Counsels but those of his Keeper and Under-keepers: At last the Animal takes one of its natural Freaks, or instigated perhaps by the Keeper, on a Suspicion of his going to be dismissed, and having got an Opportunity seizes upon its Master, treads him under Foot, and tears his Heart from his Bosom: would not all the World agree, that tho' the Keeper ought to be hanged, the Master highly deserv'd the Mischief he had met with?

To conclude, Sir, while the Dutch and all the other States of Europe, not yet engaged in the War, shew so little Concern about it, while even the Princes of Germany shew so little Inclination to exert their whole Strength upon the Occasion, I cannot think the Balance of Power in any imminent Danger; and if there is any Danger threatens this Nation in particular, in God's Name let it be told; when we know what it is, or from whence it is to be apprehended, we may easily take such Measures as may prevent it; but do not let us, under imagi-

nary Pretences of distant foreign Dangers, subject our Constitution to a real, an imminent domestick Danger; for what will it avail us to preserve the Liberties of Europe, if under that Pretence we destroy our own?

The Reply was to this Effect, viz.

IN the Question now before us, Sir, it is with the greatest Diffidence that I stand up to give my Opinion; for the Conjecture now under our Consideration is, I think, the most difficult and the most critical, of any that ever happened since I have had the Honour to be a Member of this House. To add to the heavy Burdens my Country already labours under, is what I shall never agree to but with the greatest Reluctancy; but on the other Hand, if through an ill timed Piece of good Husbandry, I should contribute towards involving my Country in Calamities, which by a small but seasonable Expence might have been prevented it would give me the greatest Uneasiness. Whatever Advantage we may draw from the Tranquillity of others, it is certain we must always draw great and many Advantages from our own; and it is as certain, that let the Designs of the Parties engaged in War be at present what they will, we may be deeply concerned in its Event. If either the present Designs should be pushed too far, or new and ambitious Designs encouraged and set up by Success, we must necessarily at last be involved, and this is what we ought if possible to prevent. This I take to be the true and only Design of the Augmentation now proposed; it is so small that I cannot look upon it as designed to engage us in the War, but to prevent our being engaged, and for this Reason, I think, we may the more easily agree to it.

Whether the Balance of Power be now in Danger, or whether this Nation in particular be now in Danger, is not the Question before us, but whether both may not be in Danger by the Event of the present War, and this I really think can't be made a Question. In such a Case we are not to be directed by the Behaviour of other States, at least I am sure the Resolutions of this House ought as little to be regulated by the Example of the *Dutch*, or of the Princes of *Germany*, as they ought to be regulated by the Advice of our own Ministers. In the War which was commenced before the Death of the late King *William*, I believe it will not be denied but that the Balance of Power

was really in Danger, and yet, for some Time after it commenced, the *Dutch* seemed, to all publick Appearance, as quiet as they seem at present, the Princes of *Germany* seemed as little concerned, **A** nay some of them actually engaged against the Liberties of Europe, and of their Country: Till we declared ourselves, no Prince in Europe would venture to stir to the Relief of the House of *Austria*, and therefore I must think, that the outward Behaviour of all or any of the Princes of Europe, can never be made use of as any Argument in this Debate: Besides, Sir, the other Princes and States of Europe have no occasion to make any Augmentation of their Forces till they are just ready to take the field: They have, all of them, great Bodies of Land Forces in continual Pay; there is hardly an Electoral Prince of *Germany* **C** but what maintains as great a Number of Land Forces as are now in this Island, and yet, I hope, it will not be said, but that if we were to engage, we not only could, but ought to take the Field with a much greater Army than either of them can maintain, for which Reason we are always under a Necessity to begin to prepare much sooner than any of our Neighbours have Occasion to do.

We may talk what we will of the Number of Men in our Country, and the Number of Ships in our Harbours, but from such Calculations the Strength of a Nation is not now to be computed. **E** It is from the Number of regular, well-disciplined Troops with which they may speedily take the Field, and from the Number of Men of War provided with experienced Seamen, which they can speedily put to Sea, that the Strength of a Nation is always now computed: **F** A Number of regular well-disciplined Troops is now become as necessary either for Offence or Defence, as a well-disciplined well-armed Militia was of old, and the Regard a Nation is to expect from its Neighbours, depends now as much upon the former, as it depended of old upon the latter. **G** 'Tis true, in a Country which abounds with able, well-bodied Men, which our own Country does, in my Opinion, more than any other of equal Extent, Regiments may be soon raised, **H** Regiments may be soon augmented; but a Regiment newly raised must be exercised for many Months, before it can expect to engage successfully against an old, well-disciplined Regiment, and even an old Regiment newly augmented, cannot pre-

tend to enter upon immediate Action, it must have some Time to train and discipline the new Men that have been incorporated, otherwise these new Men would certainly throw the whole Regiment into Confusion, so that if brought into immediate Action, the Regiment would find itself weakened by having its Numbers increased: This is the Reason, Sir, and, in my Opinion, a convincing Reason, why we should always begin to increase our Land Forces at least some Months before there may be a Necessity for entering upon Action; and by what is now proposed, the Increase is to be made in the most proper and the least expensive Way, that is, by adding a Number of private Men to each Company in the Service, without raising any new Regiments or Companies, which could not so speedily be made fit for Action, and would, by increasing the Number of Officers, be more expensive to the Nation.

I am none of those, Sir, who imagine that *Germany*, *Poland* and *Mosquy* can be conquered in one Campaign, and much less do I imagine that *France*, *Spain* and *Italy* can be conquered in a Campaign, and yet I can imagine, and do verily believe, that a complete Victory or two, gained in the very Beginning of a Campaign, especially by that Side which has hitherto had the best Success, might be attended with such Consequences, and might bring the Unfortunate Side so low, if they met with no Relief or Assistance before the Beginning of the next Campaign, that to recover the Losses of that Campaign, and compel the Conquerors to accept of reasonable Terms, would most certainly cost this Nation a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, even though we were immediately joined by *Holland*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, neither of whose Assistance, even in such a critical Conjunction, we can pretend to depend upon with Certainty; for upon such an Occasion some of them might lose Courage, and others might expect to make an Advantage by joining the victorious Side; and if we should be obliged to engage singly and without the Assistance of either of the three Powers I have mentioned, one unfortunate Campaign, pushed with Vigour by the victorious Side, to the very Beginning of the next, might involve us in a tedious, an expensive, and even a doubtful War: Whereas, if we put ourselves in such a Condition as to be able to give imme-

mediate Relief to the unfortunate Side, or to engage immediately against that Side whose Views shall hereafter be discover'd to be inconsistent with the Safety of *Europe*, we may then easily cast the Balance, and may with Certainty, and in a short Time, be able to give Laws to the Conquerors.

I shall admit, Sir, that *France* and her Allies have made the Declarations mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman, and I do not know but they may be sincere, but I am sure they're not to be trusted to, for even granting that these Declarations are sincere, that they have really no other Views but what they openly profess, yet we know that Success may elate the Minds of the Conquerors, and may make them conceive new Designs, which they could not at first have thought of; and against these we are to provide, as well as against any Designs they may have at present in Petto, which we have not as yet discovered; for if *France* and her Allies should over run all *Germany*, get Possession of all the strong Holds in it, establish *Stanislaus* upon the Throne of *Poland*, and oblige the Czarina to submit to their Terms, I am very far from thinking that either of them would abide by the Declarations with which they began the War, I am very much afraid they would begin to think of making such Regulations as to them should seem meet, both in this Country and in every other Country of *Europe*, in which Case, I am sure, our Constitution both in Church and State would be exposed to much greater and more unavoidable Danger, than it can be from the small Addition now proposed to be made to our Army.

This leads me, Sir, to consider that terrible that imminent Danger our Liberties are exposed to, by keeping up a numerous standing Army in Time of Peace, which is a Danger that has been much exaggerated upon this and many other Occasions, by the Gentlemen of the other Side of the Question. I could easily shew, it has been often shewn already, by Gentlemen much more capable than I am, that an Army kept up from Year to Year, under the Direction of Parliament, and commanded by Gentlemen of the best Families, and some of them of as good Estates as any in the Kingdom, can never be dangerous either to our Constitution or to our Liberties, were it much more numerous than it is, or is now proposed to be, but as the keeping up of a standing Army

in Time of Peace is not, nor can be. Now the Question under our Consideration, I shall suppose that there is some Danger in keeping up even such a standing Army in Time of Peace; will Gentlemen from thence argue, that when all *Europe* is in a Flame, when this Nation may very probably, and perhaps very speedily, be engaged in the War, we ought not to begin to make Preparation? Will they say, that we ought never to make any Augmentation, or to prepare for War till it is publickly declared? Can this, Sir, be a safe Maxim for any Nation? Surely no; but much less can it be a safe Maxim for this Nation, because in Time of Peace we never keep up such a great Body of Land Forces as any, even the most inconsiderable of our Neighbours.

I do not know, Sir, that any Gentleman has in this Debate declared, that 18,000 is the Number of Land Forces which must always be kept up in this Nation, even in Time of the profoundest Tranquillity; however, it has been discover'd, it seems, that this is the Opinion of some Gentlemen, and that the Addition now moved for, is propos'd for no other Reason, but only that these Gentlemen may have an Opportunity of stopping the Mouths of the Disaffected by reducing that additional Number as soon as the publick Tranquillity is re-established. Sir, if no Reasons had been assign'd for the Addition propos'd, there might have been some Room for this Presumption; but as other Reasons have been assign'd, as those Reasons are apparent from the present Circumstances of *Europe*, I cannot see how such a Presumption can be made: But suppose this were really the Design of some Gentlemen in this House, will not every other Gentleman be at Liberty to oppose that Design when the Peace is restored; May not every Gentleman, who shall then have the Honour to be a Member of this House, propos'd as great a Reduction as he pleases? Is it not as easy to propose the Reduction of 17,000 as of 7,000? And when we are so happy as to have an Opportunity to make a Reduction, which I hope will be soon, the Question will then come properly to be argued, what Number of Land Forces is necessary to be kept up in this Nation in Time of Peace? Upon that Question, I hope as great a Number will be reduced, without any Regard to the Addition now made, as the Safety of the Nation can admit of; for I shall join with the honourable Gentlemen in Opinion, that we ought never to keep up a greater Num-

ber than is absolutely necessary for the Safety of the Nation, and the Support of his Majesty's Government; and whoever is against keeping up that Number, shall always be looked on by me as a Person disaffected to both.

Before I conclude, Sir, I must take Notice that from this Debate, as well as from a great many others, it appears to me, that the Gentlemen employed in the Administration of our Affairs are always in the most ticklish Situation: If they propose to make Provisions against Dangers, by which Provisions the People must be put to an Expence, they are then charged with raising imaginary Dangers, in order from thence to take an Opportunity to load the People with new Taxes; and their Misfortune is, that the more careful they have been in Time past, this Argument grows every Day the stronger against them, because People begin at last to believe, that the Dangers which were never felt were actually imaginary, tho' in Reality they were prevented only by the Provisions that were made against them; however, many People may come at last to be confirmed in this erroneous Opinion, by which the Ministers may be at last refused those Provisions that are actually necessary; and if, by such Refusal, any signal Misfortune should befall the Nation, the Ministers would be sure of being loaded with the Blame of it, tho' they had done all that was in their Power to warn us of the Danger.

I cannot really comprehend, Sir, what sort of Information it is that Gentlemen want upon this Occasion; would they have his Majesty send to tell us, that there is a bloody War now carried on by *France*, *Spain* and *Sardinia* against the Emperor? Surely they do not expect that his Majesty should send us a particular Message, in order to acquaint us with a Piece of News that is known to the whole World; and as this is sufficient to put us upon our Guard, and to convince us that we ought to begin at least to prepare for the worst, I must think we stand in no Need of any further Information. It may very probably be, that his Majesty has not yet discovered, whether any of the Parties engaged in War have any further Views than what they publickly avow; this I say may not probably have been yet discovered, because no Plan of an Agreement has as yet been offer'd to the Parties concerned: Or it may be that his Majesty has already discovered, that some of the Parties concerned have some secret and ambitious Views, which will oblige him to declare

very soon against them: In the first Case, his Majesty can give us no further Information that what he has already given; but suppose the last to be the Case, ought his Majesty, either by Message or otherwise, to disclose to us the Secrets he has discover'd, or the Resolutions he has taken upon such Discovery? Would not such a Message be an open and a public Declaration of War? And will any Gentleman say, that it would be wise in his Majesty, or in those who have the Honour to advise him, to make any such publick Declaration, before he has made all the necessary Preparations, and is just ready to enter upon Action? In short, let us put the Case what Way we will, it is impossible we can have, or ought to have, any further Information than what every Gentleman without Doors, as well as within, fully knows, from the Circumstances Europe is in at present; and as these are, in my Opinion, more than sufficient for inducing every Man who regards the Safety of his Country, to agree to the small Expence now proposed, I shall very little regard what may be thought of this House, for I am very sure, every Man whose good Opinion is worth desiring will, from our agreeing to this Question, approve of both.

The Question being at last put, it was upon a Division carried in the Affirmative, 261 to 208.

The chief Speakers in Support of the Motion, were Sir W^m M^t T^g, C^l Bⁿ, T^s Wⁿ, Esq; P^{ck} L^y, Esq; Member for E^{gb} in Scotland, Jⁿ H^{we}, Esq; Member for W^{shire} (whose Speech see at large, p. 283. 284.) H^o W^{le}, Esq; Sir R^t W^{le}, &c. and the chief Speakers against the Motion, were the Hon. F^{es} E^{ne}, Esq; Member for K^{ts} and Cⁿ in Scotland (see Vol. IV. p. 272.) his H^r the M^r of the R^{lls}, Sir W^m W^m, W^m P^y, Esq; &c.

Other Arguments on this Occasion.

Some of the Gentlemen who spoke in this Debate, said, they were for an Augmentation of our Forces, but that it was their Opinion, we ought to do it by taking foreign Troops into our Pay, and not by augmenting our own Army; (See p. 284.) because the first could be dismissed without leaving any Charge upon the Nation, after the Peace was restored, but the last would always leave a Charge, by increasing the Number of Officers on Half-pay.—This Objection was answer'd

by informing them, that by the Augmentation proposed, it was not intended to add any new Officers, but only so many private Men to each Company; so that when Peace was restored, the Augmentation then made could be reduced, without leaving any Charge upon the Nation: With this Answer they were satisfied, and accordingly voted for the Question. But by other Gentlemen who were against the Question, several other Objections were made, such as, the Danger of having such a great Army within the Island; the great Burthen it was to the Places where they were quarter'd; the taking so many Hands from the Labour and Industry of the Nation, and thereby withdrawing so much of that Nourishment, which was necessary for supporting the Trade, the Riches, and the Power of the Kingdom; and that the adding even of private Men would leave some Charge upon the Nation, because when a Reduction came to be made, the old and infirm would be discharged, most of whom we should be obliged to take in as Pensioners on Chelsea-College; whereas if no such Augmentation had been made, those very Men would have been continued in the Service for several Years longer.—To which it was answered, that in a Time of such publick Danger it was necessary to augment our Forces, even within the Kingdom, and therefore any small Inconveniences that might from thence arise must be borne with; that by increasing our own Troops no Money was carried out of the Kingdom; that it would add to the Number of our trained Soldiers, which, if any future Danger should arise, would be an Advantage to the Nation; that by a Man's becoming a Soldier his Labour and Industry was not quite lost, for many of them were as industrious after listing as ever they had been before; that old and infirm Soldiers must always of course be dismissed, and new Recruits raised in their stead, tho' no Augmentation were ever made.

After the aforesaid Motion was agreed to, the following Motion was put, and of course agreed to, viz. 'Resolved, That a Sum, not exceeding 794,529 l. 4 s. 7 d. Halfpenny be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the said 25,744 Men, for Guards and Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land-Forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the Year 1735.'

By comparing this Sum with the Sum voted last Year for the same Services. (See Vol. IV. p. 353. E) they will find that the

the former exceeds the latter by 147,999 l. 13s. 4d. And the Sums granted last Year for the Service of the Army having exceeded what had been granted in the preceding Year, by the Sum of 35,116 l. 5s. 3 d. our additional Expence for this Year, on account of the present War, in this Article of our Army only, amounts to 182,215 l. 18s. 7 d. to which we must add an additional Expence this Year, in the Article relating to the Forces in the Plantations, *Gibraltar*, &c. of 11,813 l. 9s. 2 d. which I shall hereafter take Notice of, being in the whole 194,029 l. 7s. 9 d.

Debate on the SCOTS LORDS Petition.

Thursday the 20th of February, being the

Day appointed by the House of Peers, as mentioned in our last, for taking into their Consideration the Petition presented by the six *Scotch* Peers, the Order of the Day being read, his Grace the Duke of *B—*gh, and after him the Duke of *A—* stood up, and took notice, that the Petition they were then to take into their Consideration, was conceived in such general and indefinite Terms, that they could not from the Words of the Petition determine, whether or no the Petitioners designed to controvert, or to object against the last Election of the sixteen Peers, to represent the Peerage of *Scotland* in that House; and as their Right to their Seats in that House, depended upon the Regularity of that Election, they hoped their Lordships would take Care to have that Point cleared up, before they proceeded any further upon that Petition, or at least before they proceeded to the Examination of any Witnesses.

This brought on a Motion, 'That the Consideration of the Petition should be adjourned to a short Day, and that the Petitioners should be order'd to declare against that Day, whether they intended to controvert the last Election of all the sixteen Peers, to represent the Peerage of *Scotland* in that House, or the Election of any, and which of them.'

In Support of the Motion it was argued thus.

MY Lords, the Petition now before us is, in my Opinion, conceived in such vague and general Terms, that it is impossible to determine, whether the late Election, with respect to all or any of the sixteen Peers last returned, is to be attacked or not; and it is as impossible to determine, whether any and what Persons are to be accused, by the Complaint exhibited to us in this Petition; so that I

cannot determine, and I believe no Lord in this House can, whether we are to proceed upon this Affair, in our legislative or in our judicial Capacity. If any undue or illegal Practices were made use of, in procuring the Election or the Return of all or any of the sixteen Lords from *Scotland*, now in this House, surely that Election or Return must be void, and the Peers of *Scotland* must proceed to a new Election. In this Case your Lordships are certainly to proceed in your judicial Capacity; and as the Right of private Persons is to be brought into Question, as the Right of no less than sixteen Lords to their Seats in this House, is to be examined into and determined, the Affair now before us is then to be considered as a Cause, and I hope your Lordships will proceed in it with the same Justice and Impartiality, and with the same Regularity which you observe in all other Causes. The sixteen noble Lords now in this House, must then be considered as the Defendants or Respondents; and I hope your Lordships will never proceed in any Cause to examine Witnesses for the Petitioner only; if we are to examine any Witnesses against the noble Lords now in this House, I hope you will give them proper Notice, and examine likewise such Witnesses as they may think proper for their Justification.

Tho' I cannot, my Lords, from the Words of the Petition determine, whether any particular Persons are to be accused, yet from the Nature of the Case I must think, that it will necessarily end in an Accusation against particular Persons; for if there have been illegal Practices, there must have been illegal Practisers, and those Practisers must have been guilty of a very high Misdemeanor. In this Case likewise your Lordships are to proceed in your judicial Capacity; and in that Way, I hope you will never proceed to examine Witnesses against any Man, without having first called the Party accused before you, without having given him Notice of the Crimes laid to his Charge, or without giving him an Opportunity both to cross-examine the Witnesses that are brought against him, and to bring what Witnesses he may think proper for his Vindication; so that I do not see how you can proceed in the Affair now before you, till the Petitioners declare, whether or no they intend to challenge or impeach the Election of all or any, and whom, of the sixteen Peers last chosen, and have particularly named the Persons who were guilty

ty of the undue and illegal Practices of which they complain.

If any Sutor in any of the Courts below should petition this House, and complain in general of undue Methods and illegal Practices made use of in any Court below, without naming any Person who had been guilty of those undue Methods or illegal Practices, I believe your Lordships would not so much as receive or give any Countenance to such a Petition; but in the present Case your Lordships have received the Petition, and, in my Opinion, you are in the right, not only to receive it, but to take all proper Methods to get at the Bottom of the Complaint, both because of the Dignity of the Petitioners, and because the Matters complained of may affect the Honour and Dignity of this House; yet still, my Lords, I hope you will proceed in it in such a manner, as not to do Injustice to any private Man, and so as not to load the Innocent with even the Imputation of a heavy Crime.

In all Cases of Evidence, the Witnesses must be examined as to particular Facts, and likewise as to particular Persons; and those Persons, as well as Facts, the Judges must be fully informed of before any Witnesses are brought before them to be examined. I believe, my Lords, it was never yet known that any Court of Judicature proceeded to examine Witnesses, without having first the particular Facts laid before them which were to be proved by the Witnesses, and likewise the Persons Names against whom the Witnesses were to prove those Facts. This is a Rule which must be observed in all Courts of Judicature, otherwise they can never know what they are about; and therefore if your Lordships are to proceed upon this Affair in your judicial Capacity, which I think you must, you cannot regularly proceed to examine any Witnesses till you know the particular Facts those Witnesses are brought to prove, and the Names of the particular Persons against whom those Facts are to be proved, without which I cannot comprehend what Use you are to make of the Proofs that are to be laid before you, or for what End you are to put a great many Gentlemen, and for what I know Noblemen also, to the Expence and Trouble of coming a great many Miles to be examined as Witnesses at the Bar of this House.

I am, my Lords, as much as any Lord in this House, for making a most strict Enquiry into the Matters complained of by the Petition now before us; and, for this Reason, I am for our taking such previous

Steps as may enable us to proceed with Certainty, Ease, and Satisfaction to ourselves, without doing an Injury to any innocent Man; for if we proceed to examine Witnesses before we have fixed upon the particular Matters as to which those Witnesses are to be examined, I foresee that we must involve ourselves in Difficulties, which we shall find altogether inextricable; and as the Right of the sixteen noble Lords who now sit in this House, as the Representatives of the Peerage of *Scotland*, is the chief Thing to be considered, I think the Petitioners ought first to declare, whether or no they intend, by their Petition, to challenge or impeach that Right.

To this it was answered, in Substance as follows, *viz.*

MY Lords, the Petition now before us is general, and it ought to be so: It is not a Petition relating to any private Right; it is not a Petition complaining of any private Injury; it is only in the Nature of a general Complaint against some illegal Practices, supposed to have been made use of at the last Election of the sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, which the Petitioners think of the utmost Consequence to the Honour and Dignity of this House, and to the Freedom and Independency of Parliament; these Practices the Petitioners have got some imperfect Accounts of, and by the Accounts they have got of them, they seem to be of such a heinous Nature, and attended with such dangerous Consequences, that they, as Peers of *Great-Britain*, as Subjects of a legal and as yet free Government, thought themselves obliged to inform this House of what they had heard, and of the Witnesses by whom they think those deep and dark Practices may be made appear, well knowing, that if there were really any such Practices, the Power and the Authority of this House, if exercised as it ought to be, and I hope as it will be upon this Occasion, may make up the Deficiencies of the Informations they have had. As the Practices they complain of are of the most heinous Nature, they must certainly have been carried on in the most hidden Manner, and therefore it cannot be supposed that the Petitioners, or that any Man in a private Capacity can have such a full Information of them, as to charge the Facts or accuse the Persons particularly; but upon the Examination at the Bar of your Lordships House, of such Witnesses as they shall desire to be examined, the iniquitous Myseries will probably come to be revealed.

acts and the Persons may be particularly brought to Light; and then I doubt not but your Lordships will take such Methods as the Law directs, in order to punish the Guilty, to vindicate the Honour and the Dignity of this House; and to preserve the Freedom and Independency of Parliament. This is what the Petitioners sue for, this is what the Nation expects, and I think the Petitioners have taken the most proper Way, the only Way they could take, to lay this important Affair before your Lordships.

I am surprized, my Lords, to hear it said, that the Affair now before us can, in any Light, be looked on as a Cause, or that it ought to be treated as such. Do the Petitioners come here to complain of any Violation of their own particular Rights? Do they complain of any Injury offered to them, or either of them in particular? No, my Lords, their Complaint proceeds from a more generous Motive; their Complaint is against a general Grievance, and therefore if the Affair now before us is to be looked on as a Cause, it must be looked on as the Cause of our Country and Constitution: If any Injury has been done, it is to the Constitution that Injury has been done, and it is to the Constitution that Redress must be granted; but whether that Redress is to be granted by punishing those that shall be found to be guilty, or by making a new Law to prevent such Practices in Time to come, or by both, is what cannot now be determined.

I shall readily agree, my Lords, that if there were any illegal Practices, there must have been illegal Practisers, but till you come to examine Witnesses you can discover neither, and even after you have examined all the Witnesses you can, after having made as strict an Enquiry as possible, the Practices may have been carried on in such a hidden and such a subtil Manner, that even your Lordships may not be able to fix them upon any particular Person, tho' at the same Time it may appear evident, that some illegal Practices have been made use of: In such a Case what are your Lordships to do? Surely you are not to leave the Honour of this House, and the very Being of our Constitution, exposed to the same illegal Practices at the next Election. You are not to neglect to repair a Breach made in your House, because you cannot discover the Thieves that made it. You are certainly, in such a Case, to contrive and pass some proper Law, for preventing such Practices for the future. But on the other Hand, if the

Practisers, as well as the Practices, should luckily be discovered by the Enquiry your Lordships are to make, you will then certainly order a Prosecution to be carried on against the Persons found or suspected to be guilty; those Persons will then become Defendants, not to this Petition, but to the Prosecution that shall then be ordered against them; and upon that Prosecution they must of course have an Opportunity to bring Witnesses in their own Justification, and to cross-examine such Witnesses as shall then be brought against them.

As to the Right of the sixteen noble Lords, who have now the Honour to have Seats in this House, I hope it will not be impeached by any Proof that can be brought upon this Occasion, and therefore I wonder that any of them should shew the least Jealousy or Apprehension of any such Event; but suppose, my Lords, that in examining the Witnesses that are to be brought before you, some Things should appear that might tend towards invalidating the last Election, and consequently their present Right to their Seats in this House, surely your Lordships will not, upon such an Examination, immediately proceed to declare the late Election void. You must then of course appoint a Day to examine into the Merits of the late Election, and then, and not till then, the noble Lords who are now in this House by virtue of that Election, will become Defendants, not to this Petition, but to the Enquiry that shall then be ordered into the Merits of their Election; and upon that Occasion your Lordships will certainly proceed with your usual Justice, and consequently will give them all the Time and Opportunity they can desire for defending their Right, either by employing Counsel to plead for them, by bringing such Witnesses as they may think proper for supporting their Election, or by cross-examining all or any of the Witnesses that shall be brought against them; for the Witnesses who are examined upon this Petition must be all re-examined, when your Lordships come to enquire into the Merits of the late Election, if it shall become necessary, which I hope it will not, for this House to make any such Enquiry.

I cannot pretend, my Lords, to any great Knowledge in the Law, and much less to a thorough Knowledge of the Forms of *Westminster-hall*; but I must say, and I am sorry to say, that I think your Lordships are, upon this important Occasion, falling too much into the

Form

of the Courts below: It is well that a great Part of their Time is spent in debating and arguing about the Forms and Methods of Proceeding by which the principal Affairs are often delayed, and not entirely dropt; and the Debate now on I must consider as a Debate of the same Nature: This is not the usual Way of Proceeding; when an Affair is brought before the Court, which directly and immediately concerns the Honour and the Dignity of the Court, I am surpris'd to hear any Person say that the Methods how we shall proceed to enquire into it; and I am still surpris'd to hear it said, that we never examine any Witnesses, unless we first know the particular Facts to which they are to be examined: This is, indeed, tying us down to a very strict and narrow Method, nay in a strict Manner, in my Opinion, in the Court of Common Law; for, I have heard of a Form or Method of Proceeding in those Courts, which is, pleading the general Issue, and then the special Matter in Evidence; and in such Cases, if I am rightly inform'd of the particular Facts, to which the Witnesses are to be examined, are before the Court, nor does the Court, upon any Thing of the Questions that are put to them till they come to be decided, and then only the Court is to consider whether the Question that is put is material to the general Issue then the Court: But as the Affair now before us is not a Trial, as this House was oppos'd to be confined to the Rules and Forms of inferior Courts, and as I am very little conversant in such Forms, I say no more upon this Subject.

My Lords, though I am very conversant with the Forms or the Methods of Proceeding in the Courts below, I hope I know something of the Methods of Proceeding, as well as of the Power and Authority of this House, and therefore I am not a little surpris'd at the Motion now made to us, that we should not attempt to comprehend the End for which the Petitioners are presented, or the Purpose it can serve: the Petitioners should declare, whether or no they intend to challenge or impeach the Election of all or any, of the sixteen Peers last chosen: For God's Sake, my Lords, will this Declaration when made? Is this House to be confined, or restrained by any Declaration the Petitioners can make? Suppose they

should declare, that they do not intend to challenge or impeach the Election of all or any of the sixteen Peers last chosen, are we, when we come to examine Witnesses upon this Petition, to be told, you must not ask such a Question, or such a Question, because by the Answer to that Question the Election of the sixteen last chosen, or of some of them, may be brought into Dispute, or impeach'd? Surely it is not intended that we should be in this Manner confined by any Declaration the Petitioners can make; and if we do examine Witnesses upon this Petition, with a full Liberty to ask all such Questions as may tend towards discovering any illegal Practices that may have been made use of, suppose upon that Examination such Facts, such Practices should appear, as must evidently tend towards rendering the late Election void, is this House to be circumscripted by any Declaration the Petitioners can make, so as that it shall not be in our Power to proceed in a regular Way to declare that Election void? I hope, my Lords, no such Thing will be pretended; and therefore as such a Declaration, when obtained, can signify nothing, I hope an Affair of so much Consequence to the Honour and Dignity of this House, and to the Freedom and Independency of Parliament, will not be delayed upon that Account.

To this it was said, by way of Reply,

THAT they would readily grant that that House was not to be circumscripted, or any way interrupted or confined by any Declaration the Petitioners could make; but as such a Declaration could do no Harm, or any way retard the Enquiry their Lordships were to make, and as it would be a Satisfaction to the sixteen noble Lords then in that House from Scotland, and had been expressly desired by some of them, they hoped the House would agree to the Motion, especially as it could not occasion any great Delay, because the Petitioners could in a very short Time, or perhaps immediately, make such a Declaration as was desired, and therefore they would move, that the further Consideration of the Petition should be adjourn'd but till next Day, and that the Petitioners should against that Time declare, whether or no they intended by their Petition, to controvert the Election of all or any, and which of the sixteen Peers last chosen, to represent the Peerage of Scotland in that House.

Any further Reply in this Affair, was prevented by the D—ke of B—d's standing up and acquainting the House, "That since the Beginning of that Debate he had been with the Petitioners, and that they had empowered him to make the Declaration proposed, and that, for his greater Security, he had taken it down from the Petitioners in Writing, which, if their Lordships pleased he would read to them; so that there was no Occasion to adjourn the Consideration of the Affair one Moment on that Account."

This occasioned a new Debate, in which the L—d B—d, the E—l of Ch—ld, and the E—l of A—n insisted, That the Declaration, as proposed by the noble D—ke, was sufficient, and that the Order proposed might be entered in their Journals, after which might be entered, that in Pursuance of the said Order the D—ke of B—d stood up, and by Virtue of a Power from the Petitioners, and in their Names, made the following Declaration, and then enter the Declaration proposed to be made by the noble D—ke; this, they said, they thought the House could not well refuse, because the Refusal would really look something like doubting the Honour of the noble D—ke, for whom, they were persuaded, every Lord there had the greatest Esteem; it would look like doubting, whether he had a sufficient Authority to make such a Declaration, after he had declared he had Authority for so doing.

This was opposed by the L—d H—ck and the D—ke of N—le, who professed the greatest Esteem for the noble D—ke, but they did not think it would be regular to receive a Declaration in that Manner, in an Affair of so very great Importance; and at last the L—d Ch—r having declared, That he did not in the least doubt the Honour of the noble Duke, nor his having a sufficient Authority for what he proposed, yet as the Affair had been brought before them by a Petition signed by the six noble Peers, he thought the most proper and the most regular Way would be, to have the Declaration proposed signed by them likewise; and as it would occasion a Delay but of one Day only, he hoped the House would agree to it. Upon this the Question was put for adjourning the Consideration of the Petition till next Day, which, upon a Division was carried in the Affirmative, without Proxies, by 90 to 51.

The Question was next put upon the Motion abovementioned, which was agreed to without a Division.

After this it was proposed to adjourn, but the E—l of A—n stood up, and said, That as their Lordships had already gone a little into the Forms of Westminster-hall, he hoped they would go a little further: They had made an Order, and, he believed, they intended the Petitioners should comply with that Order, therefore he thought they ought to take some Method to give the Petitioners Notice of the Order they had made.

Upon this the E—l of Ch—y said, That he thought there was no Necessity for any such Notice, because the Orders of that House, like Acts of Parliament, stood in no Need of any Notification or Publication; they published themselves, and the Parties concerned were obliged to take Notice of them. But the L—d B—d shewed, That no such Thing was to be presumed, as appeared by their constant Practice in all Causes; and as some Lords seemed to be fond of looking upon the Affair then before them as a Cause, therefore he would move, That the Lord Chancellor should be directed to write Letters to the Petitioners, giving them Notice of the Order their Lordships had made.

The L—d C—r said, That he should be ready to follow their Lordships Directions, but desired to know, if he should write one Letter to the Petitioners jointly, or a particular Letter to each of them separately; and some Lords having proposed one Letter to the Petitioners jointly, the E—l of A—n stood up and said, That he did not before then know that the Petitioners were a Corporation, which their Lordships seemed inclined to make them, by proposing to send a Letter to them jointly; whereupon it was agreed, that a separate Letter should be sent to each; and Directions were given to the Lord Chancellor accordingly.

The Motion for the Declaration abovementioned was made by the L—d H—ck, and supported by the E—l of Ch—y, and the L—d H—y; and it was opposed by the D—ke of B—d, the E—l of S—rd, and the E—l of A—n.

Next Day, the Order of the House being read, for taking this Petition into Consideration, the L—d Ch—r acquainted the House, That two of the noble Lords, the Petitioners, had been with him, and had brought him a Declaration in Writing, signed by every one of them, in Obedience to their Lordships Order the Day before, which Declaration was read to the House, and was as follows, viz.

of the Scots LORDS Petitioners.

sequence of your Lordships Order Yesterday, signified to us by the Lord High Chancellor, your Lordships Petitioners do declare, that the Petition we did not, nor do we controvert the Election or Re-election of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, and in our said Petition, or of any

But we intended, as we thought, to lay before your Lordships, a list of such Facts and undue influences mentioned in general in our Petition, as appeared to us to be dangerous to the Constitution, and may in various ways equally affect the Rights of the sixteen Peers, as that of the Peers of Scotland, if a proper case be not found out; as we had empowered his Grace the Duke of Devonshire to inform your Lordships.

on and Brandon, Dundonald, Berry and Dover, Marchmont, &c., Stair.

On the reading of this Declaration, it was made, to adjourn the consideration of the Petition till the next night, and that the Petitioners be ordered to lay before the House against that Day, in Writing, a list of those undue Methods and influences upon which they intended to proceed, and the Names of the Persons suspected to have been guilty of these Methods and illegal Practices, with argument in favour of this Motion. Substance thus:

When I first heard this Petition read I was of Opinion with your Lordships, that it was conceived in such indefinite Terms, that it was not for this House to proceed upon it involving ourselves in Difficulties which we should find insuperable; that I have heard this Declaration I am further at a Loss than ever, what is meant or intended by it. When I first heard it read indeed, imagine that the noble Petitioners, did intend to impeach the last Election of the sixteen Peers to represent the Peerage of Scotland in this House; and as the Right Lords was to be impeached, I thought it was reasonable that the Designation of the Petitioners should be in clear and distinct Terms,

I was for their making such a motion as was then ordered: But by the Declaration, now read to us, I find: no such Design or Intention,

so that I really cannot now comprehend, or so much as guess at what they would have us to do upon the Petition they have presented, unless their Design be to impeach or accuse some particular Persons, of Crimes which I take to be of a very high Nature; and if that be their Intention, surely the Persons Names they design to impeach ought to be particularly expressed, and those Persons ought to be informed of the particular Crimes which are laid to their Charge.

An Accusation is not, 'tis true, a Contemnation, but, my Lords, it must be granted, that a Man's Character suffers even by an Accusation, and tho' he may be afterwards, upon a full and impartial Trial, acquitted, yet it seldom happens that the Scandal thrown upon his Name by the Accusation, is entirely wiped off by his being acquitted; and in the mean Time, during the whole Time that intervenes between his Accusation and his Trial, he labours under an Imputation, which your Lordships must allow to be a very great Misfortune. It is certain, my Lords, that every Man ought to have a very great Regard to his Honour and his Character in the World; it is what the meanest Creature in Life ought to be extremely jealous of, and much more those who, by their Birth or their Fortune, are placed in a superior Station; and therefore I hope your Lordships will always be cautious of going in rashly to any Measure, by which the Characters of private Men may be very much injured. In the present Case, I think, it is evident, that the Characters of some private Men must be attacked by any Proof that can be laid before you, in relation to this Affair: The Characters of some Men must suffer, and those not of mean Rank in the World; they must be Persons in eminent Stations: Therefore I hope your Lordships will not, upon general Suggestions, and without any determinate Aim or Design, proceed to examine Witnesses in a Case, where the Characters of particular Men, the Characters of Men eminent in their Stations, will certainly be greatly injured.

It is a Maxim, my Lords, established by the Reason of Things, as well as by the Practice, I believe, of all the Judiciaries in the World, never to examine any Witness, when by such Examination a private Man's Character may be blasted, without giving that Man an Opportunity, at the same Time, to vindicate his Character against any Aspersions that may be thrown upon it by that Examination.

In such a Case it is not sufficient to say, that the Man whose Character has been blasted shall afterwards have an Opportunity to vindicate it, by being brought to a fair and impartial Trial; for, in the mean Time, he must labour under an Imputation, and it is a Misfortune for a Man to be exposed to any scandalous Imputation for a Day, nay for a Moment: There may perhaps be a real, an honest Intention, to afford him a speedy Opportunity for his Justification; but that Intention may be disappointed, he may die in the mean Time, and then his Memory will be loaded with that Imputation for ever; some of the Witnesses by whom he might have cleared up his Character, may die in the mean Time, or may depart out of the Kingdom, many other Accidents may happen, which may put it entirely out of his Power to vindicate himself, tho' he be altogether innocent of what has been laid to his Charge; and therefore it is absolutely necessary to give a Man an Opportunity of vindicating himself at the same Time and in the same Manner he is accused.

Another Maxim, my Lords, as reasonable, and as uniformly observed, is, that no Witnesses are ever to be examined against any Man, without giving him an Opportunity to be present, to cross-examine the Witnesses, and to take Care that no leading Questions may be put to them; for when Witnesses are examined, *ex parte*, they may vent their Spleen, or satiate their Revenge against private Men, by swearing falsely against them, with much more Ease than when examined in Presence of the Party accused, and cross-questioned upon every Fact and every Circumstance they relate; a Fact may appear criminal by their general and confused Way of relating it, which would have appeared quite otherwise, if the Party had been present, in order to put the proper Questions for making them explain themselves; and by artful leading Questions, they may be induced to affirm Things as consisting with their Knowledge, which they would never have affirmed or perhaps mentioned, if the Party accused had been present, to prevent any such leading Questions being put to them; and in this last Case the Danger and the Inconvenience is the greater, that when a Man is once induced to affirm any Thing for Truth upon Oath, even tho' it be perhaps but by way of Information or Preparation for a Trial, yet when the Trial comes on, and that Man is again examined, as a Witness against the Pri-

soner or Party accused, he thinks himself in Honour obliged to stand by and confirm what he has before been induced to declare upon Oath, and against that Time will very probably be so well prepared, that it will be impossible to discover his Perjury by any cross Question: Thus, my Lords, it must appear to be extremely dangerous to examine Witnesses in any Case, where a Man's Character may be brought in Question, without having him present at such Examination; but to examine Witnesses without knowing what, or against whom you are to examine them, especially in a Case where the Characters of Men of the highest Station may very probably be attacked, is, in my Opinion, a Method of Proceeding not only dangerous but altogether unprecedented.

I shall not pretend, my Lords, to be a great Master of Precedents, but I do not remember to have heard that there was ever such a general Accusation brought into this House as the present: Even in Impeachments, in Acts of Attainder, and all the parliamentary Proceedings I have ever heard of, some particular Facts are always charged, and those Facts are likewise charged against particular Persons. I do not know that there was ever any Complaint made to this House of illegal Practices in general, without mentioning so much as one particular Fact, or one particular Person; but that we must find out the particular Facts, as well as the particular Persons guilty of those Facts, and that we must for that Purpose enter into a long Examination of Witnesses, and put People to the Trouble and the Expence of coming perhaps from the remotest Parts of his Majesty's Dominions, to be examined about we knew not what, and against we know not whom: This ought not, I think, to be done. I shall always be ready to agree to hear the Complaints of any Subject, when made in any proper Way, and much more the Complaint of the Petitioners, for all of whom I have so great an Esteem: But let them point out to us some Way or another, of what and against whom they complain: Let us but know what they complain of, and the Persons they suppose to have been guilty of those Facts; and I shall be most ready and willing to enter into any Method for giving them Redress.

There might, my Lords, be some Excuse for the Generality and Indefiniteness of the Complaint now before us, if it could be said that it was not possible for the Petitioners to be more particular; but

om the very Petition they have pre-
sented, the contrary appears; for tho' they
laim of illegal Practices in general,
they afterwards say they are ready to
affirmances of these Practices before
was therefore in their Power to
mentioned those Instances in the Bo-
dy of their Petition; and surely they
will, whenever they please, give us
account of them, and of the Persons
were guilty; for if they know the
particular Facts, they must know the
particular Persons; and therefore they not
can, but may easily comply with
the Motion now made to us: It is what
they may do, and it certainly is what
ought to do, and what is absolutely
necessary for this House to have done,
if we can proceed to examine into
the Complaint now before us. Upon this
Motion, and indeed upon every Occasion
ought to remember the Motto of
that Hall of Justice below, *Adi al-
Partem*. Let us hear the Defen-
der let us hear those against whom the
Complaint is made, but how can we hear
unless we know who they are? In
all Causes, in all Trials, and in all
Cases, the Examination of Witnesses is

always the last Thing that is done. The
Party complaining is heard in Support
of the Charge, and then the Court hears what
the Defendant has to say against it, or in
his own Justification, before they ever
proceed to examine the Witnesses of ei-
ther Side: And in all the Courts I have
ever heard of, except a Court which is
called an Ecclesiastical Court, but is one
of the most unchristian Courts that was
ever set up in the World, I mean the
Court of Inquisition, the Witnesses are
always examined in the Presence of both
Parties; but if we should proceed to ex-
amine Witnesses upon this Petition as it
now stands, and without any more par-
ticular Information, we should be still
worse than the Inquisition; for it would be
entering upon, and carrying on a Trial,
before we so much as knew, or had ever
heard of the Persons that were to be tried.
As I am convinced there is no Lord in this
House that desires ever to see a Court of
Inquisition set up in this Kingdom, and
much less that this House should ever in
any of its Proceedings imitate that ty-
rannical Court, therefore I make no doubt
of your Lordships agreeing to the Motion
now before us. [To be continued.]

View of the Weekly DISPUTES and ESSAYS of this Month.

1735 Journal, Sept. 27. No. 365.

f Tyrants and their Instruments.

WHEN we examine the Histories of
those Nations, which were once free,
of Governments are since become des-
potic and arbitrary, we shall find, that all
kinds have been brought about by the
Greed, Corruption, or Avarice of a few
rulers. French Men destroy'd the Li-
berty of France, and Spaniards those of

the West-Indies, Negroes are sometimes
treated as slaves; not but they are as
loves as the rest, as much subject to
the will of their Master, but the Master finds
or moves, who being of a baser Mind
or less, is temper'd, for the sake of
the other clench'd or better fed, to become
instrument of the Master's Tyranny, and
the Servitude of his Companions.
true, that no one amongst these mi-
serable creatures is trusted to act for the rest,
but he is his own Representative; but in
where one is trusted to act for a great
has been seen that the very Trustee
with that share of Liberty he was
to guard, for a Yard of Robben, for

any little Distinction in Title or Name, or for
a little Bribe, without having Necessity to
plead for the taking it.

But what is strange is, that Millions of Peo-
ple should submit to a hundredth Part of that
Number; for it is certain, where Arbitrary
Power prevails, those who keep the rest in
Subjection, will not make one in the hundred
of the whole, yet are the basest and most in-
considerable of the People.

The Treatise on *voluntary Slavery* (See
p. 468 D.) explains the Nature of arbitrary Go-
vernment, and shews the Subordination the
Tools of Tyranny are under one to another.
"There are always four or five who support the
Tyrant, and keep the whole Country in Bru-
dery;—it has always happened, that five or
six have had the Tyrant's Ear, have made
their Way to him of themselves, or been call-
ed by him to be the Accomplices of his Cruel-
ty, the Companions of his Pleasure, Panderers
to his Lusts, and Sharers of his Pleasures;—
these six manage their Chief in such a way, that by
the Bonds of Society he must be wicked, and
only to gratify his own Propensities, but then
while there are—these six have six who play
under them, and these six are to the six
what the six are to the Tyrant;—these
six, have under them six who they have
to do with." 4 E

rais'd to Puffs, or to the Management of publick Monies, that they may be Instruments of their Avarice and Cruelty, and execute their Orders at a proper Time.—These subordinate Officers do so much to their Fellow Citizens, that they cannot live but under the Shadow of their Superiors. In short, it comes to this, that what by Favour, Emoluments, and sharing the Plunder with Tyrants, there are almost as many to whom Tyranny is profitable, as there are to whom Liberty is agreeable.

Thus the Tyrant enslave his Subjects by the Means of one another, and is guarded by those of whom (if they had any Spirit) he ought to be afraid.

Daily Gazetteer, Oct. 2. No. 83.

In the London Evening Post, Sept. 27. is the following Remark on Mr Spry's being elected Mayor of Exeter (See p. 560. D)

“An Opposition so stiff, was never known on the like Occasion, and the Whigs have the Mortification to see, that as long as the Country Interest is joined by that of the City, their Endeavours will always have the same Cast.

THIS Paragraph is worthy to be written in Letters of Gold for the Perusal of all the Whigs in the Kingdom. Here they are plainly and truly told, that the Country Interest is a Faction formed in Opposition to them, their Principles and Interest; that the Success of this Country Interest is always to be the Mortification of the Whigs; and that so long as these Country Patriots unite with their Collegues (the Tories and Jacobites) the Endeavours of the Whigs are to be defeated on all Occasions in the same Manner. It is however some Amends for this Insult on the Whigs, that they are now acquainted with the true Meaning of that fashionable Phrase, the Country Interest.

As to the Contest at Exeter, considering how notoriously the Spirit of Jacobitism hath appeared in that Part of the Kingdom within the Memory of us all, and the Violence of the Tories thereabouts; 'tis no Honour to the Country Interest, that they have chosen a Mayor by a Majority of 15, in a Poll of 1253 Voices, even supposing that Majority is legally qualified.

However, if this Faction has overpower'd the Whigs, by the Accession of any particular Whigs to their Number, such deluded Persons may see, that they co-operate with Men who retain their most implacable Animosities against their very Name; against the Protestant Succession, the Protestant Religion, universal Liberty of Conscience; the Revolution; Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement: In short, against the Laws of Liberty, and the Preservers of Liberty.

Are these the Effects of the so much boasted

Coalition of Parties? We may now see the Success of the *Dissertation on Parties*, and what Grounds there are for the *Craftsman's* Boasts, that it had converted all the *Jacobites* in England to the Principles of the Revolution. (see p. 543. D) If that Dissertation proceeds upon any stated Principles, or supports any great Maxim, it is this, “That the Revolution was designed to recover and establish the ancient Constitution; and that this Design so far as it was attained, was carried into Execution by an armed Force, and national Resistance to the Royal Authority: That this great Work was left, and is still unfinished; and that whatever remains to be accomplished, may be as rightfully and lawfully undertaken by Force of Arms against the whole Legislative Power; or by national Resistance, to the Authority of Parliament.”—The Tories will undoubtedly own the first Part of this Proposition for the Sake of the last; they will own, that the Arms taken up at the Revolution, were justifiable, if they can thence claim a Right to take up Arms against the whole Legislature. But that the *Dissertation on Parties* ever convinced one *Jacobite*, that this protestant Family is preferable to a *Papish Pretender*; or that the Revolution was a national Good, in barring the Title of such Pretender to the Throne; or that the Ends of the Revolution in barring his Title ought never to be deputed from; such Conversions the *Craftsman* or *London Evening Post* would do well to inform us of.

Craftsman, Oct. 4. No. 483.

SOLOMON tells us, there is no new Thing under the Sun, which hath been often applied to Writings of all Kinds, especially on common Subjects, where now nothing farther can be expected, than to throw them into new Lights, and treat them in a different Manner. This may be properly call'd just Imitation, or something more; for this the Subject matter be generally the same, yet by being diverted, it becomes an Original.

But no Sort of Writers are reckon'd so contemptible, as *scrivell and grovelling Imitators*, who, instead of copying after an Author, steal his very Phrases and Turns of Thought, for whole Pages together. Such are our modern Court Writers, who, like the Nymph Echo in Ovid, can neither speak first themselves, nor hold their Tongue when another speaks. That their Writings consist of nothing but stale Quotations, and childish Parodies on an Adversary's Words. This may be styl'd the Tis-for-Tat Way of Writing; by the Help of which, any Dully or y terrible eternally without any Stock of Wit or Learning, and even with very little Pains.

If the *Craftsman*, or his Correspondents couch their Sentiments in a Tale, Fable, Dream, or Allegory, They, by only altering a few Words, turn it directly against us. If we attack them with open Arguments,

instead of coming to the Point, they fill one half of their Paper with some of the least material Passages, partially quoted, and supply the rest with *Billinggate* Declamation. Nay, when they are duller than ordinary, they fish whole Paragraphs out of our Writings, without any Pretences of answering them, but to stop up the Gaps of a rotten Paper, and pass them off for their own. *Mrs Osborne* hath often play'd at this low Game, particularly in the *Gazetteer* of *Saturday* last. I mention this the rather, because that profound Writer is often guilty of a contrary Practice, i. e. making her own ridiculous Comments on the *Craftsman*, and then printing them as a Quotation from thence.

They have even stolen their *Motto's*, and several of their keenest Jokes from these Papers. Mr *Walsingham* hath chiefly dealt in this Kind of Larceny. But since he has no Fund of his own, He is heartily welcome to reviv'd Stock, as *Dryden* once said, whenever he please.

They have been so eager to imitate us, that when we have happen'd to mention them without Contempt, they have treated us as a People of some Parts; but as soon as we touch on the gall'd Place, they retract their former Concessions, and can hardly find Words bad enough to bestow upon us. In this they judge right; for they know they are not taken into pay for their Honesty, and therefore give themselves no Trouble about it; but if their Master should once entertain the same Opinion of their Abilities with the rest of the World, they are undone for ever. *Freeman* and *Britannus* would readily forgive all that is past, if I would but do them so much Credit with their Patron as to write one serious Paper against them.

As This is their usual Manner of writing, I fully expected, they would immediately top a Counter-Prophecy of *Merlin's* upon Me; but Mr *Walsingham* contented Himself with maintaining the Cause of the *Garden*. It must be own'd that He hath prov'd the *Garden* to very sacred, like the ancient oracular Grove of *Dodona*, that it is little less than Blasphemy, or Treason, to touch a single Tree, or Shrub, that grows in it. (See p. 533.)

But They have shew'd all their Dexterity, with Regard to the *Bank Contract*; for We had no sooner intimated a Design of having a *Starling* that should speak nothing else, than They having pick'd up one of the noisiest Birds of that Kind, immediately set Him up, in Opposition to Us. I was in Hopes that, for Variety's Sake, They would have chang'd Him into a *Mag Pie*, at least, which can chatter as fast, and would have serv'd their Purposes full as well; but They are resolv'd, it seems, to be always witty in our own Way.

Again; when We found that a certain honest Gentleman was resolv'd, if possible, to drop the Affair of the *Bank Contract*, after He had been detected in a most infamous Falshood about it; and it was thought proper to keep it alive by a standing Advertisement, in

Imitation of the *Medley*, 24 Years ago; these ingenious Operators have been more than even with Us, by crowding their Paper with three or four Advertisements of the same Kind.

This notable Device puts me in Mind of the young Poet, mention'd in the *Spectator*; who, seeing a Child or two introduc'd upon the Stage with good Success, and design'd to bring a Widow and half a Dozen fatherless Children into his next Play, which would certainly have thrown the Audience into a Fit of Laughter, instead of moving Compassion.

The nominal Advocates have not only got the better of Us, in the Number of their Advertisements, but also in the Language; being plentifully strewn with the Words Villainy, Bravado, Humour, and other Poetic Expressions of the same Kind; which shew the Delicacy of the Writers, as well as the noble and generous Spirit of Him, by whose Direction such fine Strokes of Satire are propagated thro' the Kingdom. Indeed, I cannot think it over-judicious in Him to suffer the Terms, Breach of Trust and infamous Corruptions, to stand in quite so glaring a Light; because if He reviews the Journals of the House of Commons, in the Year 1711-12. He will find the same Charge recoil very heavily on Himself. For the same Reason, I was a little surpriz'd to see any Gentleman charg'd, in a publick Advertisement, with continuing to insult a plunder'd Nation, by erecting Palaces, and extending Parks, with a Profession of Expence, manifesting most prodigious Rapine. —But the Subject seems to be of so tender a Nature, that He does not value any Severities upon Himself, in order to turn a Dispute about Facts into personal Altercations; and He could not make Use of a sifter Insinuation for that Purpose than Mr *Walsingham*.

They have likewise wander'd into Points, quite foreign to the Dispute, in order to furnish Matter for these exquisite Pieces, by raking into private Characters, and stuffing them with personal Abuse; which it would be no difficult Matter to retort upon Them and their Patron, with considerable Advantage, if We could submit to such dirty Work. —But, at present, as Sir *Richard Steele* formerly said of *Dnarkirk*, let us think of nothing but the Bank Contrad.

If any Thing could be thought surprizing, in these Writers, it would be their clamorous Demand for an Answer to the *Gazetteers* of the 27th, 28th and 29th of *August*, with their affected Triumph upon our Defeat; tho' their Patron was soon promis'd a full and particular Answer to every silly and lying Paper. I chose this Method, for the Sake of Candour and fair Dealing towards the honest Gentleman, and out of common Prudence, which I say'd to Myself; for as I could not easily suppose that a Gentleman of his Figure would encourage such low Ribaldry and Insolence, as I did not care to subject myself to the Censure of the World, by attacking any Gentleman might be given up, as being unworthy to be oppos'd. But since the honest Gentleman

order'd, or permitted them to be bundled up in a *Pamphlet*, and to be recommended in his *new Gazette*, with repeated Defiances, as the proper Object of my Reply; I appeal to the World whether they ought not to be look'd upon as his own Defence; and whether I have not a Right to treat them accordingly.

Mr *Wolingham* seems to think that He has catch'd me in an *Interficiency*, because I call'd upon all the ministerial Writers for an Answer to what had been alleg'd against their *Patron*, and yet did not immediately reply to the first, that appeared. But tho' I challeng'd *Them all jointly*, it does not follow that I am bound to answer every one of *Them separately*; but ought to wait, and enter the Lists with *Those*, upon whom the chief Stress is laid. I am heartily glad to find that this Honour is done to *Him*; and hope soon to see Him in his *Chariot* again.

Besides this Reason, for delaying my Reply, I was really out of Town, and at a Place, where I had no Opportunity of consulting the proper Books for that Purpose. Perhaps, This might be their chief, if not their only Motive for insisting so peremptorily on an immediate Answer; in Hopes that it might be imperfect, for Want of *those Lights*, together with a Consciousness that it was capable of being complet, by such Vouchers and Authorities as are in being.

I mention these Particulars, in View to an idle Suggestion, that I waited for Instructions from *France*, or *Yorkshire*, or the Lord knows whence. But they will soon find that there are ample Materials for the Business much nearer home.

These easy Gentlemen ought likewise to remember how long it was before I could draw any Answer, or even the Promise of an Answer, from *Thise*; whereas I publicly promis'd *Them* one, in eight Days after their last Paper came out. That is, as soon as it was possible for me to do it, in the *Craftsman*.

However, since They pretend to be so very impatient, I will endeavour to give Them Satisfaction on Saturday next, with as much Decency as the Subject will admit and leave the Publick to judge, whether I don't fully make out the Point in Dispute.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 4, No 365.

The Female Sex not the weak st.

MR *Stonewall* gives the following Account of the Mortification that *Cento*, a talkative Fop, met with from *Clement*, as he was writing in Company against the Fair Sex.

I know not, says *Cento*, any Thing so weak, so vain and contemptible as that fantastick Creature called Woman; who, fond of themselves, endeavour to please with no other View than to exert a tyrannick Power over the weak Wretch who has fallen into their Cobweb-Nets: I say weak Wretch, for their Arts and their alluring Arts are all lost upon Men or Sense, who, like *Æop's* Swallow, break

thro' the Webb wrought to confine them, without being sensible that any such Attempt was made upon their Liberty. A Woman, if you endeavour to please her, immediately proves you have undertaken to wash the *Æthiopian* white; you may as well undertake to make a Coat to fit the Moon, which is always changing; and, if you neglect or cross her, she is as loud as a *Turkish* Drum, as boisterous as a North-East Wind, and as revengeful as a disturb'd Nest of Hornets. To embellish themselves and depreciate others are their chief Studies; they are a Composition of Vanity and

lil-Nature; they are a very Paradox, covetous and extravagant: In a word, they are so great a Nuisance, so great an Obstacle to the Repose of the World, that I think, with a certain Philosopher, that it would have been a great Happiness if the Gods had found out some other Means for propagating our Species.

Of what Mischiefs have they not been productive! How many States have they subverted! How many noble Enterprizes have they render'd abortive! How many——Here *Clement* interrupted him by saying, *Cento*, I cannot, in good-nature but warn you, that you are unaware running into Encomiums upon us. You indeed look upon us very weak Creatures; but at the same Time you are going to prove us a great deal superior to that lordlike Ornament of the Creation, *Man*. You, yourself have courted the Smiles and apprehended the Frowns of this despicable Part of the Creation, and I have seen you as much upon your Guard before *Resinda*, as if your Life depended in earnest, as you have often protested, upon her good Opinion of you. But not to digress from the Subject you were upon, the Enumeration of the Evils which our Sex have occasioned; to what are they owing, but to the absolute Dominion which we exercise over

you? such, that hardly is there any great or even trifling Enterprize which is not animated by some Woman; a Woman either gives Birth to, carries on, or concludes the most notable; --- if then we are so weak, and therefore contemptible, are not you equally or more despicable for that Weakness which you discover towards us? We can influence the Designs of the deepest Politicians, and History can shew you Men who would sacrifice their Country, their Honour, their Conscience, to purchase the Approbation of a Woman. Philosophers will discard their Severity to gain the Smiles of a Woman; a Woman can disarm the greatest Hero; and what is still more, Woman can make the Covetous prodigal, can make him lavish his Gold who had paid the Price of his Soul to obtain it. One Look from a Woman shall make the Man tremble whose Frowns would strike Terror in a whole Nation; her Eyes can triumph over the most fix'd Resolves, and by a tender Glance prove too strong for habitual Virtue. When once a Woman has Possession of the Heart of Man, he will be-

liev'd

tate at nothing, regard nothing, spare nothing, to content her; nay, so absolute is our Power that we can change the Nature of yours, take from you the Sword and arm your Hand with a Distaff; you are little better than Machines, which we, by the Springs of your Affection, can wind and turn as we think fit; we can sink your Joy into Grief, or enliven the afflicted; it is Woman that polishes the Rusticity of Nature, and can make a Beau of a Sloven, a reasonable Man of a Pedant; and the most indolent assiduous: What Man ever yet was rais'd to that Height of Grandeur as to think it below him to sue to Woman! What Tongue ever refus'd our Praise! As we have this Empire over your Sex, you cannot pretend to hold us in Contempt, but at the same Time prove you are the more contemptible; your Satires and Invectives, are only so many Monuments of your Subjection; like a subdued Nation, you may rail in private at the Weight of the Yoke which your Conquerors have imposed, but you will never be able to shake it off while you tremble at their Sight. If *Rosinda* was here I should have the Pleasure to hear you recite every Word you have said.

But what Advantages can you claim over us? we have a Strength of Reason equal to yours; we can attain the Knowledge of the most difficult Arts and Sciences with, at least, an equal Facility; indeed you are of a more robust Form, but then it is in our Power to direct and manage that Strength you boast; and the Beauty of our Sex is given to govern the Strength of yours; you cannot vaunt a Courage beyond ours; your Friendship or Love is not so unalterable; your Virtue we can overthrow with a kind Look, and ours will stand firm against all your Affiduity; you may vainly beseege us, neither Time nor Artifice will get the better of a virtuous Woman: If then there is a Difference between us, you must own it is gloriously on our Side, as our Resolution is far surpassing yours; we yield to you in no Endowments of the Mind, and you confess we surpass you in the Beauty of our Form. I know not by what barbarous Policy we were first debarred the Improvements of our Mind by Study, and our Time employ'd about Trifles, while your Sex has all Advantages of this Kind; but I can impute it to your Jealousy only: It is to this Injustice of your Sex that you ought to attribute the greater Part of us being pleased with Follies, and accustomed to utter them; but how many of your Sex do we every Day hear talk as idly, and say Things which move the Compassion of those who have made a better Use of their Education? Had we the same Pains and Care taken of us, we should find, I fancy, more excellent Philosophers among the Women than among the Men. We have equal'd the greatest among you, and have publicly taught those who have, under our Care, become famous for their Er-

dition; and you have among you a pretty happy Number, who can rival the most Inconsiderable of ours, in Indolence, Ignorance, Affectation, Dress, Detraction, and Garrulity.

It was agreed that *Climens* had fairly proved that Men were the weaker Sex, and that the Conclusion was undeniable, if Weakness was the Ground of Contempt, we must consequently be the more contemptible of the two. *Canto*, both confused and angry, said we were partial Judges, that *Climens* argued from a Principle which he deny'd, *viz.* that they had a Power to make Fools of us, which was false; that if it was true in some Particulars, as in *Mark Antony*, *Alexander*, *Sampson*, *Solomon*, and some others, which she might make a Parade of, as being attacked in drunken Fits, unguarded Moments, and old Age; that it was not just to conclude from Particulars to Generals; as for his Part he never was nor ever would be a Woman's Machine; that he had indeed a Regard for *Rosinda*, but it proceeded rather from her masculine Sense, than Female Beauty, which did not pass the Epiderme, and would be blown off with the Revolution of a few Suns; and to think otherwise of him would be entertaining as mean an Opinion of his Sense, as he had a contemptible one of those vain talking Things who have so great a Dependence on the Power of their own Charms: Saying this he flung out of the Room, in a Passion, and set the Company into a Fit of Laughter.

The Daily Gazetteer. Oct. 4.

MR Osborne expresses his Indignation and Contempt of the Writers against the Government, who are employ'd to wound the Constitution with various and even contrary Weapons; for, to make the People apprehend that we are sinking into a *State of Slavery*, dreadful Discourses are published against *Tyranny*; and yet in Spite to the Revolution and the present Settlement, the *ancient Tyranny of the English Government* is pronounced better than our modern *Government by Law*, which is called *Parliamentary Slavery and legal Tyranny*.

He next recapitulates what he had formerly said of the *ancient Slavery* of the People, and the *Prerogative* of the Crown; and then states the *essential Differences* between the Times from whence we date our Parliaments, and the Times since the Revolution, *i. e.* That before the Revolution, there were *two Springs or Fountains* of publick Action, *Prerogative and Law*; both obligatory on the People; but since the Revolution, there has been but *one Fountain* of Action to the King; and but *one Measure* of Obedience to the People, *viz. the Law*.

In the 20th *Edward I.* there was a Cause before Parliament, which the King put an End to by Virtue of *Prerogative*. On Behalf

of the King it was insisted, that *Rex pro communi Utilitate*, per Prerogativam suam, in multis Casibus, est supra Leges & Consuetudines, in Regno suo, astitatas. And Henry VIII. would frequently give no other Reason for his Acts of Power, than *Ex regia nostra Prerogativa quam nolumus esse arguendam*.

These Acts of State were done in every Reign; even down to K. James II'd's, when 11 of the 12 Judges declared, that the King's Prerogative in dispensing with the Laws, was according to Law. Before the Revolution, Trials between the King and People, were almost always carried against the Subject; and if the Person aimed at happen'd to be a Lord, the King chose a Committee of Lords, to try him; who generally, right or wrong, cut off his Head, and divided his Estate amongst themselves. Yet all these tyrannical Reigns are not only opposed to the Government since the Revolution; but in every Respect preferred before it.

F. Osborne,

Daily Gazetteer, Oct. 9. No. 87.

First gives this general Character of those in the present Opposition, viz. that there is not a Crime against Mankind, which can possibly be committed, but has actually been committed, by some of their Fraternity, and then enquires what Reformation we are to expect from them.

If the Grand Accuser of our Negotiations abroad, and of our Care of the Constitution at home, be that Prodigious Criminal, who made the British Name a Word of Reproach in all the Courts of Europe, and who incited a Civil War in this Kingdom to exterminate the Constitution:

Or, if the Grand Accuser of this Administration in the Article of the Publick Revenue, be a Person of no Ability but Craft, constant to no Interest but his own, who, void of all Principles, served under all Ministers that would trust or employ him; with a puzzled and perplexed Understanding, pretending to the Knowledge of Figures and Finances; so zealous for reducing the Publick Debts as to pay off Summs owing at 4 per Cent; and sold Extraneous to avoid new Incumbrances, as to borrow again at 5: A great Dissembler of Consequences, and a mighty Enemy to Frauds, confessing that he knew, and pretending that he dreaded the Tendency of the most flagitious Scheme which ever was devised to impoverish a Nation, yet lending his Hand to advance its Progress, and making the utmost Profit to himself of the wicked Secret; affecting to have it thought that he had no Intimacy with the Contrivers of the Ruin, yet, in the same Breath, owning to his Judges, that he prostituted the Dignity of his high Office, to wait on an infamous Director for his Commands to the Treasury, and that he submitted to ask Leave

for going into the Country from the same venerable Person. For these Crimes pursued by the Justice of his Country, yet not repenting himself of his flagrant Iniquities, but avenging his Punishment on that Person who mitigated the Severity, and saved him from the Rigour of Justice: Not exempt from Suspicion of Fraud even in the Commutation of his Guilt, and known to have realized more Wealth, after having satisfied his Sentence, than he would own himself to be worth before it, outlying in Possessions and Expences with Ministers of the first Rank, and of the longest Standing: And, after such provoking Crimes, permitted to riot in his Plunder without Reproach; yet, not satisfied with so much Indulgence, entering into every Cabal, to disturb the Government, and vilify the Ministers as unworthy to be trusted with Affairs, because the Justice of Parliament hath made him incapable of Trust: (See p. 438 B.)

If these are the Men to be intrusted on the Nation, as best of all qualified to govern the People of Britain, and worthy to supplant that Person whom the Choice of Two great Kings hath honoured with the Weight of the Administration; and if all the great Works now carrying on are meant to accomplish these virtuous and publick Ends: The World must be left to judge what Benefits will accrue from the Change, and what Improvements of our National Councils, and Publick Credit, ought to be looked for, when our Foreign Affairs, and our Publick Funds shall be resigned to the Wisdom and Integrity of two such Ministers.

Daily Gazetteer, Oct. 11. No. 98.

A Calculation of the Number of Electors.

In answer to what we had proved, says Osborne, that anciently, but not of the People were summoned to the great Councils, the Craftsman remarks, That according to this way of Reasoning, not one in a thousand, thro' the whole Kingdom, hath any right, by our present Constitution, either to sit in Parliament, or give his vote for a Representative (See p. 531.) this is so far from being true, that there is throughout the Kingdom, one Man in three or four, who hath a Right to vote for a Representative; Man, I say; for, in this Argument, all Women and Children are naturally and necessarily excluded.

I prove the Fact thus. There are allowed to be about 7 Millions of People in England: Of this Number, the Men, from twenty one Years old and upwards, may be reckoned a Million: Let us see, how many of these may be Freeholders or Freemen: We will try it for one County. Norfolk is about the 30th Part of the Kingdom; consequently, it contains the 30th Part of a Million of Men, viz. 33,333. Of these near 12,000 are Freeholders or Freemen; 6000 for the County; near 4000 for Norwich;

which; and, taking in Lyn, and the other Boroughs, the Number of Voters will amount to near 12,000; above a 3d of the Men in the County; the Proportion will hold in most of the Counties of England.

But suppose a Million and a half of Men in the Kingdom, from 21 Years old and upwards; then, upon the above Calculation for Norfolk, there will be one Voter in five; suppose two Millions there will be One in Six. But upon the Craftsman's Account of not one Voter in a Thousand, there are but two thousand Voters in the Kingdom, supposing Two Millions of Men; which is at least half a Million more than there are.

What an absurd Writer in Politics is this little Creature!

In the old Times we were writing about, perhaps not one in ten thousand of the People were summoned to the Great Councils; and these being only the Kings Tenants, and not chosen by the People, can never be called the People of England, the whole, or the universal People: But now, when there are between 3 or 400 Thousand Electors out of a Million, they may with great Propriety be said to be the People of England, to have a large Share in the Legislature, and to be governed by Laws of their own making. F. Osborne.

Fog's Journal, Oct. 11. No 362.

NO Part of History so well deserves our Consideration, as that which shews us the Rise and Progress of Luxury and Corruption in the several States and Commonwealths of Antiquity. In Athens a Fondness for all Theatrical Representations destroy'd all publick Spirit. It had the same Effect in Rome whose Virtue seem'd at its Height about the Time of the second Punic War; then the Great as well as the Little brought out their own Treasure for the publick Service, the Matrons selling their Jewels, not for Fiddlers and Eunuchs, but to assist Rome against Carthage; but after Hannibal was conquer'd, and Carthage reduc'd, when the Luxury of Asia, and the Vices of Africa had found Entrance into Rome, a Genius of Interest took Place of publick Spirit. However, there remain'd for some Time a Mixture of both; for the publick Faith and Honour were preserv'd in some Things, while nothing but sordid Interest prevailed in others.

Nothing was more unjust, than the Judgment of the Senate on many Occasions, nothing more sordid than the Avarice of the Senators, yet this Senate was scrupulously nice in preserving the Dignity of the Commonwealth with Foreign States and Princes: But this had an End, as appear'd in their Conduct with Jugurtha, who resolving to destroy both his Kinsmen, and to take the whole Kingdom of Numidia to himself, nothing stuck with him but the Fear of the Ro-

man Senate; but consulting a crafty wicked Fellow, this Man told him he would become Master of a vast Treasure, and he need not fear the Roman Senate, for every Thing was venal at Rome; and so it happen'd; he got off both of the Murder and Robbery by bribing the Senate; and as he left the City he said to his Companions, That this excellent Senate would have sold Rome itself, if a Purchaser had offer'd. Where was the Wonder then, that these Senators should be look'd on by the People as little better than a Gang of Thieves, and when one of them walk'd the Streets with a gaudy Equipage, to be call'd one of *Sejms's* Curs?

This Contempt of the Roman Senate is hinted at by Cicero in his Oration against Verres, Governor of Sicily, whom he charges with selling all Employments of Judicature, Magistracy, and Trust; Places in the Council, and in the Priesthood itself, to the highest Bidder, and with having plunder'd the Island of 60 Millions of Sesterces; yet publicly declaring his Confidence of being absolv'd by the Influence of his Wealth; for that nothing is so high or holy which Money can't corrupt.

EXTRACT of Dr Stebbing's second Letter to Mr Folger on the Subject of HERESY.

Continued from p. 548.

THE next Text to be considered is *Act* xxiv. 5. where St Paul is said to be a Ringleader of the Sect of the Nazarenes. As this Speech came from the Mouth of Tertullus the Orator, who was accusing him before Felix, I conclude that the Word *Heresy* was used as a Term of Reproach; and consequently in a bad Sense. You tell me, Sir, that a great deal may be said to shew that Tertullus in this Place might use the Word only in a general indefinite Way. (See p. 540 A) And to do you Justice, you have said a great deal to very little Purpose. You put a Case, as parallel, which I need not recite. The Application would have done as well without it, and yields me all I have Occasion for. It might not (say you) be the Design of Tertullus to reproach St Paul for adhering to a Sect, but for being a Ringleader of the Sect of the Nazarenes. Pray, Sir, please to inform me in the first Place who ever said, or thought, that it was the Design of Tertullus to reproach St Paul for adhering to a Sect, at large? He charges him with being a Ringleader of the Sect of the Nazarenes, and so I have cited him. Once more then I ask, Does not this shew, that the Word *Heresy* was used by him as a Term of Reproach? Why no. The whole Phrase (you allow) was intended reproachfully, but the Word itself retains its general Meaning. (See p. 540 B) But how is it possible, Sir, that a Word should retain its general Meaning, when it is distinguished by Circumstances which limit it to a particular Sense? And since you allow, that there are

such Circumstances in this Place, this is allowing (in my humble Apprehension) that in this Place, the Word is used in a *bad Sense*. I know not what you mean, or what can be meant by saying, that *Heresy* is used in a *bad Sense*, but this, that it is applied particularly to some Sect, either *bad*, or *seemed to be bad*; and this is clearly the Case in the Passage under Consideration. You may still go on to *refine*, and say, that the *bad Idea* arising not from the Word *Heresy*, but from the *Characters* which stand connected with it. (See p. 340 D) But a Cause is not worth a single Rush that hangs upon such Niceties as these. St Paul was so far from denying that he was a Leader of a *Sect* in this Sense, that he confesses it in the very Words before us, *After the Way which they call Heresy*, &c. Is not this declaring, that he followed a different Way, or was of a different *Sect* from the *Jesus*?

The last Text is *Act. xxviii. 22.* where the *Jesus* say to St Paul, *As to this Sect, we know that it is every where spoken against.* Upon which I thought it sufficient to ask this short Question; *Do you not consider that the Speech comes from the Mouth of a Jew?* And what do you answer? Why you grant, that if these had been prejudiced, persecuting Jews, they might perhaps have used the Word *Heresy*, as a term of Reproach; but you think that you see Circumstances in the History, strongly intimating, that they were honest Enquirers after Truth, and open to Conviction; But where do these Circumstances appear? Why, they appointed him a Day to hear what he had to say. Very well; and so may I appoint You a Day, Sir, and have never the better Opinion of your Principles for that. But since you rest the whole Weight of your Reply upon the supposed *Honesty*, and *Openness*, and *Candour* of these Men, pray hear what the History saith. A Day was appointed and many came. Paul expounded and testified the Kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus, both out of the Law of Moses and the Prophets, from Morning till Evening. The Issue was, some believed the Things which were spoken, and some believed not. Upon which Paul applies to them the Words of *Isaiah*, ver. 25, 26, 27. In fine, so slender was the Encouragement, that the Apostle instantly warns them, that the Word of God was taken from them.—Go now, Sir, and make the best of your Men's *Candour*, and suffer me once more to proceed to the Use you have made of your general, indefinite Notion of *Heresy*.

According to this Account, the general Notion of a *HERETICK* is one that sets up to be the Head, or claims to join himself to a particular religious *Sect*. Upon which I remarked, that this Observation was against *Fact*. II For *orthodoxy* in the general Notion of it signifies a *SECT* indefinitely, yet *orthodoxy* (a *HERETICK*) is evermore pointed down

to a *bad Sense*, as every common English Reader knows. It must be visible here to any Man of common Understanding, that the Purport of this whole Passage was to shew, that in the

A Use of the Greek Word *aisiromos* and the English Word a *Heretick*, there is no Variation, and that both are constantly used in a *bad Sense*. But because I did not set forth this in most exact Order, but left it to the good Sense of my Readers to join Persons and Things properly together, I am treated as if I was so absurd a Creature as to maintain, that every common English Reader understands Greek. (See p. 340 F) You are welcome, Sir, to any Advantage you may be able to gain from so mean a Cavil.—But to the Point. Does not a *Heretick* in English always signify one who holds some erroneous Doctrine? You confess it. Is not the Greek Word *aisiromos* used in the same manner? Pray observe, Sir, I do not say that because the Word is so used in English, therefore it is so used in Greek. This is your way of stating the Argument, not mine: But I say, that in *Fact* the Greek Word is so used in that Passage; and this you confess too.

I here leave this Part of the Dispute, with a Resolution never to take it up again: If you would have said the right thing, it should have been this; That tho' in those Parts of the New Testament where Matters are only historically delivered, *Heresy* is often used in an indifferent Sense; yet in the *Epistles*, which were written to serve as Directions to Christians in the Conduct of their Lives, we are perpetually warned against *Heretics* as very bad Things. This, Sir, is *Truth*; and if you had set the Point in this just and honest Light, it would have raised, perhaps, other Sentiments in your Hearers and in your Readers.

To proceed now to the main Subject.

I took Notice of your *unfortunate setting out*. You had undertaken to prove, that in St Paul's Sense, he only is a *Heretick*, who knowingly espouses a false Doctrine. But in the very same Breath you say, that, according to St Paul's Account, an *Heretick* is one, who entertains *wrong Sentiments* of Christianity; which overthrows the very thing you intend to support. Hereupon you cry out in your Letter, *Upon what Principles &c.* (See p. 477 A) I am sorry, Sir, to find you so much disturbed upon so small a Provocation. He that really intends to prove, that *heresy* is a *Heretick*, but he who maintains what he knows to be false, cannot, at the same time intend, that he is a *Heretick* who maintains what he believes to be true. But he may *unwisely* or *unhappily* contradict himself; and this is all, Sir, that I have charged upon you. Is this Charge true, or is it not? Why, you confess, only what I call a *Contradiction*, you call an *Incongruity*: Names, Sir, alter not the Nature of Things; Call it what you please, a *Con-*

a *Contradiction* it is; and if it is not beneath your Gravity to write Contradictions, why should you think it beneath mine to take Notice of them? As much as you think this to be playing upon Words, I have gained this Advantage by it, that I have drawn from you your own Explanation; which is, that, by entertaining wrong Sentiments of Christianity, you mean maintaining Doctrines contrary to Christianity. Your Explanation (so far as your own Meaning is concerned) is admitted; and I shall now make an Use of it, which will settle a very material Point between us. For, to come to the Text;

1. In order to prove, that by a Heretick St Paul means him only who maintains wrong Opinions, knowing them to be such, you first argue from the Word *finnetb*. Thus I stated the Case; and observed, that to draw any Argument from hence to your Purpose, it will be necessary to say, that no Man *finnetb*, but he who acts directly against Conviction. The Truth of this Observation is undeniable: For if a Man may sin, who does not act against Conviction, it will not follow, that, because St Paul affirms of a Heretick that he *finnetb*, therefore a Heretick is one who acts against Conviction. It was material to know, whether it is your Opinion, that no Man *finnetb* but he who acts against Conviction. Your Sermon gave me not sufficient Light. What now do you say? Why, you tell me, in Effect, that a Man may sin, though he doth not act against Conviction; and allow that you cannot, from this Breach of the Heretick's Character, He *finnetb*, infer, that he acts against Conviction. The Argument then is thus far safe on my Side; and whereas you pretend, that you never intended to draw any such Inference, and charge me with inventing this for you, in order to fix another Absurdity upon you: Of the Truth of this let the Reader judge from your own Words, *Serm.* p. 290, 291.

'An Heretick, in a bad Sense, must be one who knowingly espouses a false Doctrine--- and defends what he is convinced is contrary to Christianity.---This will appear beyond Dispute, when we have considered the Text.---According to St Paul's Account, an Heretick is not only subverted, or turned aside from the true Faith; he not only entertains wrong Sentiments of Christianity, but *finnetb*, i. e. he doth this wilfully, and with an ill Intention.' Do you not here explain the Word *finnetb*, by entertaining (i. e. maintaining wrong Sentiments, wilfully, and with an ill Intention? You do. You affirm by Consequence, that the Word *finnetb* signifies, maintaining wrong Sentiments against the Convictions of a Man's Mind, it being absurd to say, that he who is convinced in his own Mind, maintains that whereof he is convinced wilfully, and with an ill Intention. But how does it appear, that this is what St

Paul means by *finnetb*? You go on to prove it thus: 'Such as have merely an erroneous Judgment cannot be here meant; because Errors of the Understanding, considered in themselves, are not criminal.---And, THEREFORE, the Persons described by the Apostle as Sinners, must be wilful Opposers of the Christian Religion,' &c. This Reasoning, whether good or bad, is manifestly intended to shew, that by the Word *finnetb* the Apostle intended to describe a wilful Opposer of the Christian Religion. And is not this to argue from the Word *finnetb*, that every Heretick must be a wilful Opposer of the Christian Religion? If the Reader can yet doubt, let him go on to what follows. 'And that this is the real Case, appears farther from hence, that the Crime spoken of in the Text is of such a Nature, as required not Instruction, but Admonition.' To say a thing farther appears, is to refer to some antecedent Proof, but how had you before made it appear, that when the Apostle said of a Heretick, that he *finnetb*, he meant to describe a wilful Opposer of the Christian Religion? Why, merely from his Character as a Sinner, or not at all. Had I not Reason then to ask, Is no Man a Sinner, but he who acts against Conviction?---This is the Case just as it stands. I make no Reflexions upon your Conduct: Every Man of Sense will make them for me. [To be continued.] P. 647.

Craftsman. Oct. II. N^o 484.

Of the BANK CONTRACT.

Address'd to a certain Rt Hon. Gentleman.

S I R,

WHEN the three Gazetteers, intitled the Case of the BANK CONTRACT, were first published, it was thought proper to give You an Opportunity of disavowing them, or adding any Thing farther in your Defence; that You might not afterwards complain of Misrepresentation. But You have been so far from disavowing, that You have not only suffered your Advocates to insult and triumph upon them, as unanswerable, but to spread through the Kingdom, by your Authority, with the most outrageous Abuse, and the very Sink of all Billingsgate. You must therefore excuse this second Address, in which I shall consider them as your own, and prove them a shameless Attempt to justify one FALSEHOOD by several more.

Mr D'avers re-states the Affair, and then says, It is a pretty remarkable Circumstance, that any Man should be Paymaster of the Army, without any Credit or Power at Court, But whether the Paymaster of the Army is, properly speaking, a Minister or not; it is certain that He had more Power, at that Time, than the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and carried, in Opposition to Him, one of the most scandalous Projects of the whole Year, besides the

the *Bank Contract*. It was called at first the *Reconciliation Bargain*; but is better known at present by the Name of the *two Insurance Companies*; which gave Money to the *Civil List* for the Privilege of becoming *two Bubbles*, under the Sanction of an Act of Parliament? At a Time too, when the *Treasury* was provided with Ways and Means for the Supply of it otherwise; and when even the *South-Sea Directors*, who were afraid of this *unnecessary Fiasco*, offered to advance the Money for the *Civil List*, upon sure and easy Terms, rather than let *those Bubbles* take Place. It ought to be remember'd that, upon the first forming of *this Project*, a Share sold for about 5*l.* and the same Share, at the highest Price afterwards, for about 140*l.* Now if You will compare the proportional Increase of the *South-Sea* to it, You will find how immensely larger the Gains were on the *latter*; and the World must judge, from the *hon. Gentleman's* Character, whether He made no Advantage of his *own Bubble*.

I must here refresh your Memory with a Passage or two in Mr *A---'s* second Speech before the House of Lords.

"The unaccountable Success of this Undertaking (meaning the *South-Sea Scheme*) gave Birth to many *base and ruinous Projects*; and it must ever be a publick Reproach, that Encouragement was given to *those two Bubbles* which were established to raise a Supply for the Support of the *Civil List*. 'Tis very well known that *those two Projects* did not proceed from Me."

"Whatever Opinion the World may have of the *South-Sea Scheme*. I will presume to say that *those two Projects* were founded in greater Iniquity, and contributed more to the publick Calamity, than any Thing else."

Let This suffice, as to the *hon. Gentleman's* Want of Credit and Power. As to his being sent up *&c.* I believe, it may be true enough; but the chief Quest on is by whom He was sent for up, and what was *his own particular Motive* for obeying the Summons so readily.

It must be observ'd, even from your own Account of the Transaction, that the Meeting, on the Part of the *South-Sea*, was to persuade the *Bank* to circulate their Bonds; a Thing, which the *latter* did not immediately relish; but *what was done*, to make Them relish it, and by whom propos'd, were Points of too tender a Nature to be mention'd; however the very *Contract* You produce, imperfect as it is, shews plainly enough from which Side the Proposition came, relating to the *Stock*. After the *Bank's* Agreement to circulate the *South-Sea Bonds*, it is added,

"That IN CONSIDERATION of this Undertaking, the *South-Sea Company* shall pay the 3,700,000*l.* to be paid to the *Bank* by Notice of Parliament, in the *South-Sea Stock*, at a Price to be agreed on between the *two Companies*."

From hence, it appears that This was a *Relisher* of the *Bank's* own proposing, or a Thing given Them in CONSIDERATION of what they promis'd to do; and there can be no Doubt that both They and You made the best of it; since it soon afterwards appear'd that it was never design'd to be kept, unless it happen'd to prove for the Advantage of the *BANK*; and You will acknowledge that the whole of that Affairs was only the *Miner's* being bit; and Expression so full to every Point now brought into Dispute, that it must and shall be often repeated. For who were so well qualify'd to be the *Miners*, in this Case, as Those, who made the *Bargain*, in order to sell out their Stock at 400*l.* per Cent. and serve other useful purposes; with a secret Reserve to make it void, if it should happen to turn against Them afterwards? The *Transfer Books* of the *South-Sea Company* bear some Memorials of the great Sales of Stock by Those, whom You intrusted with this Scene of Iniquity; nor must the extraordinary Transactions of a CERTAIN SHOP, at that Time, be forgotten. You would think, no Doubt, that We had a very mean Opinion of your Parts, if We should suppose that You (who made no Scruple of drawing your intimate Friends into Contracts for Stock, at the highest Price) would let Them into such a Secret as This, without partaking of it yourself.

There is one Article more in your first Account, which deserves a little Notice; and That is where You say; "I have been told there was some little Dispute, who should write down, or draw the *Miners*; but it being the general Desire of the Company that Mr *N---* should do it." He accordingly did it.—This *some little Dispute* was so very little, as I am inform'd, that no body ever heard, or saw it.

Street Journal. Oct. 16. No 303.

The Female Manager.

I Have been Married these Twenty Years, and for almost the whole Time, have had my dear Husband under my Direction and Government. And well has it been both for him and his Family, that I have had a proper Influence and Authority over him. He is a very honest sort of a Man: but his Abilities lying another way, than in the Management of an Estate, I thought it incumbent upon me, to take care of what was now our mutual Property. When I made my first Attempts this way, I seem'd to have no other Intention, than to take a little Trouble off his Hands, and to divert myself for the sake of Curiosity and Amusement. Upon which my Husband was much pleas'd with me, for easing him of a little Trouble, not suspecting, in the least, what I was aiming at. In less than a Year my Husband began to admire my qualification, for this sort of Business, and very much

encouraged my Application to it. For he being rather inclined to the studious and contemplative, than to the busy and active way of Life, was as willing to let me transact his Affairs for him, as I was desirous of it. I pay'd, in short, all the workmen's Wages, gave and took Receipts, let Farms, and made almost all sorts of Bargains. You may imagine, that I had almost got the reins of Government intirely into my Hands: for it holds for a general Observation, that where a Wife manages an Estate, she is capable enough of managing her Husband. But as I know few Men care for the Thoughts of being governed, I judged it best, to influence him in such a manner, as to make him believe he was laying Obligations upon me, when all his Compliances were but the natural Effects of a certain, gentle, indiscernible prevalency I had over him. No couple can live more happily than we do, and no one's Affairs can be better taken care of.

How I should have behaved myself, if I had met with a Man of a less tractable and calm Disposition, is another Case. If such a one was not to be wrought upon in the way I have been speaking of, I believe I should have proceeded in a more open and undisguised Manner. I would have had a fair struggle at least with him for Victory; for I was not born with so mean a Soul, as to submit to any, but an involuntary Slavery. But I will be fair and ingenuous with you: my natural Disposition may perhaps admit Dominion too much, and I cannot say, it is so necessary for my Sex in general to be so desirous and resolute of having it. But I believe it would be better for the World in general, for Men to be advised and influenced by their Wives, especially when they could not but see, that they followed better understandings than their own. Neither side ought to be too dictatorial, or pretend to a right over each other, without shewing good Reason for it. It is very hard so exact Obedience merely on the score of Authority; and very unreasonable, that a poor Wife should be obliged to do a Thing, only because her imperious Husband expects it from her. I think the least privilege we ought to have, should be to *argue* with our Husbands, and *overcome* them, if we can, by Reasoning, when Things appear unreasonable to us. And such of them as are rational Creatures ought to be never so well pleas'd, as when they are overcome by Reason.

If I should allow that a Husband has the same Authority over his Wife, that the King has over his People, this would not advance the Authority of a Husband near so high, as most of you would, and some of you, when you can, do carry it. You know very well the common prevailing notion of civil Government at present is, that it was originally agreed to and instituted for the good of the People, that were to be govern'd; that where the good of the People is not prome-

ted, the authority given to answer this end, ceases. Let us suppose, for once, this to be the Case of Husband and Wife. The Husband is to govern her, for her good. Very well. As long as he does that, *some* perhaps may be willing to obey him. But suppose that would he govern, his Government is nothing, but the continual plague and vexation of his poor Wife, and likely to be the ruin of his Family. How then? his Wife according to this Scheme, has the same right to relieve herself, as the Subjects of a civil Government, under an arbitrary and tyrannical Prince. Yes, and as good an Inclination, I can tell you. We say, that we are a *free* People, tho' under a civil Government! We will say then, that we *Wives* are free, tho' under the Government of our Husbands. And what are a free People, but People who are to be govern'd for the Preservation, and not the destruction of their Liberties? You then must either govern us for our good, or you destroy our Freedom.

Some Ladies have a nice art of shewing themselves very obedient to their Husbands, and making their obedience, so engaging, as that it is impossible, for one, who is not a brute, not to be reciprocally Dutiful: their compliances with their Husbands hurt ours being a certain way of having their own complied with. For my Part, I think the Case is a little hard, when a Man is to be humoured and sneaked to at all, tho' the Consequence may be that of his doing as much for us. This is a sort of a disagreeable mixture of Liberty and Slavery, Obedience and Government.

Mr Pope thought it was a fine Character he gave of a Lady in the following Lines,

*That never answers 'till a Husband coals,
Or if she rubs him, never shows she rules;
Charms by accepting, by submitting ways;
Yet has her humour most, when she obeys.*

But I see no reason, why a Wife must hold her Tongue, whilst the Brains of a Mad-mad are cooling. The second Line I approve very well, for it is my own Scheme. But I have already given my Reasons against what is imply'd in the two last, and may trouble you shortly with some Observations upon many other verses in that scandalous Piece of his, wherein he pretends to be very nice and distinguishing in his Remarks upon our Sex, many of whom, I would have him know, have more Virtue to recommend them, than he has either wit or malice to defame them.

See p. 669. MARTHA LOVE RULE.

& 14 215-26:
Craftman, Oct. 18. No. 485.

Of the Bank Contract address'd to a certain Right Hon. Gentleman.

IT hath been sufficiently proved, in my last, that the Bank were not drawn into the *Stock Part* of the Agreement by the South Sea Directors.

Directors, as you and your Advocates have asserted a thousand Times over, but that it was a Proposal of their own, in Consideration of their circulating a certain Number of the Southsea Company's Bonds, which they did not immediately relish. From whence it appears that the Bank thought it an advantageous Bargain for themselves, and no doubt you would have assisted them in pinning the Southsea Company down to it, in Case it had proved so, but it seems they had private Assurances given them of being released from it, if it proved otherwise. It is suggested, indeed, that these Assurances were given the Bank by the late Ministry, but this is a ridiculous Supposition, and has received a full Answer. (See p. 363, 373.)

The next Point to be considered is, whether the honourable Gentleman was himself actually drawn into these Meetings of the two Companies, and the remarkable Part he bore in them, (as it hath likewise been asserted in a thousand Places) or who it was, that had such a powerful Influence over him.

Your good Friend Mr Walsingham is pleased to do Mr A---bie this Honour, and after calling upon us 4 or 5 Weeks together, in the most abusive Manner, for an Answer, tho' immediately promis'd, begins to hedge off, and prepare for his Retreat, conscious to himself, as well as you are, that he cannot support what he hath so confidently averr'd.

For this Reason, in the Gazetteer, Oct. 9. he attempts to divert the Publick from the Facts in Dispute, by insinuating that the only Design of the present Opposition is to thrust two Gentlemen into the Administration, who lie under legal Incapacities; but this is so poor and stale an Artifice, that I mention it only to expose it to the Contempt of the World.

In this Paper likewise there is a new Fund of secret History, which could come from nobody but yourself, and further justifies me in this Address; if it prove disagreeable you must teach your Friend Mr Walsingham.

*I am no Advocate for Mr A---bie, to whom I am utterly unknown; and, I hope, it will not be expected that I should dispute with *Members of Parliament*, tho' your candid Advocates are continually endeavouring to lay that Office upon me; but when Facts come into Dispute, I think myself at Liberty to clear them up; and whatever Mismanagement may have been laid to Mr A---bie's Charge, he hath a Right to common Justice, and ought not to be saddled with other People's Sins.*

** Southsea Stock was, at that Time, about 400l. the Price, which the Bank agreed to take it at; and it was the general Opinion that this Contract would have raised it considerably. Besides, it ought to be considered that the Bank were liable to be paid off this 3,700,000l. at Par, by which they would have lost all the Profit of the advanced Price; and though the Stock had not the Turn, which was expected, the Subscription for circulating Southsea Bonds was the Occasion of saving the Bank from Ruin.*

As to Mr Walsingham's State of the Affairs, and what he alleges against Mr A---bie for prevailing on the hon. Gentleman to draw a Paper, &c. and then calling it an infamous Act (See p. 485 D.)

First, How industriously does Mr W. avoid owing that the hon. Gentleman was at the Meeting Sept. 23. and how consistently does he make what was done in several Days, appear to be done on that Day?

Secondly, in what a ridiculous Figure does he place the hon. Gentleman, thro' the whole? For having set him forth as a great Person, of the greatest Distinction, and the like, he dwindles him down at last to the Idea of a little Clerk, with a Pen behind his Ear, a ready Machine, to write down any Thing, that should be dictated to him.

Thirdly, Supposing there was any Iniquity in this Transaction, as I think cannot be any longer deny'd, is it any Justification of the hon. Gentleman, to say that he was dupe'd or drawn into it by Mr A---bie? or did he not deserve the same Punishment, which Mr A---bie hath suffered, and several of the S. S. Directors who were no more in the Secret than he pretends to have been?

But, lastly, let us come to the Point, and see whether the Fact really is, as Mr Walsingham hath stated it.

Now this is so far from being the Case, that we have the following Relation of it in the political State, for the Month of September 1720.

The Author of these Memoirs (who, by the Way, was no Friend to Mr A---bie) having taken Notice that the S. S. Directors were disappointed in some Steps, for keeping up the Stock, tells us, "That the same continuing sinking, they were obliged to have Recourse to more effectual Methods. Thereupon, they made some secret Advances towards an Union with the East-India Company; but it not being accepted, they were necessitated to court the Assistance of their Rivals, the Bank of England, as the never-failing Support of publick Credit. At the earnest Desire, and by the vigilant Interposition of Mr Secretary C---eggs, several Conferences were held between a select Number of Directors of these two Corporations, which rais'd so great an Expectation, that on the 12th of September, in the Morning, upon a Report that they had come to an Agreement for circulating six Millions of the Southsea Company's Bonds, the Southsea Stock rose immediately 20 670 l. but, in the Afternoon, as soon as that Report was known to be altogether groundless, the Stock fell again to 580 l. the next Day to 570 l. and so gradually (on the 19th of September) to 400 l. which increased the Murmurings and Complaints of the last Subscribers, and exposed several of the Southsea Directors to publick Insults.

In order to put a stop to this growing Evil, the S. S. Directors held a Court on Monday the 19th of this Month, wherein several Proposals were made to give Satisfaction to the last Subscribers. At last, it was resolv'd to summon a general

a general Assembly of the Company, to meet the next Day, at the usual Place, and to desire a fresh Conference with the *Directors of the Bank of England*. The latter consented to it, at the Desire of the right hon. the Lord Viscount T—nd, President of the Council, Mr Secretary C—gg, and Mr R. W—le, and this Conference, which was held at the general Post Office, lasted from nine o'Clock in the Evening till near three the next Morning."

There is not a word, nor even the least Hint, that the hon. Gentleman undertook this kind Office with the Bank, at the *Prayers, Inquiries, and Importunities* of Mr A—bie, as your Advocate asserts: It deserves particular Notice that this Assertion of Mr Walsingham must be a *willful, premeditated Falshood*, because it appears that he had consulted the *political State*, and quotes it in several Places.

It does not appear from thence, or any where else, that Mr A—bie was so much as present at the Meeting on the 19th, tho' both he and the late D. of D—shire are mentioned to be there on the 23d, and as the *Stock Part of the Contract* was first proposed at this Meeting, tho' not completed till the 23d, it is a farther Proof that this was not Mr A—bie's Project, nor concluded as his Request. Indeed, I am inclined to believe, from several Circumstances and Passages in Print, that Mr A—bie was not in Town on the 19th, but was sent for up, at the same Time with the hon. Gentleman, by Mr Secretary C—gg, who had the chief Direction of Affairs, and if they both set out immediately upon the Receipt of their respective Messages, it was not possible for Mr A—bie to come out of *Torkshire* so soon as the other could out of *Norfolk*. This Conjecture is very much strengthened by what Mr A—bie says, in his second Speech before the House of Lords, where, having spoke of Sir John Blunt's Power, he proceeds thus:

"But this Glory, my Lords, did not last long, and I was scarce got into the Country, when I was called back by the Cries of those concerned in this unhappy Company. I found the Lords, and others in the Administration met, and using their Endeavours to succour and support the Stock. The Bank, by their Mediation, was called in to the Assistance of the S. S. Company, and an Agreement was made between the two Companies, to which I was rather a Witness than a Party."

"For my part, I (who was not in the Secret) could not but think it a real and sincere Bargain, since it was made in so solemn a Manner, and ratify'd by the Court of Directors of each Company, and at last signify'd in Form to the Commissioners of the Treasury by Sir John Cope, one of the Directors of the Bank."

"I could not suspect there was any Intrigue, or Deceit, in this Transaction, till I saw, from the extraordinary Motions in the Alley, and several private Hints, that were given out, what was intended."

"As for me, my Lords, I was thoroughly satisfied that this Agreement of the Bank was a

legal and a firm Bargain, and I can't yet imagine with what Face of Justice, or Equity, they could ever break thro' it, without providing for the Safety of their Wards (if I may use that Expression) the Proprietors of the redeemable Debits."

The Truth of what is advanced in this Speech was never contradicted, till Walsingham said it necessary for the Vindication of this honourable Patron.

And I believe I might safely rest the Point here, and leave the World to decide upon it, but that nothing may be wanting to immortalize your Name amongst the boldest Assertors, as well as to satisfy the Publick, I will now give them an Account of what really pass'd at those Meetings, as I have been informed by those who were present at them, not by Mr A—bie.

Sept. 19, Mr Secretary C—gg, acquainted the S. S. Directors, that Mr W—le, who knew Money Affairs better than any Man in the Kingdom, was of Opinion that their Proposal to the Bank, on the 16th, for circulating their Bonds, was an idle Scheme, and would do nothing, but that Mr W—le had a Project to propose to them, which would answer the Purpose. Accordingly, as soon as Mr W—le came, he proposed that the Bank should subscribe their 3,700,000*l.* into the S. S. Stock, at a Price to be agreed on, and said it was a Proposal, which he had made to Sir J—n B—t, several Months before. He then apply'd himself particularly to one of the Directors, and ask'd him if B—t had not acquainted the Directors with it. Upon his replying that he knew nothing of it, the hon. Gentleman dubb'd Sir J—n B—t a Villain, with his usual Politeness. I am farther told, that there was not a single Word pass'd about who should take the Pen, but that the hon. Gentleman took it of his own Accord, as being best capable to write down his own Proposal, and that Mr A—bie was so far from begging, praying, importuning, and wearing him till 3 or 4 in the Morning, at any Meeting, that he was very remarkably silent, and appeared to be, rather a Witness than a Party.

This is a short and true State of the Fact, as I have been informed, and such an one as none of the Gentlemen present can deny, except the hon. Person himself, if e'en he should think fit to persist in it.

The Minutes of the S. S. Company, that were delivered into Parliament, will be sufficient to shew your righteous Designs, as well as the Bank's, from the Beginning to the End of the Affair.

Friday 23, Sept. 1720. At a Meeting of a Committee of the Bank of England, and a Committee of the Directors of the S. S. Company.

The following Paper was drawn by Mr W—le, as the Minutes, or Agreement, of this Meeting between the two Companies, viz.—Then follows the true Bank Contract, with all the Blanks filled up.

In another Paper are the two following Notes.

N. B.

N. B. Both these Agreements, That of the 20th and 23d, were drawn up by Mr R. W—'s own Hand.

N. B. Between the first treating with the Bank about the Circulation, and the said 20th of September, when they agreed to undertake it, several eminent Goldsmiths had supp'd, which caus'd so great a Run on the Bank, that it is generally thought the Bank must have stopp'd, had it not been for the Subscription they took for the Circulation. (See Political State, Vol. XXIII. p. 593.)

I mention these Particulars, in order to shew how ridiculous a Pretence it is, that this is only a Dispute between two Pamphlets; or that such a Mistake could be occasioned by the hon. Gentleman's Want of Memory, even amidst the greatest Multiplicity of Affairs, when it hath been so often refreshed in Print.

As to the Words in the Preamble of the Act, which is made the Foundation of all the Scurrility upon Mr A—bis, I cannot help observing that the hon. Gentleman himself not only spoke for omitting those Words, as too severe, but even against including Mr A—bis in the same Bill with the S. S. Directors. And, indeed, the Act itself hath never been named in Parliament, as a Precedent, but he hath said that it was a Precedent not to be mentioned; a Precedent, which ought to be forgot; and that it was a Precedent, submitted to from the Rage of the Times. But after having acknowledged all this, can he expect that the Rage of the Times will be allow'd as a Proof of his own Innocence, when he was expelled and committed for Corruption, since he will no longer admit it to be a Plea for any Body else? What was Mr A—bis ever charged with in the S. S. Affair, of which he was not, at least, equally guilty; not only then, but almost ever since? His Crime, in short, was, that he was a Minister of State, and dealt in Stocks, for his own Profit, which is declared being guilty of the most dangerous and most infamous Corruptions. But what was the hon. Gentleman, at the Time of making the Bargain for the Assurance Companies; at the Time of making the Bank Contract; and what hath he been at the Time of every Jeftlince?

Mr Wallingbam's Comment on this Preamble, in the Advertisement tack'd to his Libels, is still more judicious, particularly where he puts us in mind of a Person, "who continues to insult a plunder'd Nation, by erecting Palaces, and extending Parks, with a Profusion of Expence manifesting most prodigious Rapine."—Is not this calling upon Mankind to examine and judge his honourable Patron by the same Rules of Evidence, by which he judges others? Will they not remember his Circumstances, when this Family came first to the Crown? Will they not compute that all he hath received in Salaries will not amount to 70,000 l.? Will they not reflect on the Manner he hath liv'd in all this Time, whilst the Nation hath been groaning under burthensome Taxes? Notwithstanding this, when they come to consider the Greatness of his Estate, his immense Wealth, the Vanity

of his Pleasures; and lastly when they see him laying out, at one Place, to the Value of above Sixpence in the Pound upon all the Lands in England; when all this, I say is considered, let the World judge whether it is, that continues to insult a plunder'd Nation.

Mr Urban,

Oct. 19, 1735.

SOME Friends in the Country having requested me to give them an Account of a Book publish'd last Month concerning the State of Souls, separated from their Bodies, treated of chiefly in 14, and afterwards in some subsequent Letters; to which are prefixed 24 Dialogues, shewing the Value of Truth and distinguishing Virtue from what usually bears the Name of it; I find in the said Book a Letter, which will save me the Trouble of writing, and therefore desire you to insert it as follows, which I dare say will not be unentertaining to your Readers, and will greatly oblige yours, &c.

A LETTER to Mr ****.

Being a Parallel between the LETTERS and the DIALOGUES.

IT would be difficult, Sir, to bestow the Prize on one of the Books, you mention, to the Prejudice of the other, as I find them of different Kinds; and consequently it is not easy to compare them. You are surprised that in your Part of the World, the Letters have more Partisans than the Dialogues. I assure you, Sir, that, all Things rightly considered, I am not at all surprized at it.

The Author, or Authors of those two Works, though uniform as to the Substance, seem to me to have different Ends in view.

The Writer of the Letters has endeavour'd to give a short Sketch of the universal Plan of the Deity, in regard to Mankind. He rather views Religion from the Designs of God towards Men, than the Disposition, or, if you please, the Indisposition of Men in regard to God. He cannot indeed avoid mentioning the latter in several Places; and grounds the Necessity of Purification on the Depravation of Man. But then he shews the End in which all those rigorous Ways will terminate. That End is so worthy of God, and so advantageous to Man, that we are charm'd with it as soon as we have a Glimpse of it. Besides, this Plan is so agreeable to the most simple Notions of infinite Goodness and perfect Equity, that we cannot conceive how we could think otherwise.

Christians for many Ages have not dared to consult those simple Notions. They have imagined themselves obliged to silence them, in order, as they have been taught, to submit them to the Decisions of the Word of God; that is, to Words, which were made the Rule of Things, and to which they are at last become Slaves.

Here Man is restored to the Liberty of Thinking, and giving room to Evidence. He

is no longer obliged to admit of Things contradictory, or imagine he does admit of them. The Religion which is offered him, has no need of foreign Authority for enforcing its Reception. He finds the Principles of it engraven on the Bottom of his own Heart.

The Mind of Man, formed for Truth, recalls at every Thing that implies a Contradiction: it is charmed with Harmony and Evidence; it must yield, when they appear. This, no doubt, is what engages the Reader's Judgment in favour of the *Letters*: Most Men will remember they have frequently had the same Thoughts, in spite of the *Strength of Prejudice*. How much are we pleased with an Author who explains those *Ideas and Sentiments*, we had already entertained, and which we dared not allow their full Play?

The Author of the *Dialogues* is in a different Case: His Design was not so much to describe the universal Plan of Providence, by displaying the *Scenes of the Life to come*, as to *unveil* Man, shew him his *False*, and how little he is disposed to enter into the Views of the Deity.

What Satisfaction soever may be found in discovering the Ways of divine *Wisdom and Justice*, as represented in the *Letters*; that Discovery will be of little Use, if we misbook ourselves; we should thereby be out of a Condition of performing what was the Design of our Creation. While we falsely imagined ourselves in the Element of the *True*, we should be strengthened in the *False*, and in *Illusion*. Thus likewise we should prepare for ourselves the *strangest Misreckoning* at our Departure out of this Life.

It would therefore be a good Office, while there is Time, to assist Men in beginning, in this Life, a *Work*, which sooner or later must be performed. This Work is the *Study of themselves*, the distinct View of their real *Motives*; a View to be gained only by an Attention to the Dictates of *Sentiment*, and a *Flexibility* to the Impressions of *Truth*. This the Author of the *Dialogues* seems to aim at, through his whole Book; and if we follow him somewhat closely, we may perceive, he does not shoot much short of his Mark, not even in the Digressions, which seem most foreign to the Purpose.

Several have bestowed the Prize on the *Letters*, for this Reason only; because they are not loaded with such Digressions; because the whole is carried on in a continued Series; in a word, because we see at the first Glance what the Author would be at. May not the Reason for this different *Form*, be found in the very *Nature of the Things*, which each of those Authors undertakes to explain?

The Writer of the *Letters* has given us a compendious Description of the Ways of God: The Writer of the *Dialogues* applies himself particularly to an Account of the Ways of Man.

The Ways of God, considered in the whole, are *straight, luminous*, and full of *Harmony*, in all their Parts: Those of Man are *crooked, dark*, and full of *Contradictions*.

Hence it may be conceived, that it is easy for a Man who has any Key to the former, to reduce them to a regularly connected *System*; and exclude whatever is unworthy of so noble a Subject, so compleat a Plan.

But how was it possible to reduce to a *System* the *False*, the *By-ways*, and *voluntary Illusions* deeply rooted in Man? Tho' it were possible, I doubt whether it may be expedient to attempt it. A Piece so deformed, fully seen at the first Glance, would become useless to Men, by the Aversion they would immediately conceive to it. If it be a good Office to display their *False* to their View, it must be done imperceptibly, and by Degrees, in such a manner as may give them an Opportunity of being sensible of it themselves, and willing to own it.

Man is jealous of his *Liberty*. He rejects what you would convince him of in Quality of *Doctor or Moralist*; but when he is witness of the ingenious Confession of one like himself, he is convinced by a secret Sentiment, without perceiving that he himself is in the Case. He cannot resist the Force of Truth, the Proofs of which he finds within himself.

These perhaps were the Author's Reasons for giving his Work so original a Form, instead of making it a *regular Treatise*.

If, as it has been observed, the serious Pieces interspersed through the same Book, are penned in a more noble Style, than the familiar Discourses, the Reason for this Difference is easily assign'd. The serious Pieces are of a kind suitable enough to that of the *Letters*: They are of many *short Draughts of the Ways by which Truth manifests itself to Man*. Here every Thing sought to be noble and worthy of the Subject. Here the ironical Strain would be unseasonable: In the familiar Discourses, it is perfectly in its Place; the False does not deserve to be attacked gravely; it is most effectually exposed, when imitated or ridicul'd.

This, I confess, may be more offensive to such as shall see themselves in the Picture whether they will or not. And who knows but this may be the secret Cause why some Persons are displeased at the too frequent Digressions which interrupt the Thread of the

* It would be ridiculous to write familiar Discourses in the same Style with metaphysical Disquisitions. All we expect in the former is that they be natural, easy and unaffected; and that each Character be supported. It was once a Commendation to say a Man spoke like a Book. Now it is a Ridicule; and Men even value themselves on writing as they speak. Much more than ought to be said as one speaks in familiar Discourse, especially in a Walk.

Discourse?

Discourse *? In reality, others have considered them in a different Light; this pretended Irregularity seems to them not only a Beauty, but even an Opportunity for unfolding *Truths*.

You will now allow, Sir, that it is no easy Matter to judge to which of those two Works it is proper to give the *Prize*; and, that if some, without Hesitation, bestow it on the *Letters*; they do not perhaps thoroughly enquire into the Cause of the Judgment they pronounce.

For my part, I should be tempted to think that even the *Difference* between these two Works, might concur to form something complete in the whole.

* *Digressions are so natural in Conversation, that they cannot be banished from thence, without giving it an Air of Restraint and Pedantry, insupportable to Persons of a certain Taste.*

Mr Urban,

OCT. 18, 1735.

A Principal End of your *Magazine* being the Entertainment of the Publick, an Account of a recent Discovery of a fine Collection of ancient *Roman Medals*, will meet with (I hope) a kind Reception from your curious Readers.

The Usefulness of ancient Medals is so well illustrated by a late eminent Virtuoso, and celebrated Writer *, that I presume no one that has read his learned Treatise upon this Subject, can make any doubt thereof.

The Pieces of Money, which are the Subject of this Essay, are the Silver Denarii of the *Romans*, in the flourishing State of the Empire, and were found by a poor Labourer in the Ground, at the Depth of two Feet and an half, lying together in Earth of an uncommon Colour and Lightness (supposed to be the Ashes of their ancient Possessor) near some Remains of Bones, presumed to be human.

How long they had remained in this Situation, it is impossible to determine; but the surprising Preservation a many of them are in, in Conjunction with other Circumstances, forbid me to think, that they had been there, from a very distant Period.

Medals preserved in Cabinets, may long, very long retain their Form and Substance; and a thousand Years may perhaps produce no great Alteration; but these have had no other Repository than the Grave of their ancient Master, tho' some of them appear as if but lately come out of the Mint.

Two or three excepted, all the rest were coined in the upper Empire, and the highest was stamped in the Triumvirate of *Octavius, Lepidus, and Mark Antony*.

The whole Collection is compos'd of Medals of *Mark Antony's*, and of the Emperors *Nero, Vitellius, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Antoninus Pbilos, Aurelian*, the elder *Faustina*, the

* See *Mr Addison's Treatise of Medals*.

younger *Faustina, Lucilla*, and the Empress *Sabina*.

A Their Busts appear in their original Beauty and Perfection, and the Inscriptions generally are fair and legible.

In the Infancy of the *Roman Empire* we don't meet with so many Titles upon the Imperial Coins, as after the Reign of *Otto*, when the *Roman Arms* began to retrieve their former Glory.

B *Vitellius* was the first that appears in my Medallie History, to have assumed the Title of *Germanicus*; as *Trajan* added *Dacicus* to the Imperial Titles, after he had reduced *Dacia* into a *Roman Province*.

C 'Twas the latter of these, that is honour'd with the Titles of *Optimo Principi*, and *Optimo Augusto*, by the Senate, and the People of *Rome*, for his extraordinary Merit, and glorious Achievements.

On the Coins of this excellent Prince, it is no uncommon Thing to meet with this Inscription,

IMP. TRAIANO AUG. GERM. DAC. P. M.
TR. P. COS. VI. P. P.

On the Reverse,

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.

The curious Reader that is conversant in the Science of ancient Medals, can witness, that they have peculiar Beauties, to which the Modern have no Pretensions, and I only wish I was qualified to point them out, in an advantageous Manner.

E In this Collection there are about sixty different Reverses, adorned with various Devices and Legends, which give a very agreeable Surprise, and engage the Attention of the curious Inquirer.

These are the most valuable and beautiful Parts of Medals, and shew us a great Variety F of Pictures in Miniature. Here you may be entertained with the Representations of Heathen Deities, and the Genii of Nations, of Virtues, and the like imaginary Beings, distinguished from each other by their proper Titles and Ornaments.

Here you may see original Pictures of the most celebrated Faces of Antiquity; their different Dresses and Modes of attiring their Head; G Empresses attended by their Children; and Countries represented in pensive, anxious, and humble Posture, deploring their unhappy Fate!

Here you may see the famous Pillar of *Trajan*, with his Statue on the Top, holding in his left Hand a Sceptre, and in his right a hollow Globe of Gold; and Altars, Military Arms and Ensigns, with a great Number of other Figures.

H But as these are curious Subjects, and require the Pen of a learned Virtuoso to set them in a true Light; I dare not attempt a particular Illustration, which is too arduous an Undertaking for my poor Abilities.

And

And I intreat the learned Reader to Pardon, the Inaccuracies in this Essay, and to put a candid Construction upon the Publication of it, as it is in some Measure necessary to inform the Publick, of so extraordinary an Event.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. T. W---.

N. B. Our Correspondent should have informed us where these Medals may be seen, or how to direct to him.

From the Prompter, Numb. 98.

Defence of the PHILOSOPHER'S PRAYER.

THERE is a *Meanness* in some Minds, which will not permit them, when they have once taken a *Dislike* to a Person to approve any thing he says, or does, as if *Desmerit* was a natural Consequence of their *Dislike*, and that *Self* is a Person the Instant they withdrew their *good Opinion* from him.

The reputed Authors of the *Bee*, whom I am unacquainted with but by Name, having incurred the Dislike of a Set of obscure Writers, of this Turn of Mind, have furnished them with an Occasion of displaying the *Meanness* of Mind I am here speaking of, by a Publication, and Condemnation at the same time, of a PHILOSOPHER'S PRAYER, full of noble Sentiments of the Deity, and the profoundest Devotion in the Supplicator.

They have endeavour'd to shew, that a Prayer, wrote in Imitation of the ancient Philosophers, was neither CHRISTIAN, nor ORTHODOX.

A very wise Endeavour! Worthy the Genius that inspir'd the Thought! It is a very great Absurdity indeed, for a Prayer, formed upon philosophical Principles, to differ from *Articles of Faith*, and *Points of Revelation*!

As I conceive these Reptiles only censured the Prayer, because it was wrote by the late Dr Tindall, and recommended by Mr B---, I shall endeavour, by some Observations on it, to open their Eyes to its Beauties, and remove the BEAM of Prejudice that obstructs their Sight.

The PHILOSOPHER'S PRAYER.

O First Mower! &c. (See p. 529 A), whom Men call God!

I see nothing in this Exordium, but what not only a Tradesman, or a Gentlewoman (See p. 530 A) but even the whole Bench of Bishops, and Body of the Clergy, might, with great Devotion, and on bended Knees, repeat; nay, I don't see why it might not, with great Beauty and Propriety, be as often used as Almighty and most Merciful Father.

If thou wouldest &c.--have Mercy upon Me. (See p. 529 B)

To suppose the Divine Nature employed, eternally, in regarding the Thoughts, the Words, or the Actions of Man, is what, hu-

man Pride, desirous of rendering MAN a Being of very great Consequence, may please itself in the Thoughts of; the modest Philosophers were contented to live under the general Eye of Providence, without making the Divinity a minute Inspector of their particular Actions; and the Prayer-Writer, whose *If's* are no implicit Denial of natural Religion, nor even of *revel'd*, as to the *Dogmata*, as numberless Texts from the New Testament might be quoted to shew, has such a Notion of the immense Distance between the Divinity and Himself, that he dares not presume to THINK positively, WHAT, thro' a Consciousness of his own Littleness, he only QUESTIONS, but not DENIES. A Humility very much to be commended, and that ought to be of more general Practice! But their Pique carries them into the most glaring Absurdities; for what GREATER can be, than to suppose such a thing as an *Atheistical Prayer*, as in the abundance of their Speech they *ask* this? An *Atheist* composing a Prayer to GOD, is a Notion fit only to be propagated.

I find myself plac'd by &c. (See p. 529 C to) by Wisdom, and Infinite Perfection.

Instead of amusing myself with answering the FALSE CONSTRUCTIONS put upon the Words, believe such Things, (for it no where appears throughout the whole Prayer, that by such things are meant God's Attributes, and particularly his distributive and vindictive Justice; the contrary of which evidently appears from the Invocation of the Divinity, with the Attributes ascribed to him, and from the Explanation of such Things, by the Words, *Inventions of human Pride*, which the most violent Construction in the World can never apply to God's Attributes) I shall content myself with looking upon it in the Light any unprejudiced reader will, viz. as a decent and modest Declaration of a Mind, why it differs in Opinions from others.

If I durst &c. (See p. 529 EF to) that Species to which I belong.

I have already taken notice, that a Prayer wrote in Imitation of the ancient Philosophers, need not, for the Justification of its Writer, be either Christian or Orthodox, with respect to Articles of Faith, or Points of Revelation; so that their Argument, because there is a Revelation, a Philosopher cannot be supposed ignorant of the divine Will as revealed in Scriptures, is the highest Absurdity. The pure Precepts of moral Philosophy, and the Doctrine of our Saviour, may, I believe, be brought to the same Standard of DIVINE TRUTH; but THE THINGS revealed by Jesus Christ, have nothing to do with the Discoveries of Philosophy, or Reason. Reason, and Faith, are Antipodes to each other. He must be a very poor Philosopher, that makes ONE a Branch of the OTHER; for it is a never-to-be-contested Maxim, that the Moment a

understood by Reason, it ceases to be a Matter of Faith. Accordingly in the Language of the Scripture, FAITH is beautifully called, The EVIDENCE OF THINGS UNSEEN. A Philosopher therefore, struck with the Greatness of his Request, and recollecting his Littleness, in comparison of the BEING to whom he addresses himself, instead of pursuing his high Demand, endeavours to avoid offending him, and rests contented in that State of Darkness, &c.

That Life, notwithstanding the Light of the Gospel, may be justly call'd a State of Doubts, of Darkness, and of Ignorance, none but the VAINEST of our Species will deny. Humble thyself then, THOU WORM! nor become more contemptible than thou art, by giving thyself Knowledge greater than thou hast?

Since I cannot Go. to the End, p. ib. G H

SOCRATES, tho' the Critick of our Philosopher's Prayer asserts very ignorantly the contrary, in the Dialogue call'd The Second Alcibiades, or, Of Prayer, recommends a Form of Prayer, very like this. After having shewn, that Prayer requires a great deal of Caution and Prudence, lest, without knowing it, we should ask of the Gods, great Evils, where we think we are only asking beneficial Things, quotes, as the most perfect, the following Prayer of an ancient Poet. "Great Gods, Give us such things as are Necessary and Good for us; whether we ask for them or no; and remove from us, such things as are bad, altho' we ask for them." Or, in other Words, Since I cannot distinguish Good from Evil, and even am ignorant of what is proper for me, I will not make any particular Request, but submit myself to thy Will, whatever it be. Dispose of me therefore, &c. &c. Part of this Prayer is the very Sense of one used by our Saviour; if not the very Words; *Not my Will, but thy Will be done.* Even in the Lord's-Prayer—there are these remarkable Words, *Thy will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven;* and the only Request contained in it, except the *Forgiveness of Sins*, and that even conditional, is the Gift of *Daily Bread.*

In short, the who's Criticism is so absurd, so unjust, and so, unmode, void of Understanding, that the Writer of it, must be the most ignorant and prejudiced Creature living.

Craftsman Oct. 25. No. 486.

Of the BANK CONTRACT continued.

WE have now seen not only who drew this Contract, but likewise who projected it, and with what Views too; which I mention for the Satisfaction of one of your Advocates, who told us, if there was any Thing iniquitous in that Bargain, the Projectors are answerable for it. (See p. 349 A)

To come now to the Dissolution of this Contract, where Mr Walsingham endeavours to

help you out at another dead Lift, which I am afraid will not be any more for your Honour; having observed that the Contract could not be executed without drawing absolute Ruin on the Bank (which is not true) he has this Assertion:

"It is not even pretended that Sir R. W. was once SEEN in any Part of the Transaction, after the Contract was made. The South-Sea Company apply'd Themselves wholly, from this Time, to the Lords of the Treasury; in which Commission that *Gen. Gen.* was not inserted till many Months after."

If by the Word, SEEN, is only meant that he did not appear publicly in this Affair, I shall not dispute about it; it is common for Statesmen to work by invisible Means, and tho' He was not actually in the Treasury till half a Year after, He had bargain'd for it, and had even virtually the Power. Nay, He assumed the Language of a first Minister several Months before He took Possession, which was on April 1, 1721; and the South-Sea Company did not give up their Contract till June 22, 1722; that is above 14 Months after the *Gen. Gen.* was establish'd in full Power. Besides, tho' the South-Sea Company might apply to the Lords of the Treasury; to whom did the Bank apply? Will Mr Walsingham say that the *Gen. Gen.* did not privately encourage Them in their Refusal to comply with their Contract; or that it was not at last dissolved by his Means?

Here therefore is another Prevarication, if not a Falshood; but, in order to shift the Composition off from his Pair n, He spurs no Pains to fix it on somebody else; and having met with Mr P---y's Name in the Debate of these Times, He lays hold of it immediately, and presses it into his Service.

Several unconnected Scraps of different Speeches of Mr P---y, particularly that *It was a BETTER BARGAIN than man, Gentlemen had been undone by;* (See p. 486 F G) These he would contrive contrary to the Natural Sense of that Gentleman's Word; but it's obvious that, by a BETTER BARGAIN, He did not mean a more honest, or advantageous Bargain, but a more valid and obligatory one. Can it therefore be said, with any Colour of Truth, that He was an Advocate, or Apologist for the Bank Contract, in Mr Walsingham's Sense? or that there is any Contradiction between Him and Those, who have asserted the Validity of it, as a Contract, and yet call'd it a worse Scheme than the South-Sea, considering with what Views it was made, and by what Methods it was eluded? But to let your Advocate's great Dexterity at Quotation in a yet stronger Light, give me Leave to produce Mr P---y's Words immediately following, viz.

"That, upon a View of the Paper, He knew the HAND very well, in which it was written; and that He was sure there could be

Dispute but that it was a very VALID FACT."

God's Sake, why are *these* remarkable omitted? Was not your Advocate a-bat Mr P---y's Expression, a better one, could not possibly mean any Thing than a valid Bargain, as He explains it also in another Place, "That, as Contract, it was certainly binding?"

Sir, such gross Pervariation can o You, or your Cause, any Good.

Advocate then proceeds to some other of Mr P---y's Speeches, particularly using the Directors a Power to treat be Bink, but to conclude nothing; rendering them to the Confidence of the Process, as well as Temper and Calmness to act, in their Proceedings. But He only avoids quoting any Passage in that men's Speeches, which shews that He came to the general Court with any fine Views, or Designs of serving the as He asserts, but only to obtain the same. He could for the South-Sea Company which He was very largely embark'd in. Yet This appears as plain as the several Places; where He puts Them in, that They had it in their Power to themselves, without any foreign Aid; yet Them an Hint that They had still Credit than the Bank, whom He their Competitors, and their Enemies.

Each the Language of an Advocate for Bank, or an Instrument of the Bank. Gentleman was known to be their Confederate? s, why did not Mr Walsingham quote it, without picking out here and there hence, and omitting every Line, that is the true Meaning? This is just like ractice of a little, knavish Attorney, endeavours to carry his Point by a false of the Case; but when it comes to be id before impartial Judges, it common- is his Client, as well as exposes Himself. ever reviews those Transactions will at Mr P---y had no farther Concern in than as a very great Sufferer; and, as nobody could act a more candid, tem- and honourable Part. When the's first came upon the Company, He hem He had not dispos'd of any Part of ck; for He should think it a Standal to, if the Nation were ruin'd. He was ing the Directors a Power to treat with ink, for the Support of publick Credit;

and no Hand in the secret Negotiation of argain between Them; and when it into Debate, above a Year afterwards, erted the Validity of it, as a Contract; as for compounding it upon moderate; but it must be observed that the Ref- of the 2 Millions was not the Composition which he propos'd, as Mr Walsingham ites, but some Consideration, or Satisf- from the Bank itself, and tho' he de-

horted Them from any Reflections on the Government, or the Ministers, He had no Place himself; nor was upon good Terms with the Bank. Gentleman, who was then, as Mr Walsingham informs us, in the SAME HIGH RANK and PLENITUDE OF POWER as at present. What a strange, inconsistent, unreasonable Creature is Mr Walsingham? He hath taken a Delight, in setting this Gentleman forth as a revengeful, bloody-minded Person, a Promoter of violent Measures, and a Voucher of Destruction. But now He is charg'd with recommending Temper, and endeavouring to discountenance any Reflections upon the Conduct of Ministers, in an Assembly, where such Matters do not properly fall under Consideration.

As to the Remission of the two Millions, it must be confess'd that Mr P---y was for it, when it came into Parliament; but the Case was much alter'd. The unhappy Proprietors of the South-Sea Company being compell'd to release the Bank from their Contract, presented a Petition for Relief from an unupportable Burthen, which Petition was back'd by a Recommendation from the Throne; and considering the Circumstances of the Nation as well as that Company, I leave the World to Judge whether Mr P. did not act a right Part in being for the Remission.

But the Conduct of the Bank. Gent. in this was quite different; for tho' He spoke and voted on the same Side of the Question, or however reasonable this Relief might be; it is plain from the Refusals They met with before, when They apply'd to the Throne for that Purpose, that He was resolv'd not to give Way to it, till They submitted to the Terms which He and the Bank impos'd upon Them; or, as their Sub Governor worded it, made a PROPER CONDESCENSION. This is fully proved in the Case of the Sinking Fund.

The Craftsman next gives a Quotation from Sir John Fellows's Speech in relation to the S. S. Stock granted to the Bank, and concludes, if Mr Walsingham will allow that the said Gentleman (who was Sub-Governor of the S. S. Company) knew any thing of the Matter, it was granted at a moderate Price, and not forc'd upon them at a High Price, as he every where asserts.

Mr Urban,

I Could not but smile at Mr Tavier's vouching to defend from his Post like an oilier Devil, and his obstinate persisting in mistaking a Friend for a disguised Adversary. But why am I represented as a disguised Adversary, is it, that I am an open Enemy of groundless Aspersions? I hope not. The Gentleman seems to intimate three other Reasons, viz. 1. that I banter'd his Objections against Popery as false and trivial. Suppose I should do the same in regard of the like Arguments us'd by a Papist against the Protestants. What then? 2. He thinks

thinks I know too much of *Romish* Tenets for a Protestant. But since when is Ignorance a Mark of a Protestant? Besides, suppose I should shew my self equally vers'd in reformed Principles, which I flatter myself I am able to do, What then? Lastly, Mr *Tarice's* seeming grand Proof of my being a Papist is some obvious Remarks on the Weakness of Mr *Spac's* Reasonings against Popery (V. p. 171.) But were not these made by a *Roman Catholic* Gentleman, and that as he said *without a Design of Offence to any of the Company, since the Truth of no one's Religion depended on that of the Spectator's* Objections. His Champion *Tarice* will say, if I am not a Papist, why did not I conceal a Papist's Remarks? I answer, because I wou'd not conceal my Drift in Writing, which was to shew my Protestant Brethren that Misrepresentation, odious Aspersions, and the like Arguments against Popery were far from convincing Papists of their Errors, or advancing the Protestant Cause.

And if this is to be a *disguis'd Adversary*, a Jesuit, a *Knaave*, to speak, in *Tarice's* Language, I am one: I should be a Knaave in my own, were I in private, much more in religious Affairs, conscious to myself of promoting, or even countenancing slanderous Aspersions, or unfair Dealing. The Gentleman indeed has accused me of *notorious Misrepresentation* in his Report, because in summing up his Argument I had said, *how else can the Pope be Peter's Successor*, whereas he had said, *how can the Pope be prov'd Peter's Successor*. That this is Calumny is as hard for me to conceive, as it is for *Tarice* how Papists can swear Obedience *Romano Pontifici* &c. and not be obliged to believe that the Pope must necessarily be Bishop of Rome. If I were not afraid of discovering myself to be vers'd in the Wiles of a Jesuit, I could distinguish the Papist's Meaning, i. e. he swears Obedience *Romano Pontifici, non eund Romano, sed qui nunc est Romanus*; and in this Sense he may safely swear Obedience to the Pope, without holding the Pope must necessarily be Bishop of the Place called Rome.

I must beg leave to repeat one other Instance of Defamation *Tarice* lays to my Charge: I had said in Reply to the Gentleman, that to argue against Popery from the *deposing Power of the Pope* was to argue from a Principle universally disowned by Papists, as an Article of Communion in the Church; and at best it was but arguing from an Abuse of Power, which Popes like our Protestant Princes may be guilty of, without their respective Subjects being obliged to authorize their Proceedings; and lastly, that all arguing on this Head is ridiculous in us Protestants; nay it is lampooning the Reformation; since all the Reformed Churches, Laity, and Clergy---have pretended to the same. Here *Tarice* cries out, *Cruel Defamation!* What, to say we pretend to, what we have, do, and shall glory in practicing? Provocation forces me to mention ungrateful Truths, viz. that in no Country did we Protestants ever get Foot-

ing, but by Violence, by effectually deposing or at least attempting to depose the *Roman Catholic* Sovereigns. Was not this done, and is it not maintained as laudable in *Holland, Geneva, Scotland, Sweden*, and where not? And with us is not the Profession of Popery in our Kings a sufficient Justification of withdrawing our Allegiance, and of excluding 'em their hereditary Realms? Might not *K. James* the 2d have lived the happiest of his Race, as *Higgins* says in the Close of his excellent View of the English History, had he been of any other Religion than that he was of, or of none at all?

Such are the Defamations Mr *Tarice* charges me with, whether those I have lay'd at his Door be of the same Nature, the Curious may judge, by what I have writ, and still more so, if you Mr *Urban*, think proper to publish, what I sent you last Month as a further Vindication of my Sentiments: But if for Reasons best known to yourself, you think otherwise I am satisfied, hoping Mr *Tarice* will be so too.

I am, Yours,

A. B.

* It being very long was deferred for want of Room, and to see whether the Author might not think proper to alter it since the Appearance of *Tarice's* last.

S. U.

Weekly Miscellany, Oct. 25. No. 150.

THE Writers on the orthodox Side (as 'tis called) meet with very unfair and partial Treatment. If a Dissenter licenciously abuses the Clergy of the Church of England in the most outrageous Manner, accusing them without Evidence, and reproaching them without Decency, it is represented as a Breach of Brotherly Love and Union in the Injured, if they only vindicate themselves, and demand publick Satisfaction for publick Injuries. If a Clergyman turns Apostate, and writes against the divine Inspiration of the Scriptures, it is unpardonably scandalous in the Clergy to detect and expose him. This is exposing one of their own Order, giving the Deists an Occasion to triumph, and laying a Stumbling-Block in the Way of weak Christians. They are not, it seems, the Objections of the Infidels that propagate Deism, but the Answers of Believers. The Way to stop its Progress, is to let it have its free Course. This, surely, cannot be the Counsel of a Friend. These Persons would hardly think the Priesthood a Protection for any Crime besides Infidelity. But our Case is still harder. With regard to the Plain Account of the Sacrament, we are reproach'd for intending to answer it, and then for not answering immediately. The present Clergy are sometimes treated with Words as soft as butter, and said to have Honour, Virtue &c. (See p. 541 D) but the Apology that follows for their supposed prudential Conduct is as bitter an Inveective as the bitterest Enemy could have invented; an Insinuation uncharitable and cruel.

TE DEUM.

*See Rev. Dr Allop, Author of the Latin
Hymn to Sir John Holben, p. 284.*

Te Deum hinc celebramus hymno,
Te Deum, te nos Dominum fatemur;
Ipsam omnium veneratur omnis,
Qua patet, orbis.

e iuncta chorus Angelorum,
aut alii species ampla coeli,
circumstant solium *supremi*

Agmina regis.
runt sine fine clamant,
quis sine fine clamant,
, diemque, iterumque Sancte,
Sancte potentum
enique exercituum tremende!
immensum tuu complet orbem,
majestas tua complet alti

Atria coeli.
bi laudes dat *Apostolorum*
, respondent socii *Prophetae*;
et claudunt celebrationem,

Splendidus ordo.
not in sacros oblique cœtus
it cultus fideique norma:
ne quis animis & uno

Ore fatentur;
rem immensa dominationis,
a agnoscunt & honore plenum
Patri æquipare, corvum, æ-

quaque potentem
mi laudant Dominum Deumque
& vitæ æthereæ dorem:
te huncque peritura vestit
Gloria regem.

eterno et Patri sempiternus
nec te piguit subire,
tempo humanum scelus expiare,
Virginis alvum.

ut morti esurit ac dedisti,
etque orci dominos, reclusum
coeli resonabat, intro-
ite, fideles.

cinctus radio perenni
dextera Patri, & sedebis,
in donec sua cuique reddes
Ante tribunal.

Judex hominum futurus,
servos, tibi qui ministrant;
us sanguis (pretium ter amplum!)
Morte redemit.

i servi numerentur usque
inter, pariter beati;
, & semper rege, quot tuus grex
Rite vocantur.

æternum altius altiusque
armatos: hodie indiesque
magnus: coleris, coleris-
que omne per ævum:

em hunc recto pede transcamus
amones: miserere nostri,
, nostri miserere: amoris
ætherei lux

in cunctos tibi qui fideles:
n me, qui tibi fido: noli,
holi exilis, Deus mi,

Tradere servum.

dated Vol. 6. 106.

*The Prayer of CLEANTHUS, the Stoic Philoso-
pher, to the SUPREME GOD.*

*Translated from the Greek by Dr Bowden, See
Vol. III. p. 431. Also the Philosopher's Prayer,
p. 529. 601.*

GREAT Father of the skies, whose boundless
sway,

Beeth Gods above, and worlds below, obey:
Thy laws sustain the universal frame,
Various thy tides, but thy pow'r the same.
Hail Sovereign Jove! All nations shall address
Their songs to thee, who gave 'em tongue to bless.
Behold thy image grow'ling on the earth,
Faint echoes of thy voice, which gave us birth:
Then back will I reflect thy praises still,
And sing the wonders of Almighty skill.

The wide expanse of yon ætherial plain,
And all below, is subject to thy reign.
The forked lightnings, which, with double glare,
Sublimely wave, and linger in the air,
From thy dread arm with pointed fury fly,
And, ting'd with ruddy vengeance, sweep the sky.
The ray divine o'er all the frame presides,
Glow's in the sun, and in the ocean glides.
From thee each atom of creation springs;
Hail! Great support of all interior things!
The orbs above, and floating seas below,
Move by thy laws, and by thy influence flow;
All, rang'd in order, know their destin'd place,
All but the mad degenerate human race:
But thou can'st order from confusion bring,
Bid peace from discord, good from evil spring;
And when all nature frowns, and nations jar,
Set calms in storms, and harmony in war.
Great Jove so justly fram'd the earthly ball,
That universal good results from all,
While common sense still shines with certain ray,
And thro' the seeming maze points out the way,
Yet thoughtless men, to this bless'd convoy blind,
Court the wild dictates of a restless mind;
Perversely fly the universal light,
And the sweet voice of heav'nly reason slight.
Unhappy men! who toil and hunt for bliss,
But the plain road of sacred wisdom miss,
Led by this constant, this unerring guide,
Thro' flow'ry paths, man's life would smoothly
glide,
But urg'd by passion, heedless we pursue,
The first mad pleasures that invite the view.
Some avarice and sordid taste inspire,
Ambition some, and fame's ungovern'd fire;
Soft lux'ry some, and Cyprian charms del'ght,
While all rush forward to the heav'n in fight.

But thou, who thund'rst in the vault above,
Correct these vain desires, O! bounteous Jove!
Let God-like reason in our bosoms dwell,
And from weak minds this lunacy expel;
A ray of wisdom on our souls bestow,
By which thou rul'st all nature's scene below:
Then with devotion fir'd, we'll hail thee king,
And in eternal songs, thy wonders sing.
No greater good can man, or gods accord,
Than at thy throne with profound thanks to bend.

On hearing of his Royal Highness's visit to Mr
POPE at Twickenham.

YIELD, envy, yield; nor longer vainly try
The tim'rous whisper, or the barefac'd lie;
Greatness, superior to thy arts, can view
Its kindred virtues, and admire 'em too.
Blest poet, hail! whose injur'd fame could prove
The justest means to gain thy prince's love;
More blest the prince, who scorn'd a mean distrust,
Pierc'd thro' the censuring crowd, and saw thee just:
Approv'd that bonest bard, whose sacred pen
Ne'er flatter'd heroes, nor made gods of men.
But nobler chose to submit nature's law,
And truth transparent from its fountain draw;
Show man to man, bid darkness know to shine;
In all, but forms exterior, the Divine.

This be thy praise, O POPE! 'tis this persuades
Kings to thy groat, and heroes to thy shades.
For this, while fawning sycophants pursue;
Glad to escape they fly to truth and—*you*,
Hear from thy lips the pleasing precepts flow,
And (from a poet!) learn themselves to know.

VATILLUS.

Part of an Epistle to Mr POPE on his excellent
POEM. By G. S. apud Ebor.

As vocat officium. Perf.

A Mid these ills to nurse the seeds of strife,
And spin the clues of our vexations life,
Why longs the muse on tow'ring wings to rise?
Thro' the bleak tracks of Eberonum's skies,
Far from those shoars which nobler ends pursue,
And from the bard to whom these lines are due.
Friend to the truth, exalted genius, say,
From whence this sweetness of thy social lay?
What spring unknown to later days is found?
What new Parnassus, or Borion ground? 10
Whose fresher scenes thy heav'nly muse inspire,
With genuine raptures of poetick fire,
On arduous wings instruct thy mind to soar,
Where human fancy never flew before:
The blameless life with native charms to raise,
In all the pompous majesty of phrase,
To make smooth Thames in smoother numbers
Flow,

From his own Windsor to thy domes below,
In soft'ning strains th' obdurate heart to move,
Excite the sigh, and wake the soul to love. 20

'Twas not my care, nor ever was my fate,
To worm myself in favour with the great;
Well pleas'd to think the virtuous mind was free,
The pomp of grandeur never troubled me,
Then who so fit to chaunt the genial lays,
As one whom no particular interest sways?
Who scorns the state of lazy pimp to know,
Who has no patron, and who fears no foe,
Who spurr'd alone by virtue's generous view,
Devotes the morning of his muse to you: 30
Who knows, if faults with beauties here be sown,
The beauty's yours, the faults are all his own,
By siding thus who courts the wordy blow,
And makes one half of British pride his foe;
The vaulted eye-brow, the Parnassian frown
The conscious limper, and the jealous leer.

Thrice happy you! who dare the critic rage,
The tedious labours of the piddling page,

The dupes of words, the tools to nonsense free,
Sworn foes to virtue e'er they envy'd thee,
Who wake to faults, and to perfections blind,
Must devil-like make war on all mankind.
Who truth and virtue for their guides avow
Yet truth ne'er use, nor virtues e'er allow,
Eternal railers ever on the wing,
Like drones that buzz without the power to sting;
Who list a poem not for sense's sake,
But more exalted aim to find mistake;
Or with officious grace present their aid,
Like Pe'ian spear to heal the wounds they made:
Yet the mad labours of their fruitless brain,
Attempt to soil your native worth in vain,
For you untouch'd like Phœbus from the throne,
Obscure all rays, and manifest your own,
Above the lash of any fool below,
Since fools are fruit that never cease to grow;
Whil't generous trees that bear the virtuous sage,
Like rarer aloes bloom but once an age.

[More of this in our next.]

To SYLVIA,

A young Lady near Cavendish Square.

EREMPT from all the busy cares of life,
And blest to ev'ry joy (save that of wife)
Attended by a friend to take the air,
We reach'd a Grove (and many Nymphs were
there)

Where proud *Clarinda* with majestic grace
Commands respect as regent of the place;
And starch'd *Corinna*, with a prudish air,
The *Circus* walks, as th' only virtuous there:
But chafter *Delia's* unaffected charms
In ev'ry breast a gen'rous passion warms, 10
Fair *Celia* too, with graceful air and mien,
Attracts more eyes than would th' Italian queen;
And lovely *Sylvia's* most angelick form
Would each rude savage to a lover warm.
Her face divinely fraught with all that's fair, 15
Shaded with ambient curls of jetty hair,
Like when bright *Phœbus* in the morn appears
Thro' some dense cloud just falling into tears:
Her snowy bosom, place of soft repose,
More sweet than v'lets or the op'ning rose, 20
Her taper waist, so round and small, we see
Is fitted with exactest symmetry,
In true proportion to her other charms
Are form'd her legs and feet, her hands and arms:
In brief, the whole with such perfection shine,
She's sure immortal as the's all divine.
All these (and more with slight regard) we pass,
And sought the *Grotto*, where a cold repast
Of rural dainties was in order plac'd,
With cooling liquors pleasant to the taste, 30
But no refreshment to my weary'd mind,
My *Sylvia*, her idea left behind,
Diana like in mantle green attir'd,
Was like that goddess from the grove retir'd:
Or like the *Sun*, when to the western sky
He sinks in haste in *Pieris* lap to lie,
Or in his annual revolution turns
From us, we freeze, whilst other climes he burns.
My *Sylvia* gone, all others I disdain'd,
And sighing, thus unto my friend complain'd:
I'm all o'er love, my boasted freedom's lost, 40
As in a tempest all my thoughts are tost,

• *Marthea Compton.*

age disorder, never felt before,
bro' my veins and ev'ry op'ning pore,
stand tortures pierce my bleeding heart,
bling weakness seiz'd ev'ry part,
I fall,—the misty vapours rise,
ning sigh—Let *Sylvia* close my eyes.
th' effect of love! aloud he cry'd
t' of love the echoing groat reply'd) 50
ther nymph can boast so true a swain?
ns are real, others only feign.
my friend! the gods must sure approve
ation worthy of the nymph you love,
rowding wishes to the nymph disclose,
your cares, and all your thoughts compose.
his my humid eyes began to move,
aking from the lethargy of love,
said—my passion I'll rehearse,
ng my symptoms in heroic verse; 60
o my *Sylvia* 'll listen to my song,
sore intent than to my falt'ring tongue;
'd, I thus the fatal truth declare,
I my hopes are centred in this prayer:
heav'n propitious to my wishes prove,
ake my *Sylvia* burn with mutual love,
ymen's influence o'er our wills preside,
ylvia prove a tender loving bride.

• VOLUNTEER. To FIDO.
ngth kind fate decides the muse's quarrel
do to abler bards resigns the laurel.
my insect has discharg'd his sting—
ista! I: *Sylvius sing!*
humorous a catastrophe is seen,
short drama of one Magazine!
e his riddling plot a precious cover,
al *Fido* counterfeits the lover.
cler stratagems, to win regard,
al lover, counterfeits the bard.
As the *Zany* best, is hard to say.—
two rare, merry *Socias* for the play.
e *Fido*! who th' expected foil to shun,
renounces, which himself begun,
tak to rally, and too vain to yield,
a generous *Mistress* in the field.
r, th' insulking treach'ry will proclaim,
and discarded lap-dogs with thy name.
ateful too, thou'rt to a captain grown,
uber'd lays, which none beside wou'd own.
ou, rash meddler, trouble others schemes?—
ert: —to erasify your idle dreams?
'twas a master policy, I vow.
wd, shrewd *Fido*! who's the *mar-pat* now?
aps you'll secret jealousies pretend—
'd the sleight to prove *Fidelia's* friend,
meur imposture to defend her charms.
!—don't provoke a man brought up to arms.
what should kindle thy satyr's strife?
ial, tow'rs the smart, poetick wife!
ods! (you cry) + no di, rylming shrew,
day'd his wife, hit can wash, and brew:
its light g H, let me p of farthings share.
male critics paraphrase your pray'r.
undal—of the Muses softer train,
matchless comforts for my praise remain?
erson's, || *Barter's* worth thy spleen abate
vy'd wonders of the nuptial state. —

See *Fidelia's* Epistle to *Sylvius*, p. 553.
See p. 555. || See p. 492, 550.

Nor would scorn'd *Fido*, or *Melissa*, prove
Less shining patterns of connubial love.
Well—to the ladies I refer th' attack,—
Expect the whole nine Muses on thy back!
Thy wrongs to *Sylvius*, my resentment raise,
Arm all its force, and point my sharpest lays,
Proud on the side of merit to appear,
I list at once, a generous volunteer.
To sink his genius unprovok'd you aim'd,
Then, what you could not rival, you defam'd,
Thy first attempt for meer blunt dulness past,
But gall and studd'd scandal swell'd your list.
Those envious crowds, † it seems, no party spare,
They cry—O—*Fido* us'd some second there.
Tho' sure, whoe'er his piteous satyr reads,
Will rather think poor *Fi* a second needs,
Like *Horace*, fain he'd art's distorter sit;
The *piem* apes the formidable wit.
But dull'd with spleen, he lets blind humour rule,
Affects the Critick, and betrays the fool.
So *Asp's* quadruped in borrow'd hide,
(How safely may the fable be apply'd)
When the *same brute*, wou'd for the *lyn* pass,
Bray'd, sternly dreadful, and appear'd—an al.
Enough—tho' satyr prompt the muse's vein,
Mild themes delight her, and a gentler strain,
She waits to sooth with praise deserving art,
Nor loves, like thine, the rude ill-natur'd part;
Yet lends to injur'd worth her friendly aid,
Just to the fame, thy envy wou'd degrade.
Let *Fido* shun the quarrel or engage,
A like I heed his silence, and his rage,
While such an erring judgment he betrays,
Less careful for his censure, than his praise.

ASTROPHIL.

† See *Fido's* Epistle p. 555. Verse 29.

To the hon. Mrs VERNEY of Whitton, on putting an unfortunate Gentleman's son Apprentice.

OF all the pangs to tender parents known,
When adverse fates it utmost rigour frown,
None are so poignant as the throws they feel,
Whilst lab'ring to promote their children's weal;
This fount a constant stream of woe supplies, 5
Hence gloomy doubts, and anxious fears arise,
Unwary youth, their guardian forc'd away,
Are left to every vice, an easy prey.
Now the false friend in h's true light appears,
The fawning sycophant no longer cheers, 10
E'en wealthy relatives, (afflicting sight!)
Too oft the poor abandon'd orphan flight.
Such melancholy truths we daily see,
Such the effects of hated poverty.
These storms o'erpass, the flood of woe subsides;
And care becalm'd, in smoother channels glides.
Long had my lab'ring thoughts, thus fore oppressed,
With dismal apprehensions fill'd my breast,
Long had th' astonish'd soul, benumb'd w' grief,
Struggling with fortune, vainly sought relief,
Till you, and BENEFACTRESS! cas'd my pain.
And her lost faculties restor'd again.
And now the grateful muse, from flattery free,
Flutt'ring with feeble pinions soars to thee.
Accept, great soul, this tribute justly due,
This humble mite design'd for heav'n, and you.
For ever blest be that auspicious day,
You sooth'd my cares, and chasd my fears —

That day, in which your happy influence shed,
Kais'd the desponding tyro's drooping head.

Some vessel thus, on stormy billows tost,
All her provision spent, and pilot lost,
In dang'rous seas, where rocks, and quicksands lie,
No land in view, no happy anch'rage nigh,
Is by some guardian angel's timely aid,
In safety, to the wish'd-for port convey'd.

May he, lov'd youth, the race of virtue run,
And all his parent's fatal errors shun,
Made by experience wise, those ills bemoan,
And never smart for follies not his own: 40
In duty, diligence, and grace improve,
Compensating his *Patroness's* love,
At length grown ripe in years, and skill'd in art,
To future times her pious deeds impart.

May you no troubles know, no sorrows bear,
Let smiling days form each revolving year,
And late, oh! very late, the prize be giv'n,
For charity like yours, reserv'd in heav'n. E. B.

All great Minds seek Fame. The Poet attains it by his Verses. An ODE.

W H O E V E R, sprung of human birth,
An elevated genius fires,
Is conscious of superior worth,
And to eternal fame aspires.

Achievements hazardous and high
To some have grateful toils appear'd;
'Twas thus *Achilles* gain'd the sky,
And *Hector* his vast glory rear'd.

Others, to peaceful schemes inclin'd,
Have study'd with incessant care,
To mind the lot of humankind,
By stilling the fierce rage of war.

Thus *Numa*, firm'd in ancient lays,
His *Romans* broke with gentle reins,
And wiser *George* in modern days,
The wrath of *Europe's* sons restrains.

More mild the poet's fate than these;
The fields, and groves, and silver streams,
Are his lov'd haunt, where crown'd with ease
He tunes his lyre to varied themes:

Yet these, if *Phoebus* but inspire,
Shall win an everlasting name;
Thus *Homer* escapes the fun'ral fire,
And *Marcus* rivals *Cæsar's* fame. *Sylvius.*

A S O N G. By PHILODELIA.

T H O' to others some fairer than *Delia* may
be,

Yet none are so fair, or so lovely to me,
So free is each motion, so charming each grace,
Such good-humour, and sweetness appear in her
Such wit and vivacity shine in her eyes, [face.
That whilst I gaze on her, I'm lost in surprize.
But, ye Gods! when she speaks I admire no more,
But fall at her feet, and her wisdom adore.
Such such is my *Delia*, and *Venus* would be
Not so charming, so fair, nor so lovely to me.
And if heaven so kind to my prayers shall prove,
That as I love her, so she also may love.

The rest I will leave with the Gods, and require
No more, since in her, I have all I desire.
Nor nobles will envy, nor kings in their power,
Nor ask for a world, since in her I have more.

THE LADLE.

W H A T fair-one of poetic skill
Will stoop, to guide my humble quill,
Scarce can I dare at such a distance,
To call a muse to my assistance.
Besides; those ladies on *Parnassus*,
In that sweet air so far surpass us,
No *Orpheus* with his lyre bewitching,
Cou'd court 'em to a stinking kitchen.
'Mongst poes and kettles, jacks and spits,
Alas! poor souls! they'd fall in fits,
Then while six subjects I rehearse,
Do thou, *Sentinel*, guide my verse.
Whether with dish-clout thou art seen,
Careful to make the platter clean;
Or brass with brick-dust art refining,
Proud to behold thy pot-lids shining.
Whate'er thy work, for once forego it;
And haste to aid thy stripping poet.
Each courtly muse must have essay'd ill,
To handle like thyself the ladle.

Thy dextrous art (experience'd well)
My shoulders, head and back can tell.
When you the subject take in hand,
Who can its weight and force withstand?
Its use you feelingly display,
And to the quick your profits convey.

When plotting maids some trick devise,
Pert, tell-tale master to chastise,
To younker's breech the dish-clout pinning,
Rare sport to set the girls a grinning.
If clabb'd off by the foot-boy waiter,
The ladle must correct the prater.

When furious shew with tongue, like drum,
Has clapper-claw'd her patient chum,
Us'd ribbald names, might e'en provoke stick,
And seconded hard words with oak-stick.
For which a *RIDING* 'midst the neighbours,
Is made to celebrate her labours.

(As sung in *Hudibras's* renown'd)
Where eggs and grains fly dreadfull round,
Mounted on raw-bones pick a pack,
His face to tail, back to her back.
With ladle arm'd the vixen trull,
On poor *Cornutus's* founding scull,
Makes many an audible impression,
Chief pastime in the mock procession.

The ladle too is found in drinking,
Of use, I'll prove it in a wink.
For when a sett of thirsty souls,
Have squeez'd the limons, fill'd the bowls,
Well hoping now a cool supply,----
Still, all complain they're choking dry.
Little such floods of punch avail,
The jovial tipplers to regale,
If with poor *Tantalus's* eyes,
They see, but must not taste the prize.
Here then the ladle's help they crave,
Cervise's wish is all they'd have.

A ladle!----ah! grant *Jove* protector!
We'll quaff like thee our heav'nly nectar.

But, Sirs, you seem, or I've mistook,
To eye us with a wishful look.
As who should say, we with this theme
Were ought beside a poet's dream.
Well----if my service may bestead ye,
Find back the bowl--the ladle's ready.

Jack TURN-SPIT's favourite speech.

CHASTISD for my poetic itching,
 I'm made the turn-spit of our kitchen;
 Yet hope, some favour to acquire;
 My theme affords me, point—and fire.
 Nor need the muse chagreen, and pucker'd,
 Turn tail, and leave her Bard unsuccessful.
 What though my rank sounds mean, can't please ye,
 An office fervently, and gratefully,
 In classic song are names as low,
 Strip'd of their rhyming tinsel show.
 Anonymous, unknown poets make
 Emptier'd each worn at Letitia's lake,
 And scan'd King Belus's fifty daughters,
 Whose crack-flaw'd urns look'd out their waters,
 In spite of paucity paint, and trimming,
 Were sought, but plain old washer-women.
 That youth from Phobus' coach-box burl'd,
 (How bards will lie!) who fir'd the world,
 I warn't (more flames on the convector)
 Was but some drunken stage-coach driver.
 And Ganymede, and Hebe wanton,
 (Whom some so lowlyly delect on),
 Tho' gods in Homer's lying book made,
 Were but a foot boy, and a cook maid.
 Jove's self, Olympus' thundering king,
 Of whom such booming feats they sing,
 What has he at the best to boast,
 But that like me, he rules the roast?
 I could fetch parallels enough in,
 But hang such pride-like airs and puffing,
 In my low sphere, I'll find enjoyment,
 And paralyse on my employment.

Attend each vain, elated scoffer,
 While these grave meditations offer.
 Wou'd some new Sphinx her riddle bring,
 A spite's an enigmatic thing,
 Black-horse, on which no flesh wou'd straddle,
 And yet a king might cut its saddle;
 Tru'ling all times with nimble pace,
 Yet rarely moving from its place;
 To man a wife, tho' silent teacher,
 A sort of emblematic preacher;
 Still labouring, to make others fatter,
 And fill'd with choice of savory matter.
 When charg'd at once with numerous cotes,
 Resembling of united fates,
 Where beasts of kind, with birds of feather,
 Stick close, and socially together;
 Fair sketch of virtue, seldom seen,
 Where fat joints drip, to baste the lean;
 Image of slyle wealth, and power,
 Full flesh'd, and bare bone in an hour.
 Like gamester plump—then rook'd, and whipt bare,
 Or poet—cloath'd (at times)—and stript bare.

But hold, with a satyr's sneer,
 Methinks you cry, What themes are here?
 Treat grave learn'd heads with spits, and pokers,
 Bard fit for scallion boys, and fokers.
 With leave—the learn'd themselves impart
 Whole volumes on the cookery art,
 Receipts diſt'aries expressing,
 The terms, and various modes of dressing;
 By just deduction we reply hence,
 Our subject is a branch of science.

Those axes, (if you please) or poles,
 On which we seign each planet rolls,
 Are names devis'd by crany wits;
 In fact they on't turn on spits
 Round to the sun, (or same's a liar)
 Like capons at our kitchen fire.

The steel that arms the warrior's side,
 That badge of state, and royal pride,
 Worn by each squire, and knight at court,
 Is but a spit of better sort.

A sworded man's a phrase ill fitted,
 We say in proper speech, One spitted.

But least (this situation plac'd in)
 You think I'm dry, and need a basting,
 And finding, as by proverb told,
 My argument too hot to hold,
 Thus, Lumbly stooping to your mercy,
 I slip the chain of controversy,
 Or here at disadvantage posted.
 Good sooth! I shall be rotten roasted.

ÆNIGMA.

SAGES, ye know my face and person well;
 Then who I am, by this description tell.
 High in the heav'ns my glory stands reveal'd,
 Or in a vast profound of earth conceal'd.
 A prophet I, and am consulted more
 Than Duncan Campbell or Arimides.
 Tho' blind myself, I've made a thousand see
 Thro' the thick vale of dark futurity.
 With my odd character whole nations ring:
 A lumpish, active, dead and living thing.
 Compos'd of contradictions thus am I,
 A killing, health-g, mortal dec'y.
 No miser I, yet pelf for me has charms,
 When e'er I touch I hide it in my arms;
 And with tenacious gripe retain the gold,
 Till sharp and fervent force dissolve my hold.
 When mighty't weight upon my bosom lies,
 Like the young palm depress'd I highest rise,
 But when that weight's remov'd or grows more
 light,

Weeping succeds, I fall and sink outright.
 Beat me to atoms, change my shape and name,
 Or broil my active limbs in sulphurous flame,
 My virtue's such, I can revive again,
 Unchang'd whilst earth and air and seas remain;
 And as 'tis sung in Milton's lofty strain,
 "Angelic substance cut unites again;
 So I, tho' minc'd as small as grains of sand,
 Without the help of balm, or artist's hand,
 By my own healing touch my self restore
 Compact, entire, unwounded as before."
 Wer't not for me, how fatal's Cupid's bow!
 This ardent Srephon and Subis-a knew.
 O'er Venus' power malignant I command,
 Dispensing low'reign balm with lib'ral hand,
 Their wounds I heal, and vanquish mighty love,
 His poison'd arrows blunt and sting remove.
 As th' ass's jaw, stain'd with Phillis's blood,
 To quench tird Sampson's thirst pour'd forth a
 Ten thousand asses jaws at my command (blood,
 Have pour'd forth streams to quench a burning
 land. (P. 677) OCCURREN.

N. B. Pastors, &c. &c. re Fido, Pride an over-
 match for Beauty, Arthur's Amorous Circumlocution,
 Modern Politeness, Epistle to Bull &c. in our next.

MELISSA to SYLVANUS URBAN.

TO what *Fido* writes, I sincerely subscribe,
 "A house-wife's worth more, than the
 whole rhyming tribe." (See p. 555.)

If *Fidelia*, or I, in our station excell,
 Becomes not ourselves, but our neighbours, to tell.

Your monthly collections, I view with much
 pleasure;

Except your profound *enigmatical* treasure. (for,
 Your *Riddles* (excuse me!) I ne'er read, nor care
 Tho' now I won't give you, a *why*, nor a *wherefore*.)

Because, I wou'd hasten to tell you my mind;
 How great my concern is, that *Fido's* unkind;
 I mean to *Fidelia*: ---The cruel deceiver!
 In the height of her *doating* ---thus basely to
 leave her!

How much she and I, were deceived in our
 man! Sir,

Who cou'd have thought *Fido*, would prove a
 * *Draycanfir*!

On both sides, defend me! he deals out his blows,
 And falls to, most furious, on friends, and on foes.
 Indeed for myself, I expected no quarter;
 But ne'er thought poor *Fido*, should thus catch, a

Tartar.

A *soldier* of honour, is as sure, as a *run*;
 And *such* from his colours, would scorn for to run;

But he who deserts, after all his high boasting;
 Thro' his *shining* armour, deserves a rib-roasting.

While he praises his *constancy*, --- 'tis a sad case!
 He vows, that his *passion*, was all a grimace.

And, we find in your *lost*; (so piteous her fate!)
 But the turn of *two* leaves, 'twixt her *love*, and
 his *hate*, [sent,

When he reads the *soft* leaves, which to *Sylvius*, she
 If his heart is not adamant, sure he'll relent!

Her warrior forsake her! --- May honour forbid!
 O *Fido*! O *Fido*! return to your *Fid*! [things,

Pope, *Ovid*, and *Chaucer*, have told us strange
 Of a monstrous fine *lady*, all cover'd with *wings*;

Her feet on the *earth*, and her head in the *skies*,
 With thousands of *tongues*, and of *ears*, and of *eyes*.

She can, found a *trumpet*, whose notes they will
 Excell the *soft* airs, of ador'd *Faranelli*. [tell ye,

For her *fav'rites*, a *castle* she has built in the *air*;
 Wou'd *Fido* vouchsafe, for to usher me, there!

The *lady*, no doubt, has his name on her *list*;
 Since he wields both a *pen*, and a *sword*, in his fist.

For he who can *comment*, and *fight*, I like a *Caesar*.
 Tho' she has some *whimsies*, --- must certainly
 please her.

To her *castle*, cou'd I have admittance, O then!
 I'd hang up a *tablet*, these *lines*, and my *pen*.

Behold the *pen*! which *Fido's* *pen* engag'd,
 When *paper* war, he with *Melissa* wag'd,

Pacific now, to native white restor'd,
 A glorious *trophy*, on this votive board:

For faithful service done, the grateful *dame*,
 Devotes the *pen*, which *Fido* ush'd to fame.

But now, for *Fidelia's* epistle profound,
 (Which she hobbles about, like a *Lancashire* round)

That her *vein* is most *easy*, by *Fido's* decreed;
 But I'm greatly concern'd, now, I find she can't

read:

But to *this* that can, I appeal for this *truth*,
 That I neither pretended to *beauty*, or *youth*.

Who e'er will my lines condescend to revise,
 Will find I make free, with my own *hollow* eyes!
 'Twas *Fido*, the head of your *triple* alliance;
 First sent the *poor* things (and my *pen*) a defiance;
 The innocent *prepers*, he attack'd with much spight,
 Aband'n'd *Fidelia*, wou'd veil 'em from sight.
 Yet longs for to see of my face ev'ry feature;
 Good *Urban* convey my kind thanks, to the
 creature.

I hope she'll be satisfy'd, when she is told,
Melissa declares herself, --- *newly* and *old*.
 And surely the *publick*, will grant this confession;
 From a *woman's* own hand, is an ample concession!
 But if *Fido* persists, --- I'll here lay before ye,
 For her confid'ration, a very short story.

A monarch more famous for *war*, than for *peace*,
 Once pluck'd off a mask, from a *lady's* foul face:
 But finding her vex'd, that her face had been shewn,
 He appear'd her, by shewing a *woof* of his own.
 My meaning, as plain as a *pikestaff*, I'll make,
 For I find dear *Fidelia* is apt to mistake.

'Tis *rude* to expose my poor phiz to disgrace,
 Unless, like the *monarch*, she'll shew a *woof* face.

As *Fido* to *Sylvius* (---so now, I declare,
 If *Fido* replies not, --- here ends all the war.

Her *champion* is gone, --- and with her, I've done;
 Who stood out a *blunderbuss*, scorns a *pot-gun*.

MELISSA.

Mr URBAN.

IN your last Magazine I read some Verses on several La-
 dies, in, and near IPSWICH, sign'd SYLVIA, the
 Author of which admitting her self to be one of those
 mention'd in 'em, her writing Encomiums on her self
 don't seem consistent with Modesty, nor can it be thought
 fair in Her to use the same Thoughts, which she has found
 fault with, as gross Compliments, in the Epistle, or Bal-
 lad. If she should be at a loss to justify such Practices,
 perhaps she may receive assistance from a certain facetious
 Gentleman behind the Curtain. The Story he has pub-
 lish'd of CÆLIA and Deacon PHILIP, I fear will excite
 other waggish young Ladies to try the same Experiment,
 to make conquests among the Clergy, which should they
 succeed in, considering the Gravity of Divines, and the
 Levity of such Ladies, might be attended with ill Con-
 sequences, by producing heterogeneous Matches, and a mix-
 ture of --- *Sine pondere habentia pondus*. --- Supposing the
 Stanzas on this Subject the composition of the Arch and
 Waggish Gentleman before hinted at, they will admit of
 the following Remarks.

To the true Author of the true Story.

TH O' *Calia*, an arch wag, you say,
 His notes from *Philip* stole,

For all her pilf'ring those away,
 His heart might still be whole.

And shou'd the maid his words now use,
 As you wou'd have her try,

They'd prove, not like mount *Hermons* dew,
 But barren flat and dry.

For by your self it is declar'd,
 She stole his notes alone,

If therefore eloquence is heard,
 Not his 'tis, but her own.

Tho' light'ning shou'd flash from her eyes,
 Like thunder were her voice,

Those, whom the brightness wou'd surprize,
 She'd scare by such a noise.

P. 554

On Lady ANNE HERVEY, at the Assembly in
 Bury, at the time of the Fair.

A Midst excessive pleasure and delight,
 In *Bury* Fair, where beauties char-

m'd

Something, which greatly cou'd our minds annoy,
Molested, for some time, the gen'ral joy.
What here I mean is easily explain'd,
Hervey, by sickness, was at home detain'd,
Her many days, we mist, whose lovely face,
Has from each parent some resembling grace,
Whose extreme courteousness, and mien genteel,
Her stem and education both, reveal;
Who, as she mixes dignity and ease,
Like those she sprung from, never fails to please,
With reason, therefore we might well regret
The charmer's absence, and complain of fate,
But when at last the radiant maid was seen,
Our sky then look'd, without a cloud, serene,
Then her bliss complete was echo'd round,
Assemblies ending, with her presence crown'd.

THE MUSE'S WELCOME.

Occasion'd by his Majesty's safe Return.

RETURN'd in safety from the dang'rous main,
Accept, dread fire, a Briton's loyal strain.
May the blest pow'r that heard our anxious pray'r
Vouchsafe thee health and ease for all thy cares.
With wish'd success reward thy gen'rous toils,
And by thy influence heal European broils.
—Aw'd by the terror of your valiant fleets,
To you each jarring power his cause submits.
Each courts thy naval forces on his side,
The scourge of haughty power and lawless pride.
Long as those floating walls our island keep,
You'll reign th' unrivall'd sov'reign of the deep.
And ever will the glorious ballance hold,
In spite of French intrigues and Spanish gold.

While Europe's eyes are fix'd on Mantua's fate,
And Bourbon's arms o'erspread th' Italian state.
With nobler motives is thy mind impress'd,
You spare your own to give the nation's rest.
O truly glorious! fill your cares extend,
And let thy wisdom guide, thy pow'r defend.
Like *Nassau*, tame the tyrant, help the brave,
Be just to punish, as thou'rt strong to save.
Nor fear the issue of each great design,
While truth and *Walpole* in thy councils join.

JUNIVS.

PACIFIC STANZA'S.

Address'd to *Fidella* and *Melissa*.

FIDY! ne'er heed a slip in play,
Fate ha'n't the game decid'd;
Tho' one poor knave is trump'd away,
Yet honours are divided.

In skill you like *MELISSA* shine,
Both prais'd by each spectator;
Like gen'rous gamesters broils decline,
Draw stakes, and show good nature.

PRIOR with *BOILEAU* strife to shun,
His humorous vein expended,
As from a pique their war begun,
So, in a jolt * it ended.

Like theirs may your contentions cease,
How friendly bards will greet ye!
Accept my offer'd plan of peace,
Strike hands, and sign a treaty.

* See *Epistle Boileau, in Priests' Poems.*

LUCIVS.

Mr Urban,

I Was surpris'd to find that none of the Prize Writers, in your Magazine Extraordinary, have taken into their Description of Heaven, those fine Sentiments of St Paul, in his first Epistle to the Corinthians, the 2d Chapter, and 9th Verse!—Eye hath not seen, nor Ear heard, neither have entered into the Heart of Man, the Things which God hath prepar'd for them that love him. There is, surely, a Beauty in them, which nothing can surpass. I have attempted a paraphrastic Translation of them into Verse, which I send your servanth, and am,
Your humble Servant, A. B.

THE curious eye, which has o'er beauty stray'd,
And all her features, and her forms survey'd,
The high-wrought scenes her various pow'r im-
Enrich'd by nature, and refin'd by art. [part.

The ear transported with diviner joy,
When melting sounds their utmost force employ:
Thro' trembling nerves surprize the conscious
soul,

Awake the passions, or their rage controul.

The heart that swells beyond the bounds of
sense,

Leaves time and place, and seeks the vast immense,
Fond to create a happiness refin'd,
Chooses for itself—and quite fill up the mind.

How short of heav'n! the images how low,
Which eye, or ear, or proud conception can bestow.

HORACE. ODE XIV. BOOK II. imitated.

HOW swift alas! the rolling years
Haste to devour their destin'd prey,
A moth each winged minute bears,
Which still in vain the stationers,
From the dead authors sweep away,
And troops of canker worms with secret pride;
Thro' gay vermilion leaves, and gilded covers
glide.

Great B—n—y! should thy critic vein,
Each day supply the teeming press,
Of ink should'st thou whole rivers drain;
Not one octavo shall remain,
To shew thy learning and address.
Oblivion drags them to her silent cell,
Where great king *Arthur* and his nobles dwell;

Authors of every fix'd and name,
Knights, squires, and doctors of all colours,
From the pursuit of lasting fame,
Retiring there a mansion claim;
Behold the fate of modern scholars!
Why will you then with hopes delusive led,
For various readings toil which never will be read,

With silver clasp, and corner place,
You fortify the favourite book,
Fear not from worms, nor time thy fate;
More cruel foes thy works await,
The butler, with th' impatient cook,
And puffy nymphs with trunk-makers combine,
To ease the groaning shelves, and spoil the fair
design.

AMSTON.

The beginning of the 4th Book of VIRGIL'S *Æneis*, newly translated in blank Verse, according to the Measures of the French Heroick Poetry. By a Gentleman of Montgomeryshire.

WHILE *Æneas* to Dido the story rehears'd
Of his wars and adventures, a dangerous
wound, (flam'd,
Undesigning he gave her, which soon grew in-
And pierce in her breast, tho' invincible, rag'd.
Full oft to her thoughts did his valour recur, 5
And full oft his illustrious lineage, his looks,
And his words had infix'd an impression profound
In her heart, and bad banish'd sweet sleep from her
eyes.

Now the morning return'd had dispell'd the
damp shades (world
From the pole, and bright Phoebus again the wide
H'd enlighten'd; when, well-nigh distracted with
H's ill, to his wretched self still (care,
Struck with fears, he said, the queen thus bespoke:
"Thy dream, my dear, dreams have me sadly per-
pleas'd."

What, my dear, have we here at our court!
How much more should we be content in arms!
I readily thought, and, I think right)
That I should, from the gods, for nether of fear
Be true, his descent from weak mortals below.
Alas! what fates has he rudely tempest'd! 20
And in what bloody battles must deep, engag'd!
If from I had not resolv'd in my mind,
That I never would marry again, when I lost
My first lover; and had I not shudder'd e'er since
At the mention of wedlock; no heinous crime
I should think it, to yield to a second like this.
For, O my dear sister! to thee I'll confess,
That since my poor husband was, just in the face
Of his household-gods, slain, by th' unnatural hand
Of his brother, and sprinkled those gods with his
This stranger alone, this hero so brave, (blood
Has gain'd on my fancy, and stagger'd my mind;
And a-new I perceive all the symptoms of love.
But first may the earth a void chasm disclose
To swallow me up, or may Jupiter's arm
With a thunder-bolt strike me quite down to the
shades,

Pale Erebus' shades, and the deep realms of night,
E'er I'll dare to transgress the punctilio's nice,
Which strict modesty bids me observe; e'er I'll
To transfer to another the love that I owe (dare
To Sichæus alone: be bad it entire,
When he took me at first to the nuptial bed;
And still let him have it entire in his grave.
This said, her fair bosom she fill'd with her tears.

To whom Anna reply'd: O my sister! more dear
To my soul, than the light of the sun to my eyes!
O why will you suffer the bloom of your youth
Thus to fade, by lamenting the loss of your spouse?
With another perhaps you the comforts might share
Of true babes, the sweet pledges of conjugal love!
Do you think that the ghost of your husband de-
ceas'd,

Or his ashes entomb'd, forbid you those joys,
Or have any regard for your fruitless complaints?
What tho' you have squemishly slighted the vows
Of many a suitor, bid since you arriv'd

Safe to Lycin's coast, and before you left Tyre?
What tho' you've rejected Larchus's love?
And other commanders in Africa's realms, (dare
For triumphs renown'd, have repuls'd with dis-
Yet your love for a person so worthy at this, 60
To your fancy so pleasing, how can you resist?
Reflect, I beseech you, what countries around
Inclose you; that here the Castellans fierce
And unconquer'd in war, how impregnable town;
That a race of unruly Numidians there
Your borders infest; that there Syrtis's sands
Uninhabited still, there a region thro' boats
Quite deserted, no aid can afford you; and there
The Barcenas, a people uncrivil'd, rage
Far and wide for their plunder. Now need I again
The hostile designs of the city of Tyre, 71
And the threats of your brother.

It was, sure, by the gods providential care,
And by Juno's permission, that bitter arriv'd
This fleet of the Trojans. Dear sister! how great
Will this city become, and how widely extend
Its dominions, if such an alliance you'll make!
If the arms of these strangers, so famous in war,
You'll unite to your own, by what mighty exploit
Will the glory of Carthage be spread thro' the
world!

But by pray'r do you first, and by sacrifices gain
The full favour of these gods; then more splendid-
ly treat

This our favourite guest, and more reasons alledge
To engage him to stay--till the winter shall cease
To rage fiercely--till stormy Orion shall set--
Till his ships are repair'd--and the weather's
seren.

These persuasions so soft were as oil to the flame
Which in Dido no longer endeavour'd to quench;
By these motives encourag'd, she banish'd her fears,
And freely gave way to the impulse of love.

4 SONG.

WHEN the dear cause of all my pain
Is absent from my sight,
Musick, and books, and friends, in vain
Attempt to give delight.

So, tho' a thousand stars by night,
Heav'n's canopy adorn,
If the fair moon's superior light
Be wanting, still we mourn. PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. We choose not, for one very obvious Reason, to insert what we are told has been refused by others; it's a little strange that our new Correspondents, disoblige elsewhere, should hint that as a recommendation to us.

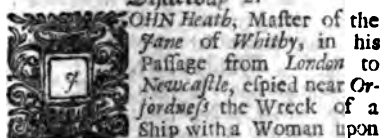
Again, we observe that some Pieces sent us are already printed, and we have not satisfaction that others are entirely new; for tho' we have (judiciously perhaps, however undesignedly) disoblige some of our Correspondents, we are not at that low Ebb, to be under a necessity of inserting stale Pieces, which (some take notice) must be the Case of certain monthly Collections, when at one flap they took 8 or 9 Copies of Verses or Ænigmas from the Ladies Diary, besides printing at the same time 2 or 3 which we had the Refresh of, and as many to the Honour of that constant Mark of their Envy S. URBAN, the otherwise intended. We acknowledge the kindness of our distant Friends in taking up the pen, in our Quarrel, but desire to be excused publishing their Pieces; since as we esteem it a benefit to be told of our Errors, it happens, that we are not dissatisfied in the least with the rough manner of doing it.



The Monthly Intelligencer.

OCTOBER, 1735.

Thursday 2.



JOHN Heath, Master of the *Jane of Whitby*, in his Passage from London to Newcastle, espied near Orfordness the Wreck of a Ship with a Woman upon

it, he immediately hoisted out his Boat, and when he came up, found her Speechless, but not quite dead, he took her on Board, and by his great Care got her recover'd. When she came to her Speech, she gave Account that the Wreck was the Ship of Cap. *Clause Worm*, from *Hamburg* to *London*, that she was the Wife of Mr *Weintrambe*, a *Hamburg* Merchant in *London*, and the Daughter of a Minister at *Hamburg*, whom she had been to see. Cap. *Worm* being her Husband's Acquaintance, she had taken her Passage home in his Ship, which being drove on the *Whiting Sand*, the Cap. and his Crew took to their Boat, absolutely refusing to let either her, or two more Passengers go with them. Soon after the Ship drove off, and overset, upon which, she, and the other Passengers sunk, but the next wave threw her upon the Wreck, where she had remain'd 17 hours. The Captain's Cruelty was lucky for this poor Woman, for his Boat overset at Sea, and all in it were drown'd.

Tuesday 7

The Irish Parliament met, when the D. of Dorset Lord Lieutenant, in his Speech, recommended to them the Hempen, and Flaxen Manufacture; for enlarging which, he observed, there was great Room. without prejudicing Britain in the Woollen; also the putting a stop to that pernicious practice of running goods; which done, their public revenue, would fully answer the expence of the present Establishment. Both Houses, in their Address answer'd, that care should be taken, that Trade in general should be carried on so as to preserve a perfect Harmony betwixt them and Great Britain; and to secure his Majesty's Duties, which was evidently the best means, in their circumstances, Human Wisdom

could contrive, to Work an happy change in the State of that Kingdom.

Tuesday 14.

The Ld Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, pass'd a Resolution, that the City for the future shall be lighted with Globular Lamps, from Sun setting, to Day break, every Night throughout the Year.

This Morning James Ogleshorpe, Esq; accompanied by the Rev. Mr John Wesley Fellow of Lincoln College, the Rev. Mr. Charles Wesley, Student of Christ Church College, and the Rev. Mr. Ingham of Queen's College, Oxford, set out from Westminster to Gravesend, in order to embark for the Colony of Georgia. Two of the aforesaid Clergymen design, after a short stay at Savannah, to go amongst the Indian Nations bordering upon that Settlement, in order to bring them to the Knowledge of Christianity.

Saturday, 18.

The Hereditary Pr. of *Modena* arriv'd here, to solicit (as reported) his Majesty's good Offices with the Allied Powers, for the Restitution of his Father's Revenue, which they had sequester'd for his Attachment to the Emperor. His Highness was received at Court in the same manner the D. of LORRAIN was.

Sunday, 19.

The Revd Divine, who was preparing to administer the Sacrament at St James's Church in the City of Bath; seeing Mr Jackson, well known for having often wrote against Dr Waterland, he call'd to him, and ask'd him, if he design'd to receive with him? Mr Jackson answer'd, Yes. Upon which ensu'd the following Dialogue. Doctor. "You deny the Divinity of our Saviour." Mr J. — "So far from it, that I have been all my Life defending it." Doctor. "Do you own the Equality?" Mr J. — "Do you own our Saviour's own Words?" Doctor. "I believe the *Asian* *Jesus* *Creed*." Mr J. — "I believe the *Creed*." Doctor. "I won't

give you the Sacrament." Mr Jackson is said to have wrote the Doctor a Letter on the Occasion.—*This Occurrence is related from the Old Whig of the 24th, wherein Dr Waterland is censur'd for maintaining, that all the fundamental Doctrines, necessary to Salvation and Christian Communion, are not contained in Holy Scripture, contrary to the 6th and 27th Articles of the Church of England which he hath solemnly Subscribed.*

The Commissioners of the Turnpikes at Ladbury, in Herefordshire, being inform'd that an Attempt would be made to pull them down, about 8 in the Evening repair'd, with their Attendants well arm'd, to that which leads towards Hereford, where a great Number of Persons provided with Guns, Axes, &c. advanced against them, upon which, the Proclamation against Riots was read aloud, by Candlelight. Some of the Rioters notwithstanding, began to assault the Townsmen, who endeavour'd to apprehend them, and an Engagement immediately ensu'd, till two of the Rioters in Womens Apparel, with their Faces black'd, and Axes in their Hands, were seized; the rest, after firing several Guns on each side, were put to flight. The Gentlemen imagining all over, left the Place, bringing the Prisoners to Justice Skyp's House, in order to be committed to Goal, but the Rioters having Intelligence of Persons coming to their Assistance, re-assembled in a Body of about 200, and cut down 6 several Turnpikes, then went to the Justice's House, about one o' Clock in the Morning, and threaten'd to fire it, if the Prisoners were not releas'd. They discharg'd several Guns at the Windows, loaded with Ball, which were returned from the House; but one of the Rioters being kill'd, and several wounded, they retir'd, carrying off the dead Body; and next Day the Prisoners were carry'd to Hereford Goal.

Friday, 24.

The Sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, where 50 Prisoners were try'd, of which 13 were cast for Transportation, 2 burnt in the Hand, and 4 capitally convicted, viz. Wm Blackwell, alias Long Will, concern'd in robbing Col. Des Romaines, Dec. 9, 1733, being the Person who ravish'd his Maid; George Vaughan for robbing Mr Sapper on the Highway; Elizabeth Armstrong for the Murder of Patrick Darling; Edward Collins for breaking open the House of Margaret Tater, and stealing from thence 10 Silver Spoons, 6 Tea Spoons, and 4 Sails.

Saturday, 25.

About Ten at Night, his Majesty after a Passage of 17 Hours, came to an Anchor before Harwich, but lay on Board the Royal Caroline. He landed early the 26th, and set out for Kensington, in a Calash, attended by the Marquis de la Foret, Great Chamberlain to his Majesty, as Elector of Hanover. At two the same Day, he pass'd by the Royal Exchange, amidst the Acclamations of his People, whose Joy, his Majesty was pleas'd to receive. In the most gracious manner, by uncovering himself, almost the whole way, thro' several Streets to St James's.

Sunday, 27.

The great Cause between the E. India Comp. and Mrs Nash, was determin'd: viz. Whether a Deposit of 20,000l. made by Mrs Nash, authoriz'd thereto by a general Letter of Attorney from her Husband, in his Absence, for securing his return into England, and his abiding the Issue of all Matters depending between the said Company and him, should be returned or not. — The Barons were equally divided, on which Occasion Sir Robert Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer, with his usual Eloquence, summ'd up the Evidence on both sides, and gave judgment, That the said Deposit, should not be deliver'd back, but remain in the Hands of the said Company, till the final Issue of the several Suits depending; and that Mrs Nash's Bill should be dismiss'd with Costs.

Monday, 29.

Sir John Williams was sworn Ld Mayor of this City, and afterwards gave a magnificent Entertainment at Guild-Hall.

Tuesday, 30.

Being the King's Birth-Day, there was a more numerous Appearance at Court than usual, to congratulate him on his safe Return from Hanover.

Mr John Jennings, an Als-keeper at Wood's Close, Mr Brand, and Mr Slap, are appointed Purveyors for Beef to the Victualling-Office, for the Year ensuing, and have agreed to serve the same at 13s. 3d. per hundred, which is not quite 3 half-pence per pound. — And Mr Mason a Distiller, has agreed to serve them with Pork at 18s. which is under 2d.

A Vein of Gold was reported to be discovered this Month in a Gravel Pit, near Newport in Shropshire, by a Virtuoso bringing some shining Earth to Town, which on Trial produced Gold.

Friday, 31.

There lately enter'd the University of Dublin, a young Gentleman, named M...

Births and Marriages &c. in OCTOBER, 1735. 619

kind from his Childhood, who ar-
l the *Michaelmas* Examination, to
prize of all that heard him.
gentleman of undoubted Credit in
nd, gives an Account, that one
in which was sown two Boles
half of Wheat, which produc'd as
as enabled him to sell 80 Boles, be-
a quantity reserv'd for his own Use.
ne Persons shooting at a Mark be-
Whitchapel Mount, and *Shadwell*
h, the Ball missing, kill'd a young
irving in a Skittle Ground.

Lamoran, Cornwall, Sept. 26, 1735.
URBAN, (p. 499)

ur Magazine for *August* last, you have
ged the Publick with Dr *Mead's* Re-
or the Bite of a MAN-DOG; no doubt
very good one, because Attested by the
ience of so ingenious and learned a
ian. Tho' I am no Professor of that
e, I shall presume to fend you one that
Experienced for several Years, and on
Number of the Irrational Kind, viz.
ks, Horses, Dogs, &c. without ever
illing; and is as followeth.

Primrose Roots, Star of the Earth,
ouse Ear, and green Mouse Ear, of each
dful, cut small and well boil'd in a
of Milk; add the blood of one
Claw finely powder'd, sweeten it well
Venice or London Treacle. A Drench
Dog, &c. to be repeated three Morn-
cessively fasting, the sooner the better,
ter the Creature is once M'd, I believe
is no Cure.

ere, whether proper for humane Confl-
s, if so, 'tis not quite so troublesome to
y with, as with the Doctor's. But this
leave to better Judgments, having ne-
ied it on any rational Creature.

of Earth is generally found on old dry
ground, that has been seldom or never
h'd; dry Mouse Ear, in old Hedges, or
green Mouse Ear, is an Herb that
mes resembles the form of a Mouse's
and is hairy on one side.

B I R T H S.

27. **A** Woman of *Irish Town*, near
Ringsend, was deliver'd of
oys and a Girl; another Woman of
is Street, Dublin, of two Girls and

Mrs *Gambre*, of *Stoke Newington*, was
r'd of 3 Sons, Christen'd by the Names
Arabam, Isaac, and Jacob, and all like-
Live.

1. The Lady of *Ld Augustus Fitzroy*,
of the D. of *Grafton*, of a Son.

The Lady of *Sir Charles Hotbam, Bt.*
son.

Dr *Morley's* Lady, of a Daughter.

M A R R I A G E S.

Sept. 30. **J**ohn *Gore*, of *Northumberland*,
Esq; --- to Miss *Louisa Leake*,
only Daughter of *John Leake*, of *Middlesex*,
Esq; with an Estate of 1500*l.* per Annum.

Oct. 1. *Henry Hazdon*, of *Yorkshire*, Esq;
--- to Miss *Luttrell*, with 12,000*l.* Fort.

2. --- *Jones*, of *Clements-Inn*, Esq; --- to
Miss *Hancock*.

4. *Tbo. Probyn*, of *Surry*, Esq; --- to Miss
Lacy, with 400*l.* per an. besides large Sums
in the Funds.

6. Mr *Francis Baxter*, of *Walbrook*, Pack-
er, --- to Mrs *Laurence*, Widow, 5000*l.* Fort.

John Tracey, of *Lincolns-Inn*, Esq; --- to
Miss *Lindsey*, a considerable Fortune.

Henry Hulton, of *Hulton*, in *Lincafbire*,
Esq; --- to Miss *Copley*, of *Wakefield, Yorksb.*

Miss *Dive*, Maid of Honour to the Prin-
cess of *Orange*, Marry'd lately at the Court
of *Loe*, --- to the Revd Dr *Cicewenex*, Chap-
lain, and now privy Purse to her Highness.

8. The Revd Mr *Stanley*, --- to Miss *Rose*,
Daughter to the late *Fulk Rose*, of *Jamaica*,
Esq; by Dame *Eliza.* afterwards Marry'd to
Sir Hans Sloan, Bart.

9. Col. *Mordaunt*, Grandson of the E. of
Peterborough, --- to the Countess Dowager of
Pembroke.

Sir Alex. Murray, of *Mulgum*, some Time
since Marry'd in *Scotland*, --- to Miss *Jane*
Grame, Daughter to the Laird of *Balgown*.

Lord Viscount *Harcourt*, :: to Miss *Le*
Bass, Neice to Mr *Jennings* of *Bedford-*
Row, a Fortune of 60,000*l.*

23. *James Dritchly* of *Ireland*, Esq; :: to
Miss *Henrietta Walton*, an Heiress worth
30,000*l.*

Peter Tresbam, of *Bedfordshire*, Esq; :: to
Miss *Temple*.

30. Col. *J. Schutz* :: to Miss *Hagney*, worth
20,000*l.*

D E A T H S.

James Morgan, Esq; Counsellor at Law.

Mrs Newton, relict of the late Col.
Newton.

James Reddal, of *Buckinghamshire*.
Esq; died suddenly while at Dinner; 1200*l.*
per Annum, devolves to his Son, Lieutenant
of a Regiment at *Minsra*.

Mr. *Jefferson*, *West-Indis* Merchant, &
James Thorne, at *Tiwerton*, in the 23d
Year of his Age, who dying without a Will,
20,000*l.* devolves to his only Sister.

Mr. *Augustine Wade*, Rector of *West-*
Wratton, Cambridgesb.

Mr *Tomlin*, of *Piccadilly*, a noted Builder.
Mr *Hardy*, one of the Door-Keepers to
the House of Lords.

Mr. *Richard Ackland*, an Eminent Wine
Merchant, and Insurer on Shipping.

Sir William Courtenay, Knight of the
Shire for *Devon*.

Lady Anne Allardice, at *Edinburgh*, Sister to the late Earl of *Finlaser*.

The Reverend Mr. John James, Vicar of *Ravenglass* in *Cumberland*.

John Birch, Esq; Sergeant at Law, and Curstior Baron of the *Exchequer*, who had represented the Borough of *Woolly*, in eight Parliaments.

Nicholas Hooper, of *Clapham*, Esq; aged 90

James Fuller, of *Middlesex*, Esq; an old experienced Officer; his Estate devolves to his only Son, a Lieutenant in the *Navy*.

Charles Boone, Esq; some time Governor of *Bombay*, Member in the last Parliament for *Lutterhal*, a Gent. highly esteemed both in publick and private Life: Daniel the eldest of his 3 Sons succeeds him, being Member also for *Lutterhal*.

Capt. Kinsman of the Cold-stream Regiment of Guards.

Sir John Tapp Alderman of *Walbrooke-ward*, a very eminent Wine-Merchant, Knighted in his Sheriffalty upon his congratulating the late King on his Return from *Hanover*. He has left a Widow, 3 Sons, and 5 Daughters.

The Hon. James Bertie, Brother to the Earl of *Abingdon*. He had served near 40 Years in Parliament, having been ten Times elected.

John Tindar, Esq; Merchant at *Limehouse*, suddenly.

Capt Gerard Elvington at *Litchfield*.

Christopher Williamson of the County of *Tork*, Esq; 1500 *l. per Ann.* devolves to his Brother.

Off. 4. John Longueville of *Northumberland*, Esq; at *Amsterdam*.

Mr Rich. Mead, at *Eltham*, Purveyor of *Greenwich-Hospital*.

James Travel, of the County of *Bucks* Esq; his Estate of 3,000 *l. per Ann.* devolves on his Son, now on his Travels.

George Aspley, Esq; at his Seat near *Oxford*.

John Monson Esq; in *Sackville-Street*, aged 78.

Sir Will. Humphreys, Knt. and Bart Alderman of the Ward of *Bridge without*, Father of the City, Colonel of the Green Regiment of Militia, and one of the Commissioners of *Greenwich-Hospital*.

Countess Dowager of *Winchelsea*, Wife of --- *Rawlinson*, Esq;

Hugh Hammerley, Esq; Clerk of the Records in the Lunatick Office.

Hon. Meliora Lady Dowager Southwell.

PROMOTIONS

Dr. Peilet choie President of the Coll. of Physicians, in the room of Sir Hans Sloan, Bart. who resign'd.

John Neale, Esq; made Capt. of a Comp. in Brig. Gen. Suttons Reg. of Foot.

Richd Aldworth, Edward Young, William Cleland, Thomas Medlicott, John Bromfield, and Henry Kelsall, Esqs. appointed Commissioners for the Duty on Houses; the latter in the room of John Williams, Esq; decd.

John Fanshew, D. D. made Greek Professor at *Oxford*.

Marquis of Carnarvon, made Master of the Horse to the Pr. of *Wales*.

Non. Chs. Maitland, Son to the E. of *London*, — Ensign in Col. Middleton's Reg. James Murray, Esq; — Receiver General and Cashire of the Customs in *Scotland*, in the room of Walter Campbell, Esq; decd.

Mr John Waite, appointed a Cashire of the Bank, in the room of Jos. Collier, decd.

George Heatbot, Esq; unanimously elected Alderman for *Walbrook Ward*, in the Room of Sir John Tapp, decd.

Deputy Lesquesne, elected Alderman of *Broadstreet Ward*, in room of Sir Gerrard Conyers, who chooses *Bridge Ward without* in the room of Sir Wm Humphreys, decd.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

MR Frederick Williams, PRESENTED to the Rectory of *Long Sutton*, in the County of *Lincoln*.

Mr Peacock, ::: to the Living of *Appleton*.

Mr Hen. Edwards, ::: to the Living of *Colebrook*, in *Bucks*.

Mr Naphtali Hussy, ::: to the Rect. of *Curry-Mallet*, in *Somersetshire*.

Dr Wm Day, ::: to the Rect. of *Gedney*, in *Lincolnshire*.

Mr Newbury, ::: to that of *Hoxne*, *Suff*.

Mr Woolsey Johnson, ::: to the Vicarage of *Olney*, *Bucks*.

Mr Meadowcourt, made Canon of *Worcester*, in the room of Dr Holland. And

Mr Bernard Wilson, ::: in the room of Dr Brampton.

Mr Luke Trevigar, ::: Vicar of *Marston*, *Cambridgeshire*.

Hon. Richd Trewor, ::: Canon of *Christ-Ch. Oxon*, in the room of the late Dr Terry.

Dr Haley, ::: Dean of *Chichester*, in the room of Dr Newey.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Claphamson of London Merchant
Joseph Smith of Downham Norfolk Woolendrapier
Joseph Berdoo of London Ironmonger
John Wheeler of Sevenoaks Kent Chapman
Read Hodshon of Wotton Durham Malster
John Wells of Iffington Middlesex Brickmaker
Moses Kendall of London Linnendrapier
John Willford of London Bookseller
William Yeames of Stepney Shipwright
George Miller of London Taylor
William Baker of London Packer
William Johnson of London Merchant
Edward Maberly of London Baker
Thomas Darloe of London Victualler
Michael Cook of Westminster Milliner
Thomas Lancelotti of Chelsea Brewer
Andrew Duke of the City of Chester Glover
Thomas Harris of Chelsea Distiller
Nicholas Williams of London Haberdasher
Edward Goss of Banbury Oxford Mercer

Prices of Stocks, &c. in OCTOBER, 1735. 621

Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS	Monthly BILL of Mortality,
Amsterdam 35 11		from Sept. 23. to Oct. 28.
Ditto at Sight 35 9 a 8	S. Sea Trading Stock	Christned { Males 833 } { Femal. 708 } } 1541
Hamburgh— 35 5	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buried { Males 1166 } { Femal. 1176 } } 2342
Rotterdam 36	—Annuities 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Died under 2 Years old --- 1114
Antwerp — 36 6	—Ditto new 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 2 and 5 --- 163
Madrid — 40 $\frac{1}{8}$	—Bonds 3 l. 18s.	Between 5 and 10 --- 76
Bilboa — 40 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 per Ct. Ann. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 10 and 20 --- 60
Cadiz — 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8	Bank 149 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 40	Between 20 and 30 --- 132
Venice — 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{2}{3}$	—Circulation 4 l. 4s.	Between 30 and 40 --- 192
Leghorn — 51	India 147	Between 40 and 50 --- 182
NewDitto at 3 per C 21.	—Bonds 2 l. 14 s.	Between 50 and 60 --- 165
Genoa — 52 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Million Bank 108	Between 60 and 70 --- 122
Paris — 30 $\frac{1}{4}$	African 18	Between 70 and 80 --- 83
Bordeaux — 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	Royal Aff. 96	Between 80 and 90 --- 46
Oporto — 5s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 90 and 100 --- 7
Lisbon — 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 d $\frac{1}{2}$	Eng. Copper 1 l. 16s.	
Dublin — 12	Welsh ditto 1 l.	

Prices of Grain at Bear-Key per Qr.

Wheat 30s. to 36s.	P. Malt 19s. to 22s.
Rye 20s. to 21s.	B. Malt 18s. to 20d.
Barley 13s. to 14 cd.	Tares 17 s. to 21s.
Oats 11s. to 16d. od.	H. Peafe 17s. to 20s.
Peafe 19s. to 20s.	H. Beans 17s. to 20s.

Buried	Weekly Burials
Within the walls 202	Sept. 30 . . . 463
Without the walls 612	Oct. 7 . . . 479
In Mid. and Surry 1019	14 . . . 456
City and Sub. of West 509	21 . . . 506
	28 . . . 438
2342	2342

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay about 1 l. 16s. to 2 l. a Load.

Coals in the Pool 27s.	Loaf Sugar double refine 5d. per lb.	Opium 11s. a 12s.
Old Hops per H. 3l. 10s.	Ditto single refine 6d. per lb.	Quicksilver 4 s. 6d.
New Hops 6l. 10s.	Cinnamon 7 s. 8 d. per 10.	Rhubarb fine 20 s. a 30 s.
Rape Seed 10l. to 11l. per East	Cloves 9 s. 2 d.	Sarsaparilla 2 s. 9d.
Lead the Fadder 19 l. 10 s. 1 half	Mace 19 s. 0 d. per lb.	Saffron Eng. 30s. 06 d.
on board, 14 l.	Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Wormseeds 3s. 6d.
Tin in Blocks 3l. 13s. od.	Sugar Candy white 10d. to 18 d.	Balsam Capivi 3 s. 06 d.
Ditto in Bars 3l. 15 s. od.	Ditto brown 6d.	Balsam of Gilted 27 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5l. 05 s. per C.	Pepper for Home cons. 11d. 3 Farth.	Hipocastana 4s. 6d. a 5s
Ditto ord. 4 l. 16 s. a 5l.	Ditto for exportation 13d. 3 Farth.	Ambergreece per ox. 08s. od.
Ditto Barbary 8ol. to 90 l.	Tea Bohea fine 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.	Cochineal 17 s. od per Pound.
Iron of Bilbao 15 l. 05 s. per Tun	Ditto ordinary 8 s. a 9s.	
Dit. of Sweden 16 l. 10 s. per Tun	Ditto Congo 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tallow 25 s. per C.	Ditto Pehee 14 a 16 s.	Oporto red, per Pipe 30l. a 32.
Country Tallow 24s.	ditto Green fine 09 to 12 s.	ditto white none
Salt 4 s. to 4 s. 6 d.	ditto Imperial 09 s. to 12 s.	Lisbon red 25 l. a 30 l.
	ditto Hyson 20 s. to 25 s.	ditto white, 26 l.
		Sherry 26 l.
Grocery Wares.	Drugs by the lb.	Canary new 28 l.
Raisins of the Sun 20 s. od per C.	Balsam Peru 15	ditto old 33 l.
Ditto Malaga 16s. Frailes	ditto To'm 7s. od.	Florence 3 l. 0s. per Cheff
Ditto Smirna new 17s. od.	Gardamoms 3 s. 6 d.	French red 30 l. a 40 l.
Ditto Alicaut, 16s.	Campfire refine'd 07 s.	ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Lipra new 18s.	Crabs Eyes 01 s. 8 d.	Mountain malaga old 24 l.
Ditto Belvedere 24s.	Jallop 3s. od.	ditto new 20 l. a 21 l.
Currants new 32 s.	Manna 02 d. 6d. a 4s.	Brandy Fr. per Gal 7s.
Prunes French none	Maslick white 4s. 0s.	Rum of Jamaica 7s. 3d.
Figs 19s. 6d		Ditto Low Islands 6s. 4 d. to 6s.
Sugar Powder best 54 a 59s.		Spirits Eng. 25 l. per Ton.
Ditto second sort 46s. a 50 s.		

WE have had several practick Advices this Month, some mention'd a separate Peace to be struck up between France and the Emperor; others, that it is not without the Mediation or Privacy of his Britannick Majesty. The Plan for a Treaty, is said to consist of the following Heads — Don Carlos to have Naples and Sicily, Augustus Poland, Stanislaus Lorrain. The Duke of Lorrain to be declared King of the Romans, and to have the Dutchy of Tuscany, in Reversion. France to have the Reversion of Lorrain, and his Imperial Majesty the Mantuan, and the Milanese. The K. of Sardinia, some of the lesser States of Lombardy, Spain for her younger Son, the State of Del Presidii, &c. and all the Powers to Guarantee the pragmatick Sanction.

From Vienna, The belief of an approaching Congress obtains, Pr. Eugene being returned from the Rhine; but his Imperial Majesty was taking the necessary Measures, to re-inforce his Army in the Tyrol, in case the expected Congress should not have the Issue desired.

From the Rhine, that after a Council of War had been held, and several motions made by the Imperial Army, Count Seckendorff with 50,000 Men, march'd towards the Moselle; it was generally suppos'd, he design'd for the Netherlands, which caus'd a great Consternation at the Hague, as well as in the French Army. On the 1st he reach'd Bern Castle, without any Opposition from the Enemy, part of whose Army follow'd him, under the Command of Count Bell-Isle, taking fatiguing Marches. The 11th he cross'd the Moselle, upon 3 Bridges, leaving a Garrison in Traerbach, to cover his Retreat, and on the 12th was within 15 Miles of the Count de Bell-Isle's Army at Treves, whither Marshal Coigny was actually on his March to join them. The Duke of Wirtemberg sent also a strong Re-inforcement after General Seckendorff. The 18th a Skirmish happen'd, the Imperialists being possess'd of the Abbey of Clausen, Marshal Coigny detach'd his Son, and General Nangis, with 4000 Grenadiers, to take it from them. The Garrison consisted of 400 Men, who, having a long time defended themselves with great Bravery, retir'd to the Army, the French pursuing too close, were several of them made Prisoners. Soon after Count Seckendorff put his Army in motion to attack the Abbey, and it was believ'd a general Engagement wou'd have ensu'd, but Marshal Coigny held a Council of War thereupon, and it was unanimously agreed,

to abandon it, which was done, but not quick enough, to prevent the loss of 500 Men, amongst whom were several Officers of Distinction. The 20th the two Armies lay within Cannon Shot of each other, being only parted by a small River. The Marshal Coigny advanc'd with his Army to the Banks of the Elch, (which River Lieut. Gen. Nangis had been forc'd to repass with Loss) and there had the pleasure of viewing the Imperial Army, but durst not attack it. The 27th the two Armies were again in presence of each other, but the Marshal Coigny did not think proper to stand his Ground. Thus the French, who all along boasted, they wanted no better Sport, than to come to an Engagement with the Imperialists, have constantly fled, as they advanced, and have now taken Shelter under the Cannon of Treves: Count Seckendorff being posted on an Eminence, which commands the City, was preparing to Cannonade the French Army, and had wrote to the D. of Wirtemberg not to send all his Army to Winter Quarters.

The Count Nassau d'Amortquerque, and the Hon. Ld. Vis. Primrose, Volunteers, in the Imperial Army, being in the late Skirmish at the Abbey of Clausen; the former was shot dead, and the Ld. Primrose thro' the Cheek, which broke thro' his Jaw bone, and came out a little above his Nose. But he is like to recover.

From Warsaw, that the Diet of Pacification summon'd to settle the Affairs of Poland, continued to meet, but do no Business, by reason of several Deputies declaring they would not consent to the Election of a Marshal, till an Instrument was signed by the King, for the Russians to evacuate Poland; that being done, they disliked some Expressions in it.

From Italy, That the Garrison of Mantua continues blockaded, but receives Wood and Provisions, by the Indulgence of the Allied Generals.

From Petersburg, That War is on the Point of breaking out, between the Russians and the Turks, the Tartars had made two Eruptions upon the Czarina's Territories, but were as often repuls'd. On the other hand, Count Munich was actually on his March with 40000 Men, to lay Siege to Asoph.

From Constantinople, that an Attempt had been made to burn the Seraglio, in order to bring about a Revolution; the City was Fired in several Places, for this Purpose, and the whole would have been consumed had not the Grand Seigneur went about in Person encouraging the People to extinguish the Flames.

REGISTER of BOOKS published in OCTOBER, 1735. ⁽⁶²³⁾

THE Gentlemen and Farmers guide, pr. 1s. 6d.
2. Balak's Desire frustrated. A Sermon by Wm Bentley, pr. 6d.

3. An Examination of the Scheme of Church Power.

Advantage his Majesty's Revenue, and all Dealers will receive, by the preventing the rimming, and drawing raw Hides, and Skins, fully stated, Wm Fav, pr. 1s.

3d Volume of Mr Pope's Literary Correspondence, pr. 5s.

neri Illus. græce & latine annotationes. In sum. Trin. Gall. Aug. Ducis de Cumberland, regio atq; editio, S. Clarke, S. T. P.

World unmask'd, or the Philosopher the greatest 124 Dialogues. To which is added, The State

separated from their Bodies, wherein is prov'd ty of Arguments deduced from Holy Scripture,

Punishment of the Wicked will not be eternal, Objections against it solved, pr. 5s. (See p. 508.

rice to a young Clergyman, in a Letter to him, ing, 1st his Intention; 2. Converſe, and Demea-

Reading Prayer. 4. Studies. 5. Preaching. ing: 6. the Sacraments. Lastly Discipline; by

of the Church of England, price 5s.

e Rake of Taste. A Poem dedicated to Alex- opy, Esq; price 1s.

Defence of the plain Account of the Nature and he Sacraments of the Lord's Supper, against the

tion contained in the Remarks on that Book. he Life and Adventures of Mr Cleveland, natu-

of Oliver Cromwell. Written by himself. Critical Dissertation on Tit. iii. 10. 11. Where,

where Notion of Heresy is confuted, pr. 1s. By Sylvester, A. M.

Sermon preached at St Mary's Oxford, Sept. 27. y John Wesley, A. M. Fellow of Lincoln Col-

6d. Treatise of Ecclesiastical Benefices and Rever- ritten originally in Italian by the learned Father

Translated by Tobias Jenkins, Esq; late Member ment, and Lord Mayor of York, price 5s.

he Female Speaker; or, the Priests oath in the A satyrical Poem, price 2s.

he History of Marshal Turenne, in 2 Vols. Sold . Bettelworth and Hitch, at the Red-Lyon in Pa-

tr-Row. he Female Rake, price 1s.

he Prospect. A Divine Poem, price 1s. esacle de la Nature. Nature distola. 4d. Being

ex on such Particulars of natural History, as were most proper to excite the Curiosity, and inform

ids of Youth. Translated from the French. Practical Grammar of the English Toagne :

ditional and easy Introduction to speaking and English correctly and properly, peculiarly adap-

ing Nature and Genius of the Language, and free : hard and unnecessary Terms of the Latin Rudi-

tion Question and Answer. By Wm Loughton after at Kensington.

second Letter to Mr Foster on the Subjects of By Henry Stebbing, D. D. pr. 1s.

he History of the Troubles of Great-Britain. ing a particular Account of the most remarka-

ges in Scotland from the Year 1633 to 1650, exact Relation of the Wars carried on, and

sought by the Marquis of Montrois. Written h by Robert Monteth, and translated by Cap-

nes Ogilvie. familiar Epistle to Sir Robert Walpole con-

Poets, Poverty, Promises, Places, &c. To re added congratulatory Verses upon his taking

in, as first Commissioner of the Treasury of the : in St James's Park in September 1735. B/

bell. Printed for Alexander Cruden Booktel- : Majesty, price 6d.

Letter to the People of England, occasioned by ing away of the Clergy from the Doctrines of : nation, Printed for A. Cruden, price 6d.

25. A Supplement of Ecclesiastical Laws extracted from the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

Note. The Miscellany of new POEMS, by the Reverend Mr Luck Malter of Barnstable School (the Proposals for which were published in our left, p. 161.) will contain an English Translation of the HERO and LEANDER of the Greek Poet MUSÆUS, consisting of above 400 Verses.

Notice having been taken of the Threshing Engine in our Magazine for February last, it has occasioned an Enquiry concerning it to be made from France; if the Inventor please to let us know where he now resides, it will be communicated to him.

Just Published.

The Second Edition, Corrected, of

THE PERSIAN LETTERS Continued: Or, The Second Volume of Letters from Selim at London, to Mirza at Ispahan. Price stitched 2s. and bound 3s.

Printed for E. Davis in Fuller's-Rents Gray's-Inn, and sold by the Booksellers of Town and Country.

N. B. That curious and entertaining History of one of the Kings of Numidia, published at the Request of Zetis for the Use of the Persian Ladies; is here inserted

Just published, price 6 d.

A Pattern for Governors: Exemplified in the Character of Scroop Lord Viscount Howe, late Governor of Barbados: as attempted by several of the most ingenious Pens of that Island, and transmitted to be published here in Honour of his Lordship's Memory. With a publick Act of the General Assembly to the same Purpose.

Note. To this Edition is added, His Lordship's Character before he was made Governour. Written by a Reverend Gentleman his Chaplain, and is given Gratis to those who bought the former Edition.

Just Published,

A Complete Catalogue of all the Dis- court's (being 457.) written in the great Controversy with the Popists in the Reign of K. James II. with Alphabetical Lists of the Writers on each Side. The whole drawn up in a new Method, with proper References. By Francis Peck, M. A. Rector of Goden-Leiceſtrehire,

On the 6th of November

Will be Publish'd,

BIBLIOTHECA SPLENDIDISSIMA:

Or, A

CATALOGUE of the valuable Libraries of John Owen, Esq; late Recorder of Windsor, Mr John Echon late Receiver of the Tenth of the Clergy, and that ingenious Architect Mr Edward Staines. To which are added a very fine Collection lately imported from abroad, chiefly collected by the celebrated Mr Colbert first Minister of State to the late King of France, and by the learned Abbot Bignon Librarian to the present King of France, the whole consisting of a large and numerous Collection of Books relating to the History, Antiquities, and Constitution of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Muscovy, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Asia, Africa, and America.

The best Editions of the Classics by Vascosan, Colnæus, Seb. Gryphus, Stephens, Aldus, Scdan. The Royal Clergy in Usam Delphini cum Notis Variorum & Elavris, some curious Manuscripts upon Velium. A complete text of the Histories of the several Counties in England. A fine Collection of large and curious Bibles printed by Field and others with curious Cuts by Silvestre, and the best and scarcest Dictionaries and Lexicons. A fine Collection of Books of Sculpture, Architecture, Medals, Painting, Mathematics, the Beneficent Editions of the Fathers, a complete Set of the Common Law Civil and Cannon; a large Number of Voyages and Natural History; most of the ancient and modern Books of Physick, Anatomy, Surgery, and which will begin to be sold very cheap (the lowest price fixed in each Book) at T. Osborne's Shop in Gray's-Inn on Monday the 17th of November 1735, and continue all that Month and the Month of December, CATALOGUES may be had at the Place of Sale.

N. B. The said T. Osborne gives the most Money for any Library or Parcel of Books.

Just Publish'd,

In Two VOLUMES, Octavo,

THE History of Marshal TURENNE.

The first Volume contains the Life of the Marshal, written (originally in French) by the Chevalier Ramfrev, Author of the Travels of Cyrus.

The second contains the chief Authorities on which the preceding History is founded, and is divided into three Parts.

I. Memoirs of the Marshal's Campaigns, written with his own Hand, and never before published; also the Marquis de la Mouffaye's Relation of the Campaign of Freiburg in 1644.

II. Letters from Queen Anne of Austria, the Prince of Conde, &c. to the Marshal. Memorials and Instructions drawn up by the Marshal from the French Ministers in several Foreign Courts. Some of his Letters to his Lady; his Funeral Oration by Flechier, &c.

III. Memoirs written by the Duke of York, afterwards King James II. of four Campaigns he served with Marshal Turenne during the Civil Wars of France, and of two he served with the Prince of Conde in the Spanish Army. With a Preface by Cardinal Bouillon, to whom King James made a Present of these Memoirs.

Printed by James Bettenham, and sold by A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch in Paternoster-row; and T. Woodward in Fleet-street.

Just Published,

(Beautifully printed in one Volume, 8vo.
Price 5s. bound.)

THE State of Souls separated from their Bodies, Being an Epitaphical Treatise, wherein is proved by a Variety of Arguments deduced from Holy Scripture, that the Punishments of the Wicked will be eternal, and all Objections against it solved.

Together with a large Introduction, extracting the same Truth from the Principles of Natural Religion. To which is prefixed 24 Dialogues. In which The Virtue is distinguished from what usually bears the Name or Resemblance of it; the many Prejudices and Mistakes in Judgment and Practice, in regard to Religion and Conscience are examined and rectified; and the Value of Truth is shewn. With the Reason why it is not more generally known.

Printed for A. Millar, over against St Clements Church in the Strand.

N. B. This Volume contains all that Edition which was printed in Quarto.

On Tuesday the 25th of November,

ALL Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1736, will be published together at STATIONERS-HALL.

Just Publish'd,

(Compleat in 2 Volumes, illustrated with 17 Copper-Plates.)

Elements of Chymistry: Being the annual Lectures of Herman Boerhaave, M. D. formerly Professor of Chymistry and Botany, and at present Professor of Physick in the University of Leyden. Translated from the Original Latin by Timothy Dalloway, M. D. With several Corrections and Emendations by the Authors Approval.

Printed for J. and J. Pemberton in Fleet Street; at Clarke under the Royal-Exchange; A. Millar over-against St Clement's Church in the Strand, and J. Gray in the Poultry.

N. B. Those Persons who bought the first Volume, may have the second to complete it, if any of the Book-sellers above-mentioned.

BOOKS lately published and printed for W. Innys and R. Manby at the West-End of St Paul's.

I. THE Peccage of England: Containing a Genealogical and Historical Account of all the Peers of England, now existing, either by Tenure, Summons, or Creation: Their Descents and Collateral Lines: Their Births, Marriages, and Issues: Famous Actions both in War and Peace: Religious and Charitable Donations: Deaths, Places of Burial, Monuments, Epitaphs, and many valuable Memoirs never before printed. Also their paternal Coats of Arms, Crests, and Supporters, curiously engraved on Copper-Plates. Collected from Records, old Wills, authentick Manuscripts, our most approved Historians, and other Authorities. By Arthur Collins, Esq; in 4 Vols Octavo.

II. An Explanation of the Newtonian Philosophy, in Lectures read to the Youth of the University of Leyden. Written in Latin by Wm James Gravende Doctor of Laws and Philosophy, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Leyden, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

III. The compleat English Copy-holder: Or a Guide to Lords of Manors, Justices of the Peace, Tenants, Stewards, Attorneys, Bailiffs, Constables, Gamekeepers, Haywards, Reeves, Surveyors of the Highways, &c. being the Common and Statute Law of England, together with the adjacent Cuts relating to Manors, Copy-hold Estates, Courts Leet, and Courts-Baron, Common Pleas; Containing the whole Practice of the Court Leet, Court of ancient Demesne, Court Baron, and Moot Court of the Honour of Tithbury, and the Business of a Manor in all its Branches, and also the Tenures, Customs, and Usages of several Manors in England and Wales, showing who has Right to attend the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of Great-Britain, or to perform other services to them, or the Lords of the several Manors, collected from Records, Manuscripts, and printed Books, with Directions for illustrating the Rent, by the late Sir Richard B. Shower, Esq; a Gentleman of the Inner Temple, in 2 Vols 8vo.

Gentleman's Magazine:

NOVEMBER, 1735.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the first Session of the present Parliament, 1735. Part V.

In the H. of LORDS:

ANSWER to the Argument for the Motion to adjourn, &c. at which was left off in our last, p. 585. was as follows:



IMUST own, my Lord, I am very much surpris'd at the Motion now made to your Lordships, and I think I have much more Reason to be at a Loss to know the true Design of this Motion, than the noble Duke who made it can have, for his being at a loss to know the true Design of the Petition. The true Design of the Petition, my Lords, is in itself clearly express'd, and the Desire of the Petition is what the House not only may, but ought to comply with: But by this Motion the Petitioners are desired, to do what evidently appears to be impossible for them to comply with? and, I hope the noble Duke does no way intend what may be infer'd from such a Demand. The Petitioners may probably have heard of some of those untrue and illegal Methods that were practis'd at the last Election of Peers in *Scotland*, but it is impossible they should know them all, or all that may be made appear by an Examination of the proper Witnesses at the Bar of this House; and as to the principal Persons concerned in those Practices, against whom your Lordship's Enquiry is without Doubt, to be chiefly directed, it is absolutely impossible the Petitioners should know any Thing about them; at least not so much as to give them a sufficient Ground to name them to this House.

To mention in any Resolution of this House, or to talk of the Petitioners proceeding upon any Instances, or against any Persons, is what is most irregular and most improper: It is my Lords, to suppose that the Petitioners are Prosecutors; whereas it appears plainly by their Petition, that their only Intention was to give your Lordships Notice, that some dangerous Practices have lately been made use of, and to contribute as much as they could to put you in a Way of getting a full Information in relation to those Practices. When you have got this Information, it is not the Petitioners that are to proceed, it is this House that is to proceed against the Persons who shall appear to have been guilty of such Practices. The Petitioners only propose, to lay some Facts before your Lordships, which they take to be of dangerous Consequence to the Honour of this House, and to the freedom of Parliament, and which, they think, ought to be prevented in Time to come; their Petition is therefore in the Nature of a Petition against a general Grievance, which they desire your Lordships to enquire into, and to provide such Remedy as you shall think necessary. In such a Case, is it proper to talk of their proceeding upon any Facts, or against any Persons? Is it to be supposed, that either they or this House can yet know, whether any Persons are to be, or ought to be proceeded against?

Upon examination of the Witnesses, whom the Petitioners are to bring out to you, it may appear evident that some Practices have been made use of which ought to be prevented by some new Law or Regulation; and yet, my Lords, that Proof may be such as not to lay a sufficient

cient Foundation for prosecuting any particular Person: It cannot therefore be in their Power to name the Persons: but suppose it were, are we to put off an Affair which concerns the Honour of this House as much as it does the Petitioners, because they have not named, and perhaps will not name the Persons guilty, suppose, my Lords, we should get Information, that several Barrels of Gun powder had been placed under this House, in order to blow us up; would it not be very odd in us to put off going to search for or remove the Gun powder, till we should be informed by what means at what Time, and by whom it was placed there? The Case before us is the very same; there is a sort of metaphorical Gun-powder placed under this House, which will in Time blow us up, if it be not removed; and in such a Case, are we to trifle away our Time in Enquiries after the Names of the Persons who placed it there, and the Methods by which it was conveyed?

I shall readily grant, my Lords, that a Man's Character suffers a little even by an Accusation; but is not this the very Reason why the Laws of this Kingdom do not allow any Man to be accused, but upon the Oath of some Person or another? And is not this the strongest Reason that can be given, is it not a most convincing Reason, for our not complying with the Motion made to us? Nay, does it not shew, that the Petitioners would have acted contrary to the Spirit, and to the whole Tenor of the Laws of this Kingdom, if they had named any Person? And shall we by any Resolution of this House, overturn that which has been the established Maxim of our Law for so many Ages? It is true, the most innocent Man must lie under an Imputation, from the Time of his being accused to the Time of his being tried; and if any Person's Name shall be mentioned upon the Examination of Witnesses, as having been guilty of some of the illegal Practices complained of, he will certainly lie under an Imputation, from that Time to the Time of his being brought to his Trial: but does not the same Inconvenience arise from what is now demanded? If the Petitioners should name any Person as guilty, it will bring as great an Imputation upon him, as if he had been named by a Witness upon Oath at your Bar, and that Imputation he must lie under till he can be cleared by a fair and impartial Trial: *The Imputation will be the same, and*

I am sure it will be much longer before a Man can be brought to his Trial after being named by the Petitioners, than after being named by Witnesses examined upon a regular Enquiry. Let the guilty Persons then be who they will, let them be Men in a high or a low Station in Life, it will be as inconvenient for them to have their Names declared by the Petitioners, as to have their Names mentioned by Witnesses upon any Enquiry your Lordships are to make; and it is certainly much more consonant to our Laws not to have any Man's Name mentioned, till it is mentioned by a Witness upon Oath, when examined upon a regular Enquiry into the Facts complained of.

That it is a Maxim established, either by the Reason of Things, or by the Practice of any Court of Judicature in the World, never to examine Witnesses, without giving the Man, who is or may be accused by such Examination, an Opportunity, at the same Time, to vindicate his Character, or to cross-examine the Witnesses, is what I cannot agree to: On the contrary, My Lords, I take it to be a Maxim established, both by the Reason of Things, and by the Practice of every Court of Judicature in the World, that it is proper to enquire into Facts by the Examination of Witnesses, in order to find out the Persons that ought to be accused, or to learn how to proceed against those that are; and at such Examinations, the Parties who are or may be accused, are never allowed to be present, nor have they ever the least Notice given them that Witnesses are to be examined, as to Facts by which their Characters may be blasted. That this is the Practice in this Kingdom, from the highest Court of Judicature to the lowest is beyond Contradiction. Does not our House, as well as the other, sometimes upon meer Suggestions, nay upon common Fame, enquire into Crimes of the highest Nature, and in which it may be supposed that Persons in the most elevated Stations have been concerned? Have not Committees often been named for such Purposes? And do not these Committees always examine Witnesses without giving an Opportunity to the Persons, who are or may be accused, to vindicate their Characters at the same Time, or to cross-examine those Witnesses, by whom not only their Character may be blasted, but their Lives and Estates brought into danger? And with respect to inferior Courts, is not the custom

well known Practice to examine Witnesses before Grand Juries, in order finding of Bills of Indictment, without giving the Party accused to be present or giving him any Notice that Witness are to be examined against him? even Justices of Peace, do not they examine Witnesses upon Oath but they grant any Warrant? And is it any more reasonable that the Party accused should be present at such Examination, or has he any Notice that Witness are to be examined against him? therefore certain, that in this Nation has been, and still is, the general constant Practice to enquire into all sorts of all Kinds by the Examination of Witnesses, without giving any Notice to the Party that is or may be accused giving him any Opportunity at Time, either to vindicate his Character or to cross-examine the Witnesses; at this Practice is not attended with convenience I need not endeavour to prove by Arguments; for the long Usage of it is a better Argument than any other that can be brought.

Now this Petition, my Lords, can be treated as an Accusation, I cannot imagine; and if it were, I can as little imagine it can be looked on as the most ill Accusation that was ever brought into his House. I shall not call it an Accusation, I must call it a Representation of a Grievance, which, I think, ought to be remedied; and that Grievance is particularly set forth, both as to the Nature of it, and as to the Time of its arising; nay, the petitioners go further they say they are ready to lay particular Instances before us, in that Way I take to be the only proper Way of laying Facts before any Court of Justice, that is, by the Depositions of Witnesses. I am surpris'd to hear it said, that Impeachments, in Acts of Attainder in all Parliamentary Proceedings, are always charged, and Facts charged against particular Persons: Your Lordships must all know, that Impeachments and Acts of Attainder are generally grounded upon any Fact, made by this or the other House of Parliament: 'Tis true, when an Affair comes the Length of an impeachment, or a Bill of Attainder, particular Facts are then charged, those Facts are charged upon particular Persons; but most of these Enquiries which have been the first Steps in an Impeachment, or Bill of Attainder, have proceeded upon general

Surmises, some of them upon common Fame only, and some of them upon a Motion unsupported by any Charge, either general or particular.

In the other House, my Lords, it is very well known, that upon the most general Suggestions of any Crime or Misdemeanour, a Committee is always named to enquire into the Affair complained of, and that Committee is always empowered to send for Persons, Papers and Records; Witnesses are examined, and the whole Proofs that can be collected, either from Persons, Papers, or Records, are taken by that Committee, before any particular Fact has ever been mentioned, or any particular Person named to the House: Neither the House, nor any Person breathing, besides those of the Committee, hears a Word of the particular Facts, or a Name of any particular Person mentioned, till that Committee comes to make their Report. This is directly the Case of the Petition now before us: It is far from being too general for the Foundation of an Enquiry, on the contrary we are in Honour, in Duty to our Country, obliged to take it as such, and that Enquiry may be the Foundation of an Impeachment; but this is what neither this House nor the Petitioners can as yet tell. Tho' the Petitioners have not, at present the Honour to be Members of this House, yet in every other Respect they are all Peers of Great-Britain as much as any of us. If it had not been so, if they had not been Peers of Great-Britain, the proper Place for them to have applied to, would have been to the other House, and it is certain the other House would have immediately appointed a Committee to have received the Instances and Proofs now offer'd to be laid before your Lordships; there would not there, I believe, have been such Regard shewn to the Characters of those who might suffer by those Proofs: And still Petitioners, my Lords, be the worse for being Peers of Great-Britain? I hope not; but if this Motion prevails, I am sure it may with Justice be said, They have the Misfortune to be Peers of Great-Britain.

That there have been many parliamentary Enquiries without any particular Person's being named, is beyond Dispute; but even in our inferior Courts do not we know, my Lords, that Grand Juries often present Nunces in general Terms, and without mentioning any particular Fact, or any particular Person; and do not these Courts often proceed to enquire

into the Nuisance so presented, in order to find out and punish the Persons that have been guilty of it: And in any Court of Law, if a Petition should be presented by any Number of Sutors, Men of Character, whose Judgment and Veracity the Court could depend on, complaining in general of Abuses committed in any Branch of Practice, and desiring that the Court would examine into it, and endeavour to prevent such Abuses for the future, either by punishing the Persons who might appear to be guilty, or by making some new Regulation; if that Court should reject such a Petition, and peggled or refuse to make any Enquiry into the Branch of Practice complained of, I should conclude, that the Judges were more intent upon screening their Officers than upon doing Justice to the Subject: Nay, I should readily believe, that even the Judges themselves were Partakers in the Frauds and Extortions committed by their Officers.

The Rev. Prelate, who was pleased to mention the Court of Inquisition, had a Mind, it seems, to soften as much as he can the Methods of proceeding in that terrible Tribunal, when he compares them to the Method proposed to be followed upon the Petition now before us: the Method now proposed is, first to enquire into those illegal Practices suspected to have been made use of; and if upon that Enquiry it should appear, that any particular Persons have been guilty of Practices for which they ought to be punished, to be sure some noble Lord in this House will stand up, in his Place, and impeach the Persons against whom any Suspicions of Guilt shall, upon that Enquiry, appear, or this House will, at a Conference, communicate to the other House the Discoveries made upon such Enquiry, and upon that the other House will become the Prosecutors: In either Case the Persons accused will be brought to an open, a fair, and an impartial Trial, they will know their Prosecutors, and will have an Opportunity to cross-examine the Witnesses that are brought against them, and to bring Witnesses, or what other Proofs they may think proper for their Vindication: This, my Lords, is the regular and constant Method of proceeding in Parliament upon all such Occasions, and is the Method established by our Ancestors, for preserving the People from Oppression and arbitrary Power; but the Method of proceeding in the Inquisition, and the Design of such Proceedings are very dif-

ferent: There the Party accused is condemned without any open or fair Trial, and he is never allowed to know either his Prosecutors, or the Witnesses against him, nor is he allowed to bring any Proof of his Innocence; nay, he does not so much as know the Crime he is accused of, till the Sentence comes to be executed upon him: This is the Method of proceeding in that tyrannical Court, and the Design or Aim of all their Proceedings is to support the arbitrary Power of their Master, the Pope of Rome. The Methods of proceeding in this House were never yet applied to the Support of any arbitrary Power, Spiritual or Temporal, and as little will they, I hope, be ever applied to the screening of Oppressors or Criminals, let their Quality, let their Station in Life be what it will, for if the Methods of proceeding in this House should once come to be applied to the screening or protecting of high Criminals, the next Step will certainly be, to make use of this House only for the Support of Oppression, and for sharpening the Edge of arbitrary Power.

The Petitioners may, and certainly do, know some Instances of the illegal Practices complained of, but that they know them all is not to be presumed: All that they can know must proceed from Accounts given voluntarily and freely by some particular Men, and it cannot be supposed that those Men knew a great deal: by the Authority of this House others may be compelled to give a full Account of what they know, even some of the Under-agents, entrusted and employed in those Practices, may be examined, and from them we may expect a fuller Information, than from any of those who were never let much into the Secret. It cannot therefore be supposed, that the Petitioners can give us many Instances of the illegal Practices they complain of, or a full Account of any of them: and whatever Accounts they may be able to give us, they have certainly proposed the most proper Method for giving them: The most proper Method of laying an Account of any Fact before this House, or before any Court of Judicature, is certainly to do it by Witnesses upon Oath; and if the Petitioners had chosen any other Method, if they had in their Petition given us long Accounts of particular Facts, I am very well convinced, it would then have been represented as an illegal and unprecedented Method of laying Facts before

this House; nay, I do not know but the Petition would have been complained of, and perhaps rejected, as a scandalous and impertinent Petition.

But, my Lords, because the Petitioners know some of the illegal Practices complained of, to conclude from thence, that they must certainly know the Principal Persons guilty, is I think very odd. I cannot pretend to know any Thing of the Practices made use of, but from two Sorts of Practices that have been publicly mentioned, I must conclude, that it is impossible for the Petitioners to know the principal Persons guilty. Suppose, my Lords, that the having a Regiment drawn up under Arms in the very Place where, and at the very Time when, the last Election of 16 Peers was made, should be one of the illegal Practices complained of; in this Case the Petitioners may know the Officer that then commanded the Regiment; but that Officer is not surely the Person against whom your Lordships Enquiry is to be chiefly directed; he certainly had his Orders from some superior Officer; that superior Officer is the Person against whom your Lordships Enquiry must be chiefly directed; and the Name of that superior Officer your Petitioners cannot be supposed to know.

Let us again suppose, my Lords, that Corruption was one of the illegal Practices made use of at the last Election: Some Lords of *Scotland* may perhaps have owned, that they got Money for voting according to Direction, or that they were offered Money, or some other Reward, on Condition they would vote according to Direction; but those Lords would certainly, for their own Sakes, conceal the Names of the Persons who gave or offered them Money, or other Reward, for such a corrupt and criminal Purpose, because the Person named would have been intitled to an Action of Scandal for spreading such a Report against him, and upon that Action would certainly have recovered great Damages; whereas, upon an Examination at your Lordships Bar, the Persons guilty may be named without any such Danger: But further, my Lords, where Practices so highly criminal are made use of, we cannot suppose that the Persons principally concerned would personally appear; such Practices are generally carried on by Under-agents; and though some indirect Hints may perhaps have been given as to the Names of those Under-agents, yet it is impossible for the Petitioners to

know the Names of the principal Person who employed those Agents, nay, even your Lordships may find some Difficulty to fix those Practices on the Persons on whom they ought principally to be fixed and against whom the Enquiry of this House, and the Vengeance of the Nation, ought principally to be directed.

Your Lordships will, without doubt, observe the Motto of *Westminster-hall*, *Audi alteram Partem*: It is a Rule that will, I hope, be always observed by this House, and in the Affair now before us, you will certainly hear the other Side as soon as there is one to be heard: As yet there is no Side, there is no Prosecutor nor Prosecution, and consequently no Person prosecuted to be heard: The Petitioners are no Prosecutors, nor is it possible for them to tell who are to be prosecuted, or whether there be any Person that ought to be prosecuted or no: They complain only against a Grievance, they desire your Lordships will enquire into that Grievance, and apply such Remedies as you may think proper. If, among other Remedies, it shall be found necessary to prosecute the Persons who, by your Enquiry, shall be discovered to have been any way concerned in the Grievance complained of, a legal and a regular Prosecution will certainly be carried on against those Persons, and then your Lordships will certainly hear what they have to say in their own Defence, and till then they have nothing to do with your Lordships Enquiry, nor have they a Right to be present at the Examination of any Witnesses to be examined at the Bar of this House.

In short, your Lordships may profess what you will, but if the Affair now before us be thus put off by Motion after Motion, Motions which seem to germinate one from another, the World will not believe that you have an Inclination to go to the Bottom of the Affair before you, or that you have an Inclination to save your Country from the impending Ruin which is so loudly complained of, and so generally foreseen: And thus, by shewing such a tender Regard to the Characters of some particular Men, who may perhaps be in Danger of being exposed by a strict Enquiry into this Affair, your Lordships will bring a most heavy, and, I am afraid, a very general Imputation upon the Character of this House; therefore I hope the noble Duke will wave his Motion, and let us proceed to appoint a Day for enquiring into this Affair, by the Examination of all those

Witnesses as may be thought proper to be examined, upon an Occasion of so great Importance to the Honour of this House, and to the Freedom and Independency of Parliament.

The Reply was to the following Effect, viz.

MY Lords, as parliamentary Enquiries have been often of great Advantage to this Nation, and may be so in Time to come, I shall therefore, upon all Occasions, be ready and willing to agree to any such Proposition, when there appears a Necessity for entering into the Enquiry proposed; but as all parliamentary Enquiries must be attended with great Trouble and Expence to some of his Majesty's Subjects, and as they always raise some sort of Ferment in the Nation, they are not to be entered upon without some apparent Necessity for so doing: We are not at the Desire of any Subject, or of any Number of Subjects, to set up a parliamentary Enquiry, unless those who desire it can shew us very good Reasons to suspect, that some illegal Practices have been committed, and that it is become necessary for this, or the other House of Parliament to enquire into them. I have a very great Respect for the noble Lords the Petitioners, and I am persuaded they think that some illegal Practices have been made use of, and that it is become necessary for this House to enquire into them: This they are certainly convinced of, otherwise they would never have presented such a Petition: This is their Opinion, but they must give me their Reasons before I can make it mine: If those Reasons be as prevalent with me as they were with them, I shall certainly agree to the Enquiry desired; but neither in this, nor in any other Case, shall I ever give my Vote according to the Opinion of another, but according to that which I have formed for myself. It is therefore incumbent upon the Petitioners to give us some Reasons to believe, that illegal Practices have been made use of, and that there is a Necessity for this House to enquire into them; and as it is impossible to give us any such Reasons, without first giving us some particular Instances of the illegal Practices they complain of, and some Account of the Persons they suspect to have been concerned in such Practices, I cannot but think the Motion now made to us a very proper Motion upon this Occasion, and such a one as the Petitioners ought certainly to comply with, before they can expect that any Lord in this

House, who knows no more of those illegal Practices than I do, can agree to any sort of parliamentary Enquiry.

A When any Enquiry is moved for in either House of Parliament, these three Questions naturally occur to every Member of that House, Whether the Practices proposed to be enquired into be illegal? Whether they be such as may be presumed to have been committed? And whether they be of such a Nature as cannot be punished or remedied by the ordinary Courts of Law? These are three Questions, I say, my Lords, which naturally occur to every Member, and he ought to satisfy himself about every one of them, before he gives his Opinion, either for or against agreeing to the Enquiry proposed. Now, I appeal to your Lordships, how any Lord in this House, who knows nothing of the Practices lately made use of in *Scotland*, can satisfy himself as to either of these Questions, without knowing something more about them; than he can know from the Petition now before us? In my Opinion, it is impossible for any Man to satisfy himself in either of the three, without knowing some particular Instances of the Practices complained of, and the Names of the Persons said to have been guilty of those Practices. But suppose we should agree to enquire into this Affair, without any further Information than what we have at present, I must beg your Lordships to consider, how it would be possible for us to examine or put the proper Questions to any Witness, that shall be brought to the Bar of this House? For as neither of the Petitioners have at present a Seat in this House, I cannot form to myself any Question that could be put by any other Lord to a Witness, but only the general Question; —If he knew of any, and what illegal Practices made use of at the last Election of 16 Peers for *Scotland*? This, in my Opinion, would be a very improper Question, because it would be leaving it entirely to the Judgment of the Witness to determine, what he took to be an illegal Practice, and to give us an Account of none but what he took to be such: Upon such a general Question, it may be supposed, that some Witnesses would give us long and tedious Accounts of trifling Facts, nothing at all to the Purpose, while others might perhaps neglect to inform us of Things of the greatest Importance. Therefore, not only to enable us to judge if there be a Necessity for an Enquiry, but likewise to enable us to proceed

ceed with Accuracy and Vigour, we ought to agree to the Motion proposed, and the Petitioners ought to comply with it, as I make no doubt but they will.

My Lords, in all preparatory Examinations, in all sorts of Examinations that ever I heard of, the Witnesses are questioned about particular Facts, and likewise in relation to particular Persons, and either the Judge, before whom the Witness is examined, or some Person concerned, and attending for that Purpose, knows, or is instructed, how to put the particular Questions to the Witness, in order to draw the whole Truth from him, relating to that Affair about which he is examined. Even with respect to those Enquiries, which have proceeded from a Motion in either House of Parliament, the Member who proposes an Enquiry does not barely make a Motion for that Purpose, he stands up in his Place, and always gives the House an Account of the particular Facts he desires to be enquired into; nay, he generally gives the Names of particular Persons against whom he makes his Complaint: By that Speech the Members are not only enabled to judge, whether or no a parliamentary Enquiry be necessary, but they are likewise enabled to put the proper Questions to the Witnesses, that may thereafter be brought before them in the Committee. And beside, the Member who makes the Motion is always named one, and generally is the Chairman, of the Committee, who must be supposed to know the particular Facts, and to suspect at least, who were the particular Persons guilty of those Facts, so that he must of Course know how to put the proper Questions to every Witness, and the particular Facts, as to which each Witness ought respectively to be examined.

Suppose, my Lords, that the Petition now before us is to be taken as a general Complaint against a Grievance, and a Desire to have that Grievance redressed, yet it must be granted, that it is one of the most general Complaints that was ever brought before either House of Parliament: Enquiries may have been set up upon meer Suggestions, or upon common Fame; yet I believe there was never an Enquiry set up upon such a general Suggestion, or upon such a general Report: Some particular Facts are always suggested, even common Fame reports some particular Crimes, and fixes those Crimes upon some particular Persons, before it is made the Foundation of any parlia-

mentary Enquiry. And with respect to Presentments at Common Law, it is very certain, no Grand Jury ever made such a general Presentment as the Complaint now before us: They always fix upon some particular Thing, or upon some particular Practice, and present it as a Nuisance, which they think ought to be remedied; and if a Grand Jury should make a Presentment, complaining in general, that at such a Time, or upon such Occasion some illegal Practices had been made use of, without mentioning one of those Practices which they took to be illegal, or one of the Persons by whom they supposed such Practices to have been made use of, I am persuaded no inferior Court in *England* would take any manner of Notice of such a Presentment. An utter Neglect would certainly be the Fate of such a Presentment at Common Law; and I am persuaded a Motion in the other House for an Enquiry, founded upon such a general and indefinite Charge, would meet with very little Success: However, I am very far from proposing, that the Petition now before us ought to be entirely neglected; I think it ought to be greatly regarded, both on account of the Persons complaining, and the Matter complained of; and I shall be for making a most strict Enquiry into the Affair, if the Petitioners will but make it possible for us to do so, by giving us some Instances of the Practices they complain of, and the Names of some of the Persons they suspect to have been guilty of those Practices.

The Petitioners, my Lords, must know, or have heard of some particular Facts which they take to be illegal, and of dangerous Consequence, otherwise it is certain they never would have presented such a Petition to this House: Let them but inform us of those particular Facts they know or have heard of, that we, as well as they, may judge whether they are illegal or not, that we, as well as they, may judge whether they are of such dangerous Consequence as to deserve a parliamentary Enquiry: And it is impossible they can know any particular Facts, without knowing the Names of some of the Persons who were guilty of those Facts: Nay, it is impossible they could have heard of any Facts, without having had the Persons guilty named to them, or at least described in such a Manner as as they must know who they are; for though there might perhaps have been some Danger in publishing the Name of

any Person upon such an Occasion, yet the Person guilty might have been so described as to make every one know who was meant, without exposing the Person who gave such Description to any Danger: Such Descriptions must have been fully understood by the Petitioners, and surely they may, without any Danger, declare to this House the Names of the Persons they suppose to have been meant by such Descriptions.

To conclude, my Lords, though I have as great a Regard for the noble Lords the Petitioners as any Lord in this House can have, tho' I could depend upon their Judgment as much as upon the Judgment of any Man, yet I cannot answer to myself for agreeing to take up the Time of this House, and put Witnesses to the Trouble and Expence of Travelling, perhaps a great many Miles, which must be the Event of our entering upon an Enquiry into this Affair, without being, in my own Judgment, convinced that there is great Reason to suspect that some illegal and dangerous Practices have been made use of, and that they are Practices of such a Nature as cannot be punished or remedied any other Way than by a parliamentary Enquiry; and since I cannot of this be convinced in my own Judgment, without knowing particularly both the Practices that are suspected to have been illegally committed, and the Persons Names that are suspected to have been guilty of those Practices, therefore I must be for the Motion.

After this Debate the L^d B—st stood up and spoke to this Effect, viz.

MY Lords, since I find your Lordships are like to come to a Question upon this Motion, I must observe, that as it stands at present it is a Motion complicated of two very distinct Parts. By the first Part of it, the Petitioners are to be ordered to lay before this House, in Writing, Instances of those undue Methods and illegal Practices upon which they intend to proceed; and by the other Part, they are to be ordered to lay before this House the Names of the Persons they suspect to have been guilty of those undue Methods and illegal Practices. Now, my Lords, as these two Parts are evidently as distinct and different from one another, as any two Motions can be, and as it is evident that several Lords may, for very good Reasons, be against the last Part, tho' they may be for the first, therefore, my Lords, I must make use of that Right which every Lord has, by

the constant Practice of this House, and desire that the Parts may be separated, and the Question put separately upon each.

The Question being called for, his Lordship stood up again, and insisted upon it, that when a Question appeared to be complicated, every single Lord in that House had a Right to desire that the Parts might be separated, and that different Questions might be put upon the several different Parts. This, he said, was a Right that was never controverted, and he insisted upon his Right.

The Question being still called for, he stood up the third Time and said, that since they did not seem inclined to grant him a Right, which had never been denied to any Lord in that House, he would propose an Amendment to the Motion, which was, that these Words (*and the Names of the Persons they suspect to have been guilty of such undue Methods and illegal Practices*) might be left out; and therefore he hoped their Lordships would put the Question upon the Amendment, before they put the Question upon the Motion.

Upon this the Question was put upon the Amendment offered, which was carried in the Negative, by 90 to 48; and then the Question being put upon the Motion, it was carried in the Affirmative, without a Division.

The Motion was made by the D—ke of D—re, and was supported by the E—l of S—gh, the L—d H—y, the L—d H—ck, the B—p of S—ry, the E—l of I—y, the L—d C—r, and the D—ke of N—le. It was opposed by the E—l of Ch—ld, the L—d G—r, the L—d B—st, the E—l of A—n, and the E—l of Str—d.

The Petitioners having been made acquainted with this last Order delivered their Answer or Remonstrance (which see p. 229.) in Writing to the Lord Chancellor, on Feb. 27. and next Day the Order of the House being read, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the House, that he had received from the Petitioners an Answer in Writing to their Lordships last Order, which being read, a Motion was made for their Lordships to resolve, 'That the Petitioners had not complied with the Order of that House of the 21st Instant.

The Argument for this Resolution was to the Effect as follows, viz.

MY Lords, the Answer now read to us, is, in my Opinion, altogether

eral and as obscure as the Petition your Lordships want so much to explain, and without which Ex- on the Opinion of this House seems that we cannot proceed: The Per- , 'tis true, have in this Answer in general, the Nature of some es which are highly criminal, and deserve very much the Notice of use; they have indeed told us the of those Crimes which they sup- o have been committed, but they ot told us of any particular Crime; ve they given us so much as one In- of any particular Fact upon which tend to proceed; and as for the s Names supposed to have been of those Crimes, they have not, in is I can find, given us the least Hint one; so that we are certainly is much in the Dark as when we that Order to which they have gi- : this Answer: I cannot therefore that any of your Lordships will be nion they have complied with the of this House; nay, so far are they omplying with it, that they seem ily to avoid complying with it, o far as was in their Power; for onot so much as say, that their In- s have refused to name the Persons

but only say, that their Infor- nay perhaps be cautious of naming rticular Persons, till they comeo mined at your Lordships Bar. Sur- Lords, if their Informers told them mes of the Persons that were guil- y might, in Compliance with your ips Order, have given the Names 1 Persons; and if their Informers ctually refused to name any Per- ll they come to the Bar of this e the Petitioners might have poss- id so: Then, as to the Regiment aid to have been kept under Arms e Place of Election, the Petiti- ust certainly know the Name of ficer who commanded the Regi- it the Time, and consequently they urely have complied with your ps Order so far, as to give you me of that Officer, which I find ave not done; and for that Reason conclude with a Motion so natural, hope no Lord in this House will any Difficulty in agreeing to it. n your Lordships made the last it was certainly your Opinion, that impossible to proceed to the Exa- on of any Witnesses in this Af- ll you knew some of the particular

Facts about which the Witnesses were to be examined, and the particular Persons against whom they were to give their Evidence. This must have been your Opinion, otherwise you would never have made such an Order; and now I ap- peal to every Lord in this House, if from the Petitioners Answer, now before us, he can pretend to any further Knowledge than he had at that Time, either as to the particular Crimes committed, or as to the Persons who were guilty of those Crimes; therefore I must conclude, that every Lord in this House who agreed to that Order, must of course agree to the Motion I am to make: Besides, there is nothing, my Lords, in which the Honour and the Dignity of this House is more concerned, than in that of seeing our own Orders punctually complied with; and as it cannot be pretended that the Petiti- oners have, by this Answer, complied in the least with our last Order, therefore, I think, I must be justified in moving, that your Lordships would come to a Re- solution, That the Petitioners have not complied with your said Order.

D *The Answer to this was in Substance as follows, viz.*

MY Lords, when your Lordships last Order was first proposed, I was not only of Opinion that it was contrary to the whole Spirit and Tenour of the Laws of England, which do not allow any Man's Character to be loaded with an Accusation, unless by the Oath of some Person or another; but I was likewise of Opinion, that it would be impossible for the Petitioners to comply with it, and therefore I at that Time opposed it: However, now that it is become an Order of this House, I must admit that it was a just, a right, and a proper Order; and therefore the only Thing we have now under our Consideration is, whether the Petitioners have complied with it or no? I hope, my Lords, it will not be supposed that we are, by any Order, to require People to do what is impossible; and for this Reason every Order made by this House must, in the very Nature of it, imply an Alternative: Every Order we make must be presumed to imply, that those to whom it is directed shall either comply with it punctually, or shew us that it is impossible for them to do so; for surely neither the Honour nor the Dignity of this House can be engaged to make any Man perform an Impossibility.

According to this Rule, my Lords, let

we examine the Answer now before us : By our Order, we desired the Petitioners, to give us Instances of those illegal Practices they complained of, and have not they given us Instances of the most illegal Practices that were ever made use of at any Election : Is not Bribery an Instance of illegal Practices ? And can that Instance be more particularly expressed than they have expressed it in their Answer ? They have not only told us the Species of the Crime ; but they have told us several Ways and Methods how it was made use of : They have told us, that some were bribed by the Promise of Offices, some by the Promise of Money or Pensions ; that some were bribed by the actual Grant of Pensions, some by the actual Grant of Offices, and some by the actual Grant of Releases of Debts, owing by them to the Crown : Nay, they have told us, that Sums of Money were actually given to or for the Use of some Peers, to engage them to concur in the voting a List of Peers : Is it possible, my Lords, to give more particular Instances of Bribery, without actually naming the Persons who gave, and the Persons who received the Bribes ? But Bribery, it seems, was not of itself sufficient to cram this List down the Throats of some of the Peers of *Scotland* ; to their Gifts and their Promises they were forced to add Menaces and Threats : By calling it the *King's List*, and by saying it was approved by the Crown, what else can be understood, than that they designed to threaten those who should refuse to vote for it with the Displeasure of the Crown, and that they must expect to be turned out of any Office or Employment they enjoyed under the Crown ? Nay, the Petitioners go further, they tell us, that not only his Majesty's Name but his Majesty's Troops were made use of, to terrify those whom Money or Promises could not corrupt. Without giving us the Names of the Persons by whom, and to whom those Expressions were made use of, without giving us the Name of that Person from whom those Orders to his Majesty's Troops originally flowed, it is impossible to describe those Instances of Menaces and Threats more particularly than they are described in the Answer now before us, and therefore there is not the least Pretence to say, that the Petitioners have not fully complied with this Part of your Lordships Order.

Now, my Lords, with respect to the other Part of your Lordships Order, by

which the Petitioners are desired to give us the Names of the Persons that were guilty of those Crimes ; this indeed they have not complied with, but for what Reason ? Because it is impossible. They do not say, that from their own Knowledge they know any of those illegal Practices ; they do not so much as insinuate, that any Man attempted to bribe or to frighten either of them : No, my Lords, all the Knowledge they have is by Information, and they expressly tell us, that were they to act both as Accusers and Witnesses, it is impossible for them to inform your Lordships who were the Persons guilty ; and further, besides the Credit which is due to their Characters, they give us a most convincing Reason for the Impossibility they labour under in this Respect : They tell us, that their Informers may be unwilling to name the Persons guilty, until they are brought upon their Examination ; and this, my Lords, every one of your Lordships must agree to be very probable, nay to be certain, because of the great Danger that attends the mentioning of any Person's Name upon such an Occasion. As to the Officer that commanded the Regiment kept under Arms during the Time of that Election, I do not doubt but the Petitioners may know his Name ; but I am surprised to hear any Lord say, that the Petitioners ought to have named him in their Answer to your Lordship's Order, because he was not nor could be the Person guilty, he must have been but an inferior Officer, and therefore must have had Orders from a Superior for what he did : The Superior, the Supreme, I mean, my Lords, the Person from whom those Orders originally flowed, is the only Person guilty, and the only Person your Lordships are to enquire after ; all under him are obliged to obey their Orders under the Pain of Murine, which is immediate Death ; and therefore they cannot be the Persons guilty ; so that it would have been ridiculous in the Petitioners to have named the Officer who commanded the Regiment, as the Person guilty of any illegal Practice, and the other the Petitioners cannot know ; but, my Lords, by examining that Officer, and perhaps some others, at your Lordships Bar, you will at last find out the Person properly chargeable as the Criminal in this Respect : I say Criminal, my Lords, for it has always been held highly criminal, to leave any regular Forces in any Town where an Election is to be, and certainly it must

ich more criminal to march them
ich a Town, and to give them Or-
o stand to their Arms, as if they
ready to cut the Throats of all those
should dare to oppose the Persons A
gave them their Orders: Thus I
it is evident, that with the first Part
ur Lordships Order the Petitioners
fully complied; and with the latter
they have not only declared, but
shewn in the most convincing Man-
ner that it is impossible for them to com-
and therefore there cannot be the B
Foundation for the Resolution the
Lord has been pleased to move for.
ere may be, and I hope, my Lords,
are many Lords in this House, who
think that your Lordships could not
proceed to an Enquiry into this Af-
without some farther Lights than C
ad by the Petition, and may now
that you have Lights sufficient to
ed to an Enquiry, by which those
Scenes of Iniquity may perhaps be
d fully to View. The three Ques-
which naturally occur when an En-
is proposed, may now be easily an-
d: Can it be doubted but that the D
ices, of which the Petitioners have
us so many Instances, are illegal?
t be supposed that they can be either
ed or prevented by any inferior
? Is it not admitted of all sides,
they are such as highly deserve the
ce of this House? As to the first
third Questions therefore, none of E
Lordships seem to make any Doubt;
as to the second, whether they are
practices as may be presumed to have
committed? I am sorry, my Lords,
y, that the Presumption is, in my
ion, but too strong. Beside the Cha-
rs of the noble Lords the Petitioners,
are well known, and I hope well re- F
ed by most of your Lordships, have
ot a general Clamour against such
ices? And when I consider the great
ifications, and more especially the
the generous and the prudent Conduct
me of the Petitioners, who had the
cur to be Members of this House in
Parliament, the great Number of G
s they had in their Favour at the E-
on for that Parliament, and the small
ber of Votes they had in their Fa-
at last Election, I must say I am
d there is too much Ground for this
ral Clamour, too solid a Foundation
his particular Complaint; so that as H
ie second Question, there can be, in
Opinion, as little Doubt as in either of
other two.

Another Argument, my Lords, which
seemed to make some of your Lordships
willing to agree to the Order then pro-
posed, was, that without some further
Lights into this Affair, the proper Ques-
tions could not be put to the Witnesses to
be examined at your Bar: But can any
Lord now say, that we are not fully in-
structed by the Answer now before us,
for putting the proper Questions to every
Witness that can be brought to our Bar
upon an Enquiry into this Affair? The
particular Interrogatories, both as to
Bribery and Threats, and likewise as to
the Regiment which seems to have been
made use of, with an Intention to over-
awe this Election, arise so naturally from
the Answer before us, that we may get
at the Bottom of this Affair without any
further Information: But besides, tho'
the Petitioners have not now the Honour
to be Members of this House, yet surely
they will be allowed, and by this Petiti-
on they appear to be ready and willing,
to give every Lord of this House as much
Assistance as they can, in putting the pro-
per Questions to each Witness, so as to
enable us to draw from every Witness the
Whole of what he may know about the
illegal Practices made use of at last Elec-
tion. From all which it is probable, nay,
I think it is to be expected, that there are
many Lords in this House who were for
the Order proposed, but will now be for
proceeding directly to an Enquiry into
this Affair, and consequently must be a-
gainst the Motion now proposed.

My Lords, notwithstanding I have, I
think, clearly shewn, that the Petition-
ers have fully complied with your Lord-
ships Order, in so far as it was possible for
them to comply with the same, yet I
should be very easy about the Event of
this Motion, if I did not suspect that it
is to be followed by another, which, will,
I am afraid, put an End to this Affair,
and therefore I hope the noble Lord will
be so ingenious as to stand up, and declare
what he intends by the Motion he has been
pleased to make; for tho' the Petitioners
do not intend, or shou'd absolutely refuse
to set themselves up as Accusers, yet I
hope your Lordships are not, for that Rea-
son, to drop an Affair in which the Ho-
nour and the Dignity of this House, in
which the very Being of our Constitution
are all so deeply concerned. When this
Affair came first before us, it was said, it
ought to be looked on as a Cause, and
that therefore the Petitioners ought to be
considered as the Plaintiffs, and ought to
name

name those they designed to make Defendants; but if it were to be considered as a Cause, we are not, in my Opinion, to look on the Petitioners as Plaintiffs, nor upon any particular Persons as Defendants. It is, my Lords, the Honour of this House, the Liberties of the People, and our happy Constitution, that are to be looked on as the Plaintiffs, and Bribery and Corruption are the Defendants: These, my Lords, are properly the Parties to this Cause, if the Affair now before us were to be looked on as such; but it ought not, in any Shape, to be considered as a Cause, it is to be considered only as an Enquiry, which some of the best and greatest of his Majesty's Subjects have earnestly petitioned for, which the Nation calls aloud for, and which the Honour of this House most preëminently requires.

It is certain, my Lords, it is evident from the Records of both Houses of Parliament, that Enquiries have been often set up, without naming any Person whose Conduct or Crimes were to be enquired into. Even but a few Sessions ago there was an Enquiry set up in this House, and Witnesses examined at the Bar of this House, without naming any Person who was supposed to have been concerned in the Affair then enquired into; I mean, my Lords, the Affairs of the *South-Sea Company*, in relation to the Disposal of their Directors Estates: It is true, that Enquiry was objected to and opposed, as I believe all Enquiries will for ever be; but the Reasons for opposing that Enquiry, were not because no particular Person was named, nor any particular Instance of Fraud given; no, my Lords, the only Objection against that Enquiry was, that there were no Petitioners before us: It was said, that we ought not to enquire into that Affair, because none of the Proprietors of the *South-Sea Stock*, none of the Persons concerned had complained of any Frauds or undue Practices. In the present Case this Objection cannot be made, we have now a Petition before us, we have Persons complaining of undue Practices, who are highly interested in the Complaint; but now it is said, we must not enquire into this Affair, because none of the Practices are particularly mentioned, because none of the Persons guilty are particularly named: Thus, my Lords, will some Objection be always found to our entering upon an Enquiry into any fraudulent or criminal Practices, *by the Interest and Safety of the Nation,*

or the Honour and Dignity of this House be ever so much concerned.

If a Coroner, my Lords, should be informed that a Person had been murdered, the Body buried, and the Murder concealed, but that if he would examine such Witnesses as his Informers should direct him to, the Murder might be discovered, and the Persons guilty apprehended, and brought to condign Punishment; surely the Coroner would be very deficient in his Duty, if he should neglect or refuse enquiring into the Affair, because his Informers could not, or perhaps would not, declare to him the Persons guilty, and the particular Manner in which the Murder was committed: Surely, my Lords, if his Informers were Men of any Character or Credit, if they were Persons upon whose Information he could have the least Dependence, he would immediately order the Body to be taken up and examined, and would examine in the strictest Manner every Witness his Informer could direct him to. The Case before us is the very same: If your Lordships can have any Dependence upon the Credit or Character of the Petitioners, you must suspect that a most horrid Murder has been committed: An Election there has certainly been, whether it was a fair and a natural Election your Lordships are to enquire, for if it was carried on by undue Methods, and illegal Practices, the Right of the Peerage of *Scotland* has been murdered, our Constitution has got, I am afraid, a mortal Stab. I am persuaded none of your Lordships are of Opinion, that the Petitioners are Persons whose Information is not in the least to be depended on; and in such a Case, upon such an Information, will your Lordships refuse to make any Enquiry, because they cannot inform you of the particular Persons concerned in this Murder, and of all the particular Circumstances how it was committed? For God's Sake, my Lords, consider what an Injury will be done by such a Refusal, to the Nation in general, what a publick Slur will be thrown upon the Honour of this House, and upon the Justice of our Proceedings.

In short, my Lords, the Honour of this House, as well as the Independence of Parliament, is in my Opinion so much concerned in the Affair now before us, the Complaint is so well supported, the Grievance so fully and so particularly set forth, and a Redress so loudly and so generally, as well as particularly, called for, that if we do not enquire *thoroughly* into this Affair,

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Affair, I shall hardly expect that this House will ever for the future enquire into the Complaints of any Subject, or of any Number of Subjects; and if the other House follow the Example of this, where then shall the Subjects go to complain? No where can they go, my Lords, but to the Foot of the Throne, which they cannot approach, but when the Ministers please to give them Leave; and then I am sure it must be granted, that the Subjects of this once happy and free Nation will be reduced to the same State with the Subjects of the most absolute, the most slavish Monarchy on Earth.

To this it was replied as follows, viz.

MY Lords, by the Motion which the noble Lord was pleased to make to us, I must think that the only Question now before us is, whether the Petitioners have complied with the last Order of this House, or no? If they have, your Lordships must disagree to the Resolution proposed; if they have not, you cannot avoid agreeing to it. This is the only Question now in hand, and therefore I must think it very irregular to launch out into other Matters, but still more irregular to bring any Arguments which may seem to impeach the Justice or the Propriety of an Order already agreed to. Now, my Lords, as to the Question. I have read, I have thoroughly considered both your Lordships Order, and the Answer now before us; and I must really be of Opinion that the Petitioners have not complied with any one Part of your Lordships Order: By that Order they are desired to give us Instances of the illegal Practices complained of; and in Answer to this they tell us, that some were bribed with ready Money, some with Offices, or with Releases of Debts due by them to the Crown, and some with Promises; and they seem to insinuate that others might be terrified by calling the List proposed to them the King's List, or by the Regiment that was drawn up near the Place of Election: Is there in all this any one particular Instance? Is there any Thing, but what every Lord in this House must have known before he saw this Answer? Surely, if any illegal Practices are made use of for influencing any Election, those Practices must consist either in bribing or threatening the Electors; they can consist in nothing else; and I must think that your Lordships intended by that Order to be informed of something more than you knew when that Order was

made: You certainly did; and as the Petitioners have given you no further Knowledge or Information, it cannot surely be said, that they have complied with that Part of your Lordships Order.

A It may perhaps be impossible for the Petitioners to give us any particular Instances of Bribery, or of Menaces, without naming the Persons who gave, or the Persons who received the Bribes, without naming the Persons who threatened, or the Persons who were threatened; but, my Lords, is not this the very Reason why you joined the two in one Order? You were sensible that particular Instances could not be given without naming the Persons, and therefore, that the Petitioners might not mistake your Meaning, you ordered them to give you the Persons Names as well as the Instances; and if it be impossible for them to give any Person's Name, it is certainly equally impossible for them to give you any Instance either of Bribery or Threatening; but this being contrary to what they have told you in their Petition, I must therefore conclude, that they know some of the Persons Names, but refuse to comply with your Lordships Order in that Respect; and indeed they have taken Care not to affirm positively in any Part of the Answer now before us, that they do not know any of the Persons Names; for when they say, that were they to act both as Accusers and Witnesses, it would be impossible for them to inform your Lordships, who were the Persons that in the Course of this Examination, and from the Testimony of future Evidences, may appear to have been concerned in the abovementioned Practices, it cannot be presumed, that they mean to say more than that they do not know all the Persons, that by such Examination may appear to have been concerned; but still they may know some of the Persons, they must know some of them, otherwise they could not have said in their Petition, that they were ready to lay Instances of illegal Practices before this House, and therefore it cannot be said that they have complied with your Lordships Order, so far as was possible for them to comply with the same.

I shall grant, my Lords, that it is not legal to leave any regular Troops in a Place where an Election is to be held, or to march any Troops to such a Place at the Time of an Election, unless there appear some very good Reason for so doing: But if Tumults and Riots should

The Question was then put for a Resolution, according to the Motion above-mentioned, which was agreed to upon a Division, by 93 to 47.

This Motion was made by the E—l of Ch—y, and was supported by the D—ke of N—le and the L—d H—y; and it was opposed by the L—d B—st, the E—l of Ch—d, the L—d G—r, the E—l of A—n, and the E—l of Str—d.

Against this Resolution a Protest was entered, (which see p. 230, 231.)

Immediately after the Resolution was agreed to, a Motion was made to order, * That the Petition be dismissed.

The Argument for the Motion was in Substance as follows, viz.

MY Lords, when the Petition now before us was first presented, I was of Opinion, that it was conceived in such general and obscure Terms as not to deserve, on its own Account, the least Countenance or Consideration from this House; and I am persuaded it was not on Account of any Matter contained in the Petition, that your Lordships did not reject it immediately upon its being presented. The Regard you have been pleased to shew to it, was certainly on Account of the noble Peers who sign it, and in this I heartily concurred, because for all of them I have the greatest Esteem: For this Reason your Lordships were pleased to indulge them with an Opportunity to explain themselves, and to clear up that Obscurity in which their Petition was involved. This Indulgence they have made use of, and in Obedience to your Lordship's Order, they have endeavoured to explain themselves; but that Explanation is, in my Opinion, as general, and as obscure as the Petition which is thereby intended to be explained: Nay, in my Opinion, the Petition, and the Explanation, or Answer to your Lordships last Order, seem to be a little inconsistent; for in the Petition they complain of undue Practices, and say that they were ready to lay before us Instances and Proofs of those undue Practices; yet when we desire them to give us some of the Instances of those Practices, and gave them all the Time they could desire for that Purpose, they give us no one Instance of any undue or illegal Practice, they give us only some general Surmises, and tell us they cannot be more particular without stating themselves as Accusers or Witnesses; so that their Complaint is now as obscure as it was at first, and there is now

less Reason to believe that there ever were any such Practices as they complain of.

Notwithstanding the Obscurity of the Petition, notwithstanding the Inability of the Petitioners to give us any Instances of the illegal Practices they complain of, yet, my Lords, the Practices so obscurely hinted at seem to me to be of such a dangerous Nature, and to affect the Honour of this House in such a tender Point, that I should readily agree to the enquiring into them, if from the very Nature of the Thing there did not appear to me sufficient Ground to believe that no such Practices were ever made use of; for if it could be presumed, that any such undue Methods or illegal Practices were made use of at the last Election, that Presumption must arise from the Characters and Circumstances of the Persons chosen, compared with the Characters and Circumstances of the unsuccessful Candidates: If the Sixteen noble Lords chosen to represent the Peerage of Scotland, or any of them, were Persons of a bad Character, Persons of inferior Families or Fortunes, or Persons of no Merit, it might then be supposed, that some undue Methods had been made use of to get such Persons returned as the Representatives of the Peerage of Scotland in this House; But this is not the Case at present; the noble Peers who were chosen, and who in Consequence of that Choice have now Seats in this House, are Noblemen of as great Families, and of as large Properties as any in Scotland; and as to their personal Characters and Merit, there are none of them that have ever been in the least suspected of any Disaffection to his Majesty's Government or Family, and the Qualifications and Merit of every one of them are so well known, that it is needless for me to enlarge upon them: Nay, I will avoid it, because they are present; for I very well know, that even the most just and the most elegant Encomiums are offensive to the Ears of Persons of real Merit, and that the more Merit they have, the more offensive always will that Praise be which is uttered in their Presence.

Thus, my Lords, as no Presumption of any illegal Practices having been committed can be drawn from the Nature of the Case before us, and as the Petitioners, notwithstanding the Indulgence granted them, have not been able to give us any Instance of such Practices, nor even any Surmises, but such as are so general, that they cannot give the least Foundation for any Accusation, much less can they give

for your Lordships to bring
of any Person in Question;
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r, my Lords, the Petitioners
seem willing to comply with
ps Order, for tho' they could
ave mentioned all the Per-
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ons must be suspected at least
guilty of them, and the Pe-
st have heard who they were
pected to have been guilty;
of those Persons the Petiti-
and certainly would have gi-
y had intended to have com-
your Lordships Order, and
ing so I must look on as a
; or at least an Unwillingness
ith your Lordships Order, the
quence of which must in all
dismiss the Petition of those
by such Contempt or Unwil-
his the Petitioners were sen-
therefore they, in the Au-
fore us, endeavour to excuse
by saying, that they never in-
ate themselves as Accusers of
whatever: Upon which I must
r if they do not intend to
lves as Accusers, I do not see
n state ourselves as Judges;
ot certainly act the Part both
and Judges; nor ought we,
any Affair to act the Part of
and Judge, which would
e Case in the present Affair,
I first examine Witnesses to-
ng out who are the Persons
then sit as Judges to try, and
e upon the Persons, against
uspicion of Guilt shall by such
nade appear. From all which,
I must think, that we neither
ght to proceed further upon
before us; and unless you
ive a Mind to submit to have
of this House censured, or
lained in such Manner as Pe-
all think fit, I am sure you
miss it, therefore I must move
ips to Order, that the Petition

us I spoke with Surprize, but against that
now made I speak with Concern: The
present Motion does not indeed surprize
me, for it is what I expected, and what
I easily perceived was intended by the
A Motions already made; and as they were
agreed to by this House, I am now obli-
ged to think they were right: But the
Affair in hand, the Petition now before
us, is a Matter of so great Consequence
to the Honour and Dignity of this House;
to the very Being of our Constitution;
that it is with the deepest Concern, it is
with the deepest Sorrow, I hear a Moti-
on made in this House for dismissing such
a Petition; and that upon no other Foun-
dation, but because the Petitioners have
not complied with an Order of this House
in a Particular in which they have, I
think, very evidently shewn it was im-
possible for them to comply: And my
Sorrow is still heightened by what I have
observed in the Debate; for every Lord
who has spoke upon one Side in this Af-
fair, have made use of Arguments to
shew that it is improper or unnecessary for
this House to enter into any Enquiry a-
bout the illegal Practices complained of,
so that if the Motion now made be com-
plied with, it is the last Time I expect to
hear any more of the Affair now before
us in this House; and therefore I hope
your Lordships will excuse me, if I re-
pear and endeavour to enforce some of
the Arguments made use of for shewing
the Necessity, as well as Regularity, of
making a strict Enquiry into this Affair,
and to answer some of the Objections
started upon this Occasion.

By the Arguments made use of upon
this Occasion it really seems to be the O-
pinion of some Lords, that this House
ought never to enquire into any illegal
Practices, if by such Enquiry an Impeach-
ment, or any other parliamentary Pro-
ceeding may become necessary for the
Punishment of private Men; because we
are not, 'tis said, to state ourselves both
as Accusers and Judges, we are not to act
the Part both of Grand Jury and Judge:
But this Argument, as it has no Founda-
tion either in Law or the Custom of Par-
liament, will never I hope prevail. It is
well known, my Lords, that by an En-
quiry, we neither state ourselves as Ac-
cusers or Judges, we neither act the Part
of Grand Jury or Judge; we act no Part
but that of the Guardians of the Lives,
the Liberties, and the Rights of our Ri-
low Subjects; and this Part I hope this
House will never refuse to act upon any
Occasion. If, upon any such Enquiry a
Prosecution becomes necessary, the Gov-

was answered in Substance as
follows, viz.

ds, against the Motions for-
made in the Affair before

tom has always been, for some Lord to stand up in his Place, and impeach in Form those who are suspected to be the guilty Criminals, or otherwise we desire a Conference with the other House, and at that Conference we communicate to them what Discoveries we have made by our Enquiry, whereupon the other House becomes the Accuser, they act the Part of the Grand Jury, and we assume the Character of Judges. This is the Method of proceeding in Parliament, and this Method has been so often practised, and is so well known, that I am surpris'd to hear any such Argument made use of against an Enquiry into the illegal Practices now complain'd of.

As we may enquire into any Sort of illegal Practices, without stating ourselves as Accusers or Judges, so an Enquiry may, in this House as well as in the other, proceed from, or be founded upon common Fame, upon the Motion of any Member when seconded, or upon the Petition of the Sufferer, by such Practices. I shall grant, my Lords, that we are not to depend on, or to be directed by vulgar Rumours or general Clamours; because illegal Practices are generally reported and loudly exclaimed against, we are not to conclude that they are certainly true; but I will say, my Lords, that a general Clamour is not only a Foundation for an Enquiry, but such a Foundation as we are oblig'd, both in Honour and Duty, to lay hold on; and in that Enquiry we ought first to examine strictly into the Truth of the Practices complain'd of, and punish severely the Offenders, if the general Report be found to be true; but if we find it to be entirely groundless, we ought then to enquire into the Authors of it, in order to punish those who disturb the Nation by such artful and groundless Reports. General Clamours ought never to be condemn'd, the People ought to be satisfied, it is one of the chief Ends of our meeting in this House, and in such Cases there is no way of satisfying the People but by a strict Enquiry, and a severe Punishment upon the Guilty; for guilty Persons there must necessarily be, upon all such Occasions, either of one Side or the other.

That Enquiries have been set up in this House upon a bare Motion, is not to be controverted, because the Enquiry already mentioned, in relation to the *South-Sea Company*, had no Foundation, but a bare Motion, which was indeed supported by a general Clamour of un-

fair Practices, but was without any particular Suggestion of Fraud: And by that Enquiry, my Lords, some very odd Practices did appear; but the Enquiry's ending as it did, was very far from proceeding from our having gone rashly into it, but from our not going so far as we ought to have gone; for we found the Affair we had resolv'd to enquire into, so blended with the other Affairs of that Company, that there was no getting to the Bottom of it without a general Search into all the Affairs of that Company, from the Year 1720: This general Search, your Lordships must remember, was propos'd, and if it had been agreed to, I am convinc'd that Enquiry would not have ended so smoothly as it did. But that there was any Thing more particular, either with respect to the Thing to be enquired into, or the Persons who might suffer by it in that Enquiry than in what is now propos'd, I am surpris'd to hear; for as to the Thing to be enquired into, it is very certain that there was not one Instance of Fraud, or of any Thing that was illegal, so much as mention'd: The only Thing propos'd to be enquired into was the Disposal of a Sum of Money, and if the Proposition now made had been only to enquire into the late Election of Peers for *Scotland*, without mentioning any illegal Practices, it would have been in this Respect no more general than that Enquiry; but as it stands at present, it is certainly much more particular.

Then as to the Persons, it is very certain, no Man was in that Case particularly named or particularly described; there were many others, who might have been concern'd in the Frauds beside the Directors, some of their Superiors, some of those who direct the Directors. One of the Directors of the Nation might perhaps have been found to have been concern'd, and if any Frauds had been discover'd, it would very probably have been found that some inferior Persons, some of the Servants of that Company, had been likewise concern'd, for Directors seldom act without Tools; and it would have as probably been found, that some of the Directors were entirely innocent, unless this House had resolv'd to make another Precedent of doing Justice by the Lump, which I hope we shall never again have any Occasion for; so that there is not the least Pretence to say, that the Persons, who might appear to be guilty, were in that Case any way more particularly known than they are in

PROCEEDINGS in the present Parliament, 1735. Sess. I. 645

present: On the contrary, the Persons
y in the present Case, if they are
are much more particularly point-
t: In the present Case there could
o inferior Persons concerned, they
be Persons of some Rank in the
ld; some of them must be Persons
have a great deal more of his Ma-
's Ear than they deserve, and much
e than this House ought to permit
to enjoy: It can't be supposed that
mean Persons, or such a Number
ersons, were concerned in the ille-
Practices now complained of, as
have been supposed to have been
erned in the Management and Direc-
of the *South Sea Company's Affairs*;
therefore it must be granted, that
ons who may, by an Enquiry, be
d to be guilty, are much more par-
arly pointed to in the present Case
they were in the other.

hat parliamentary Enquiries have
often founded on a Petition from
Persons injured, will nor I am sure
ntroverted. The Enquiry into the
Sea Company's Affairs, after the
us Year 1722; the late Enquiries
the Affairs of the *Charitable Cor-
ion*, and the *Turk-Buildings Com-
ion*, are so many recent Testimonies of
Custom: But, my Lords, was it ever
re desired or insisted on, that the
ioners should give particular Instan-
f the Frauds or illegal Practices they
plained of? Was it ever insisted on
they should give the Names of the
cular Persons they supposed to be
? No, my Lords, it never was;
hall the Petitioners, in the present
because they are Men of as high
ity, and as much injured as any that
presented a Petition to Parliament;
ise the Injury they complain of is
high and as dangerous a Nature, as
hat was ever complained of to Par-
ent; and because the Practices they
lain of are as generally believed,
is much exclaimed against as ever
Practices were in this or any other
n; shall they, I say, for these Rea-
e obliged to do more than was ever
ed of any Petitioners? Shall their
ion be rejected, unless they will
t themselves to the Trouble, the
nce and the Danger of becoming
tual Accusers of those they suspect
guilty?

at is at present meant by our own
nent or our own Opinion, I cannot
rehend; I hope every one of your
hips will vote in this Affair as you

do in every other, according to your
own Judgment, and not according to the
Judgment or Direction of any other
Person, either without Doors or within.
A What some Lords may suppose to be
necessary, towards forming a Judgment
of their own in the present Case, I do
not know; but I am very sure that in
private Life, if a Gentleman should re-
late a Fact, and say he had it from such
Authority as he could depend on, it
would not be consistent with common
Decency to tell him, I can give no Credit
to what you relate, nay, I will not so
much as be at the Pains to enquire into
the Truth of it, unless you give me your
Authority. Consider, my Lords, what
are the Authorities to be given in the
present Case, and the only Authorities
that can be given. The noble Lords
the Petitioners have told us, that they
have certain Information of undue and
illegal Practices made use of, towards
engaging Peers to vote for a List at the
last Election: The only Authority they
can give for this Allegation is the Per-
sons who told them so, and those are
the very Persons they desire to have ex-
amined at your Lordships Bar: Surely
your Lordships would not have them to
give you that Authority at present, you
would not have them now to give you
the Names of their Informers; that
would indeed be a Discovery of Evidence
the most open that was ever made, and
more open than was ever desired from
any Plaintiff in this World: This there-
fore is not surely what the noble Lords
would have towards assisting them to
form a Judgment of their own in the
present Case; and yet if this be not
what they want, I really cannot com-
prehend what they would have.

In all Cases, my Lords, where a par-
liamentary Enquiry has been petitioned
for, the Members never had, nor never
desired any Thing towards forming a
Judgment, Whether the Enquiry was
necessary or no, but only the Character
and Credit of the Petitioners, and the
Nature of the Case as it was represented
in the Petition? In the present Case,
the Character and Credit of the Peti-
tioners are as much to be depended on,
as the Character and Credit of any that
ever were Petitioners in either House of
Parliament; and what they relate is
rendered still more probable by the very
Nature of the Thing, and by the Ex-
perience of past Elections, ever since
the Union. I have a great Regard for
the sixteen noble Lords, who now re-

4 M

Present

present the Peerage of *Scotland* in this House; I know they are Noblemen of great Worth, and of as great Families and Properties as any in *Scotland*: But this is not the Case in Question; and if we look back upon all former Elections in *Scotland*, we must think it very strange, that the sixteen Peers chosen have always been of a ministerial Complexion, almost without Exception; and if the Complexion of any of them altered during the Continuance of the Parliament, we have always found them left out at the next Election; nay, upon all Changes of Ministers, we have found the Election of Peers in *Scotland* take a new and a general Turn: This could not, in my Opinion, have happened without something of a very extraordinary ministerial Influence on that Election; and this extraordinary influence cannot be obtained without some undue Methods and illegal Practices: Nay, it is natural to suppose, that if he is not a Man of more Virtue than Ministers usually have, a Minister will always make use of the Power and the Favours of the Crown, which are at his Disposal, to get such a Set of Peers returned from *Scotland* as he shall approve of, so that from the Nature of the Thing, as well as from past Experience, we have all the Reason in the World to believe, there have been some illegal Practices made use of at the last Election; and as the Honour of this House, as well as the Preservation of the Constitution is deeply concerned in preventing such Practices, as such Practices cannot be prevented by our ordinary Courts of Law, an Enquiry into this Affair is now, I think, become absolutely necessary.

As I have been surprised at many Things I have heard in the Course of our Debates on this Affair, so, my Lords, I am not a little surprised at hearing it still insisted on, that the Petitioners have given us no Instances of any illegal Practices, nor any Information but what we knew before. Could any of your Lordships, could any Man breathing suppose, that men would have been so audacious as to make use of his Majesty's Name to over-awe the Election of the sixteen Peers for *Scotland*? Or that they would have dared to say that his Majesty ever intermeddled in Elections, or approved of one List, or of one Candidate more than another? Is not this an Instance of the most dangerous and the most criminal Nature? Threats of private Malice or *Revenge* might have been used, and making of such would have

been a high Misdemeanour; but in Matters of Election, to threaten Royal Resentment is, in my Opinion, High Treason. Such a Practice I cannot but speak of with Awe, because of the great Name that was used; but it is a Practice I will speak of with Indignation, because of the great Name that was thereby abused: To make use of the King's Name for supporting or recommending a List made up by Ministers was a most abominable and a most treasonable Practice: His Majesty's Name ought never to be mentioned in any Thing, but what is as pure and as incorrupted as the Gold on which his Image is stamped; and to mix any Brass, or any ministerial Metal, with what bears the sacred Name of Majesty, is certainly a most heinous Crime; it is the most treasonable Sort of false Coining: The Honour and Dignity of this House call upon us for an Enquiry; the Preservation of the Constitution and the general Voice of the People call upon us for an Enquiry; the whole Peerage of *Scotland*, which has been so much injured, calls upon us for an Enquiry; and this Instance shews us, that if we have a due Respect for the Honour and Safety of the King, which all your Lordships certainly have, we must immediately enter upon an Enquiry.

If any undue Influence was made use of upon an Election, it was very unnatural, my Lords, to suppose that it chiefly consisted in Bribery; but could any Man suppose that the Offices and Employments under the Crown, or the Munificence of the Crown, which ought only to be the Reward of Virtue and public Service, would have been made use of to corrupt Voters at an Election for Parliament? Or that the Money and Estate of the Crown, that which ought to be applied only to the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Royal Family, would have been converted to the Destruction of the Constitution? This is not only Bribery, but the most treasonable, the most terrible Sort of Bribery. In this Respect then the Petitioners have told us what we did not know, what none of us could suppose; and of this they have given us Instances in as particular a Manner as it was possible, without a Discovery of Evidence, or stating themselves as Accusers of particular persons, neither of which was ever desired of those who petitioned for a parliamentary Enquiry.

The Grievance now complained of, my Lords, is far from being new or unexpected, even at the Time of the Union

It was apprehended, that the Election of the Sixteen Peers for *Scotland* would always be under the Direction of the Ministers for the Time being: What has since happened has sufficiently shewn that those Apprehensions were not without Foundation; and if this Petition should be rejected, it may be expected, that the Election of the Sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, will soon come to be like the Election of our Bishops; a *Conje* *d'Elire* will issue, and will as punctually be complied with in the one Case as in the other. But the Condition of the Peers for *Scotland* will be much worse than that of the Reverend Bench; for the Reverend Lords the Prelates have their Seats in this House for Life, even the King cannot take that Honour from them; whereas the Peers for *Scotland* must always depend upon the Ministers for the Continuance of their Seats in this House, and will be stript of that Honour as soon as the Parliament is dissolved, if they ever refuse to vote according to ministerial Direction.

A Parliamentary Enquiry does not seem to me, my Lords, to be attended with any such grievous Consequences as has been represented. It may, 'tis true, put some private Gentlemen to some trouble and Expence, but as the Safety of their Country is in such Enquiries generally very much concerned, I am sure it is in this; therefore that Trouble and Expence ought not, I am persuaded it will not, be regarded: And as to the putting the Nation in a Ferment, I am sure in the present Case, our going upon an Enquiry will put the Nation into no Ferment, but our refusing to make any Enquiry will certainly put the whole Nation, and particularly *Scotland*, into a very great Ferment. We ought to consider, my Lords, the Danger the whole Nation was exposed to by a most unjust Rebellion raised in that Country against his late Majesty; but if the Peers of that Country should find themselves oppressed by a Minister, and should find that no Justice could be

expected from this House, it may raise another Rebellion, or rather an Insurrection in that Country; and as they would then have Truth and Justice of their Side, it would naturally procure them the Hearts of all the People of *England*, and I am afraid most of the Hands.

If the Petition now before us, my Lords, were a Petition that regarded only the Rights or the Privileges of the Petitioners, their not having complied with your Lordships order in the most full and ample Manner, might perhaps be a Reason for your dismissing the Petition; but as it regards the Honour and Dignity of this House, as much as it does the Rights and Privileges of the Petitioners, your Lordships ought not, you cannot I think in Honour dismiss the Petition, on account of their not having complied fully and exactly with your Order: On the contrary, you ought in my Opinion to retain it, that it may serve as the Groundwork of an Enquiry; and tho' you cannot now have from the Petitioners all the Information you desire, you ought in the carrying on of that Enquiry, to take all the Information and Assistance they can and are willing to give you, with respect to the Witnesses it may be proper to examine upon that Enquiry. If by this Method any illegal Practices should be discovered, if by their Assistance any great Criminals should be brought to condign punishment, and thereby the Honour and Dignity of this House vindicated, and the Independency of Parliament secured, they will highly deserve, not only your Lordships Excuse for their Non-compliance with your last Order, but your Lordships Thanks for the Service they have done to their Country; and therefore I hope the noble Lord will wave his Motion, and let us proceed to the appointing a Day to enquire into the illegal Practices complained of by the whole Nation in general, as well as by the Petitioners in Particular.

(To be continued.)

Dr Stebbing's Second Letter to Mr Foster.

EXTRACT of Dr Stebbing's Second Letter to Mr Foster on the Subject of HERESY.

Continued from p. 591.

LET us now consider the next Branch of the Heretick's Character. You say, the Fault must lie in the Will, not in the Understanding, because the Crime spoken of is of such a Nature, as required not Instruction, but Ad-

monition. (See p. 478 B) I now find your Meaning to be (what was too absurd to enter into my Thoughts) that whether Instruction has been antecedently applied, or not, Admonition is for ever improper, unless the Person stands condemned in his own Mind. If your Representation of Admonition was right, I should think indeed, that there are very few Cases in which it ought to be recommended.

ed. For you talk of nothing but *fleem, magisterial airs*, and telling Men bluntly *they are in the wrong*. But there is such a Thing surely as rebuking in the Spirit of Meekness, by which no one understands merely telling Men they are in the wrong, but applying to Offenders in a Way proper to reform them: When a Man is admonished once and again, it is presumed he is not got past Hope. But you set forth all Hereticks as complete Knaves.—If you will perlist that such Wretches are the only proper Objects of Admonition, I must leave you to your own Opinion. But I think them much fitter for the Gallows, than to be dealt with in any reasonable Way: If the Apostles had known the Hearts of Men, (as you say they did) and had the same Notion of Hereticks that you have, it is probable they would have given Directions of another Nature.

To come now to the main Circumstance, a Heretick is *condemned of himself*. You took it for granted, that by this is meant, that the Heretick is condemned in his own Mind or Conscience: (See p. 478 H) I offered another Interpretation, we must now see whose is best.

The main Strength of my Interpretation rests upon the Use of the Greek Word *κατακαίω* the Men of Nineveh shall rise up in Judgment & this Generation (*οἱ κατακαίοντες αὐτοὺς*) and shall condemn it, &c. You say, it may be interpreted, 'they shall pronounce your Condemnation to be just—will condemn or give Sentence against you.' But how is it possible, Sir, it should be thus interpreted? The whole Passage refers to the future Judgment, as you confess. And who is to pass Sentence, or pronounce Condemnation, but God? The Ninevites therefore could condemn that Generation of Men no otherwise than as Witnesses, and thus all Interpreters understand it.—If I by Beelzebub cast out Devils by whom do your Children cast them out? Therefore shall they be your Judges, i. e. (say you) they shall give Judgment against you, and condemn you. But our Saviour's Argument lies thus: 'You believe your Children cast out Devils by the Power of God. Of me you say, I cast out Devils by Beelzebub, tho' I give Proofs of a divine Power dwelling in me, which they cannot give: Therefore, they shall stand as Witnesses before God of your Perverseness.' So that this Passage confirms my Interpretation instead of destroying it, and shews, that *κατακαίω* sometimes signifies to accuse, so *κατακαίω* is sometimes equivalent to an Accuser.

From such Passages as relate to the Condemnation of others I inferred, that whoever in any Respect bears Witness against himself, and so becomes the Instrument of his own Condemnation, may be said to be self-condemned. To support which Notion I added two Texts, Rom. ii. 1. Luke xix. 22. The Purpose for which I produced the last was not (as you suppose) to shew what *κατακαίω* means, but only that the Notion or Character of a self-condemned Man is here preserved, where

the Person only stood as a Witness against himself: And thus much it certainly does shew. For Out of thine own Mouth will I judge thee, is equivalent to saying, Thou art self-condemned.

A As to my Interpretation there are two Points to be considered: 1. Whether *κατακαίω* signifies self-condemned, be capable of the Sense I put on it. 2. Whether this Sense ought to be put on it. All your Objections end at the first Point, as to the other Point, ought the Word to be thus interpreted? There are various Interpretations of this Passage. Erasmus and Dr Hammond go one Way, Dr Waterland another, all agree in rejecting yours. I have not obtruded mine, nor do I think it would become me to obtrude it: Upon some Occasions I am charged with being *perit* and *dogmatical*, here, because I speak with *Deference*, you are pleased to treat me with great Scorn. It is hard to please you, Sir, and I shall not attempt it. But I will try to make good what I said, that whether my Interpretation be right or not, yours is wrong. (See p. 479 A) In this Point, I am sure I am not alone, read Dr Waterland on this Subject in his *Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity*.

My Method now leads me to consider your Answer to my Objections; and if I am obliged to differ from some Persons of Weight, I cannot help it. The Matter is to be decided by Argument, not by Authority. As a Foundation to build upon, I have suggested, that Titus was not the single Person in the Christian Church entrusted with the Power of rejecting Hereticks; because that was a standing Power in all Churches at that Time. For Proof I referred to several Texts. In Answer you say, D 1. That the Rule in St Paul was a Direction to Titus, and to him only. But in this you contradict yourself, for speaking elsewhere of the Gift of discerning Spirits, you say, you may justly suppose that they (i. e. the Apostles and other [Apostolical] Men) were assisted by it in detecting and exposing Hereticks. Were there no Hereticks but in Crete? We hear of them in all Churches; you will find others were directed to reject Hereticks, as well as Titus; Rom. xvi. 17. 2 Tim. ii. 16, 17, 18. 2 John 10. But you object, 2. That these Texts say not a Syllable of Heresy or Hereticks. No Matter, they speak plainly of Oppugners of the Christian Doctrine, as delivered by the Apostles; and if you will grant me (which you cannot deny) that such were to be separated from Christian Fellowship, you may take the Words Heresy and Hereticks, and dispose of them as you please. If they were to be rejected, they were then Hereticks in St Paul's Meaning.

The Question then is, Whether these Passages import, that all Oppugners of the Christian Doctrine were to be rejected without Distinction? I say they were, you deny it, and maintain that those only were to be rejected, who opposed the Christian Doctrine against the Conviction of their own Minds, Hence

Hence arises another Question, which brings on the main Difficulty: How could this be judged of? To solve this Difficulty you have Recourse to the Gift of *discerning Spirits*, which you interpret to signify the Power of *knowing Mens Hearts*, and to satisfy the whole Objection, it is necessary for you to say, both that *Titus* had this Gift, and that it was a *standing Gift* in the Apostolick Age.

As to *Titus*, great as he was, he was not greater than the Apostles, and concerning these I took the Liberty to move a Question, Whether any of them ever had the Knowledge of *Mens Hearts* communicated to them by the Holy Ghost? You have now undertaken to show, that upon some Occasions they had that Power. (See p. 479 F to H) Your first Case is that of *Ananias and Sapphira*, *Acts* v. You observe that their Fraud, we may well imagine, was secretly transacted. By which you would give us to understand, that the Apostles could no other Way come to the Notice of it, but by Revelation from the Holy Ghost. This might have been the Case for ought I can tell, but there is no Evidence of it. An Estate could not be sold, but somebody must buy it. How many were concerned in the Transaction, we cannot tell, but be they more or fewer, it is very possible that the Apostles might, some way or other, have privately understood what the Price was. And if *St Peter* knew that *Ananias* told a Lye, had he not Reason enough to say so, which Way soever he came by that Knowledge?

But suppose they knew by Revelation of the Holy Ghost, for how much the Land was sold: How will it follow, that the Apostles knew these Persons Hearts? If I have certain Evidences that a Man has cheated me of so much Money, and he should say, he has not cheated me, I must know him to be a Liar, but am I therefore a Searcher of his Heart? It is all one of what Kind this Evidence is, whether divine or human.

As to *Elymas the Sorcerer*. Is not every Tree known by its Fruits? Is it not expressly said of this Man, that he was a Sorcerer? If it is your Opinion, that a Man may deny every Article of the Creed, and be an honest sincere Man, I believe it is the first Time we ever heard of sincere *Wizards*, or sincere *Conjurors*, and it should seem, that you are under the Power of some very strong Enchantment your self, that you can seriously argue in such a Manner. The Case is exactly like that of *Simon the Sorcerer*, to whom *St Peter* said, Thy Heart is not right, &c. And how did the Apostle know this? Why the same Way you or I might, by his offering Money for the Power of bestowing the Gifts of the Holy Ghost,

Your last Case is, *Acts* xiv. 9. It is too much for you, Sir, to say (of the impotent Man) there is not the most distant Intimation in History, that he gave any outward Discoveries of his Faith. Yet its said, *St Paul* fixedly beheld him, and perceived that he had Faith, &c. By which many Interpreters un-

derstood, he gathered from his Countenance, &c. that he was a proper Object, whereupon to exercise the miraculous Power of Healing.

The only Case which suits your Purpose, is, *Acts* i. where *Matthias* was chosen to the Apostleship. You tell me, that the Apostles could not have the Gift of discerning Spirits, when *Matthias* was chosen to the Apostleship, because the Holy Ghost was not then given. (See p. 480 A) What Power were they then waiting for? Why that Power which was necessary to constitute them the Representatives of Christ, and qualify them to preach the Gospel thro'out the World. This Power they had not, till the Holy Ghost came upon them at Pentecost, who was to be their Director in Christ's stead. But Powers they had, and miraculous Powers too, for all needful Purposes during the whole Course of our Saviour's Ministry on Earth, and why not this Power as well as any other?

But if the Apostles never had the Power of knowing Mens Hearts communicated to them by the Holy Ghost, what does *St Paul* mean by the *Discerning of Spirits*, which he mentions (1 Cor. xii. 10) as a Gift in his Time? Tho' I cannot certainly tell what this *discerning of Spirits* was, I can certainly tell what possibly it might not have been, and that is, the Power of knowing Mens Hearts, which you your self confess: For all that you have attempted to prove is, that *discerning of Spirits* may signify the same as *discerning of Hearts*. If it only may signify this, it may signify something else. You know very well, Sir, that many Interpreters understand it, as signifying the Power of distinguishing true Prophets from false. Upon such uncertain Grounds nothing certain can be concluded on either Side, I do not undertake to determine absolutely, that the Apostles never had the Power of knowing Mens Hearts, neither need I: All I say is, you have not yet produced sufficient Evidence, that they ever had any such Gift.

Suppose you could prove, that on some extraordinary Occasions the Apostles had this Power, the Point will still be, Whether it was a standing Gift? Such your Interpretation requires it should have been, and you Suppose that those who were entrusted with the Power of rejecting Hereticks, always had it, when such Question came under Consideration. But give me Leave to ask, Is it credible, that all Bishops in the Apostolick Age had the Gift of knowing Mens Hearts? I speak according to my own Opinion, when I mention the Bishops. This, I find, does not please you.—Well! take your own Way, and see what you will get by it, Right or wrong, you are (excuse me the Rudeness of once returning your own Language) most unfortunate! For do you not perceive that the Difficulty encreases upon you? Upon the Episcopal Scheme you have only to answer for the Bishops of the Church, that they had all the Power of knowing Mens Hearts. But upon your Scheme the whole Church, or Body of the Christian People, must have this Power.

To decide this Matter, I offer one Consideration, to shew, that the Power of knowing Mens Hearts, if it was granted to Apostles or Apostolical Men, was not for the Uses of Church Discipline, to what Purposes else soever it might serve. The Reason is, that *outward and visible Communion* (to which Church Discipline is purely *relative*) never stood, or can stand, upon Mens *internal Qualifications*, but upon their *outward Professions and visible Behaviour*, which if it was a sufficient Ground of *Admittance into the Church*, must have been a sufficient Ground of *Exclusion*.

As this Argument arises from the Nature of visible Communion, the Force of it will not be confined to the Apostolical Age, but extend to the Ages *since Inspiration ceased*; and here the Absurdity of your Scheme grows up to its full Perfection. If none are to be rejected as Hereticks, but those who deny the Faith against Conviction, and there be no Power in *Being* to discriminate such, the Consequence is, that the Right of rejecting Hereticks *ceased with the miraculous Gifts*; and all Exercise of such Power since, must be *Usurpation*. It was for the Sake of this Consequence, that I opposed your Interpretation. Will you then stand by this Consequence, or will you not? Why here you *stumble*, and *deny* a Consequence of your Doctrine, which in your Sermon you have *expressly owned*: And indeed there is nothing more plain: For, if we cannot know a Heretick, without knowing his Heart, it will follow, that, unless we have some Rule whereby to know the Heart, there can be no Rule of Judgment. Will you say, that he leads an *immoral Life*? And thence infer, that he opposes the Truth willfully, and against Conviction? This is your very best Plea; but from this you are precluded, for you grant, that a *bad Life* is no certain Proof in this Case. There is then no Way of knowing who is a Heretick, in your Sense of Heresy, unless you suppose a Case, which is ridiculous to put, that a Man *confesses* that he acts against Conviction. Therefore, Sir, your saving Clauses—*It is a Point of great Nicety—We cannot certainly know, in most Cases at least*—are all Grimace, and stand for nothing.

But farther, upon your Principles, there ought to be no Exercise of Church Discipline, even with Respect to *Immoralities*, if those who do them shall have Confidence enough to *justify* themselves. Suppose a Man *declares* Theft to be *lawful*, and in Consequence of this Principle comes and robs your House, have you any good Reason to believe, that he knows himself to be in the Wrong? You do not say this, but put the whole Weight of your Argument upon the Man's *teaching* the Immorality of Theft.

We will put another Case, which is in Point: 'Tis that of the incestuous Person, 1 Cor. v. I apprehend, Sir, that if such a Case should now happen, and Discipline should be exercised upon it, this Case of the Corinthian might

be pleaded in justification of it. Yet there are Hundreds (I suppose) at this Day, who think, there's nothing immoral in Marriages of this Kind; nay, I am afraid, too many think, there is nothing immoral in *Fornication* of any Sort: We had a Book lately publish'd openly *justifying* it. In Truth, it is hard to say what Action is so bad, as great Corruption of Heart, when it falls in with a weak Understanding, may not reconcile to Conscience.

With Respect to Points of Faith, at least, your Doctrine is plain and clear, that unless a Man be *self-condemned*, the Church has no Right to reject him; and the Consequence must follow, that because there is no knowing who is or who is not *self-condemned*, there can be no *lawful* Exercise of Discipline in such Cases. You once confessed this in very strong Terms: *None but those who are induced with this preternatural Discernment are fit to decide in Cases of Heresy;—Which should restrain the Insolence of those, who pretend to a Power they are not entitled to.* (See p. 305. G.) Yet you know that Matters of Faith have ever been treated by all Churches as *proper Objects* of Ecclesiastical Discipline, consequently, your Charges of *Insolence* must fall on the whole Christian Church from the Days of the Apostles till now, which is not only *Insolence*, but great *Absurdity* in you, who have paid such Compliments to a few great Names.

The whole Argument ends in these two Conclusions, *viz.*

Conclusion I. St Paul's Hereticks, who was to be rejected after the 1st and 2d Admonition, was every Man, who openly departed from, or opposed, the Christian Faith as delivered by himself and the rest of the Apostles, whether he did it with Conscience, or against Conscience, sincerely, or insincerely.

To this you object, That St Paul saith of an Heretick, that he *sinneth*. The Word *sinneth* (I perceive) is fruitful of great Matters, and is to prove every Thing that you have a Mind to: Once it was to prove, that a Heretick must sin *against Conviction*; now, that he must, at least, be a *voluntary* Offender, therefore *insincere*. But *Aquapria* and *aquaprianus* carry with them no such *determinate* Meaning, but often signify no more than a *simple Error* or *Transgression*; according to which Notion Men are said to sin only with Respect to the Act *materially* considered.

Nor is it more to the Purpose what you object farther, *viz.* That according to St Paul, Heresy is a *Work of the Flesh*; and that Hereticks are set forth as Men of very *immoral Lives*. All this is very true. But every Character is not a Definition. It is one Thing to say what Hereticks are, another what they must be. If Heresy is a Work of the Flesh, so is *Idolatry*. But is a *carnal Mind* essential to the Nation of an Idolater? Go on, if you please, and say, (as you do) That Hereticks *shall not inherit the Kingdom of God*. You will get nothing more. For neither shall Idolaters nor

Unbelievers: But will you allow no Exceptions to General Rules? Will you say, every Idolater, and every Unbeliever, is wilfully so, and consequently in a State of *Damnation*? Till you do say it, and prove it too, I will venture once again to ask you, *Where do you learn, that no Heretick (absolutely) can be saved?* And repeat my Caution to you, not to argue from the Possibility of a Man's being in a *saveable* State, that he is therefore no Heretick, in Scripture Sense. I once stated this Argument to you in Form, and ask your Pardon, that I presumed you were better skilled in the common Rudiments of Logic, than your Answer bespeaks you. I would advise you to consult Dr *Watts* upon the 56th Page of your Letter, who will shew you your Mistakes, and is very well qualified to instruct you in some Things it is fit you should be better acquainted with, if you mean to go on in the Way of writing Controversy.

Conclusion II. All Christians, therefore all Churches, (since Inspiration is ceas'd) must judge for themselves by the Rule of God's Word, what is the Faith whereby we must be saved; and of Consequence esteem and treat all as Hereticks, who to them shall appear to have departed from that Faith, but obtrude the Sincerity of their Hearts, of which the Church cannot judge.

Your Objections to this, are a Collection of Consequences from it. You say, That according to my Account of Heresy, Truth and Error, the best and worst of Men, are equally exposed to Church Censure and Excommunications. I have already allowed it in my former Letter, where I confess, that a Man may be a Heretick to one Church, who is not so to another, and a Heretick to both, who is not a Heretick to God. You think, Sir, this Consequence is big with great Mischief. Your Objections are of various Kinds; and I take Notice, Sir, that you are now objecting not against me, but against the Gospel.

Object. 1. The Right of Conscience will be often violated. Answer. The Right of Conscience is not violated, but confirmed, by this Account. For a Right in the Church to act according to her Conscience, does not destroy, but suppose, a Right in every Man to act according to his Conscience.

Object. 2. Integrity will be insulted and Oppressed. Answer. By what, or by whom? Not by the Church, which by declaring her Sentence, neither insults nor oppresses. Bad Men may insult those whom the Church rejects, but with this neither the Church, nor my Account of the Powers of the Church are justly chargeable.—Are you hurt as to your spiritual Concerns? Nor this, for the Sentence of the Church can be no Bar to God's Favour.

Object. 3. Good Men may be branded with Marks of Infamy. Answer. So they may, and if they be good Men they will know how to bear it. Bad ones deserve Disgrace, and it may help to mend their Manners.

Object. 4. The Faith and Consciences of Chris-

tians will be subjected to an Ecclesiastical Tyranny and Inquisition. Answer, Hard Words, and nothing else!

Object. 5. The Study of the Scriptures will be discouraged. Answer, Not at all: For whence should the Discouragement arise? If you consider the Censures of the Church, as supported by the secular Arm, terrible Consequences may follow. But strip Excommunication of these Appendages, and leave it in its original Simplicity, and there will be no Colour for Objections of this Kind.

Object. 6. If the Pastors and Governors of the Church are judged by the Body of the Christian People to oppose the Apostolick Doctrine, who are to administer and resist them? For you may have made no Provision. No, Sir! I thought I had made ample Provision for this Case. I maintain, that every Man has a Right to judge for himself, by the Word of God, what is the Apostolick Doctrine, and that his own Judgment is the Rule of his own Conduct. The plain Consequence of which is, that whoever thinks, that the Church is departed from the Apostolick Doctrine, is under the same Obligation to reject the Church. You are in Possession of this Answer yourself, and I wonder therefore that you should call for it!

Aug. 26,
1735

Tours, &c.
HENRY STEBBING

From the Old Whig, Oct 30. No. 34

S I R,

THE underwritten Letter was sent to the Bp of London, about 2 Months past, and the Matter of Complaint, which I think must give Offence to all *Confessant* Protestants, not being regarded, I send it to your Paper.

My Lord,

August 6, 1735.

AS you have shew'd great Zeal in the discharge of the Duties of your Pastoral Office, so I hope you'll think, what I have to offer is not unworthy of your Notice. Being lately at the Church of St James's Clarendonwell, I observed an Altar-piece newly erected, which gave me great Offence, as I find it does many besides: The Virgin Mary, is painted with Christ in her Arms, in the Front, with Moses and Aaron on each Side, as her proper Guard. I wish your Lordship would take a View of this new Work, which in my Judgment, is the Reproach of Protestantism, and very near ally'd to Images, which we so justly condemn in the Church of Rome. And as such Fopperies are now growing upon us (and such as the common People were in all Ages, as well as the present, too fond of) so I doubt not but you'll order its Removal, and not suffer any of the like Kind, either there, or in any other Church, within your Jurisdiction. My Lord, if People will have Ornaments in that Place, I think the Commandments, with the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, are only what they should be indulg'd

in. Pictures (however digaily'd or distinguish'd) naturally tend to great Superstition, and to take Peoples Minds from what should be the Subject of their Thoughts during the Time of divine Service; and were therefore, no less than Images, condemn'd and rejected at the Reformation; all which your Lordship is too sensible of, to want any Information. I shall therefore give you no farther Trouble, but depend, that you will put a stop to this growing Evil; which will effectually convince the World, that you are in earnest for the Protestant Cause; but if no Care is taken to prevent such Nufances in Religion, People that think on such Matters, will have too much Reason for concluding, that the Reformed Religion is almost at as low an Ebb at home, as it has been for some Years abroad.

I am SIR,

Your Lordship's most humble Servant,

THOMAS WATSON.

The Old Whig does not pretend to give the Reason, why the Bp of London has been silent in this Affair, but Subjoins an Extract of a Pamphlet wrote by Bp Fleetwood in 1717 to the Inhabitants of St Andrews, Holbourn, against such kind of Decorations; which (says that Bishop) tho' they may be in themselves innocent, have been attended with very bad Consequences. His Lordship gives many Instances, where People have been induc'd to believe, their Prayers were the rather heard, in being put up before the Images of Saints; and at length not content to pray to God, they pray'd to the very Saints themselves. They thought it too much to say, *O Apollonia, Pray to God to cure me of the Tooth-Ach*, and said directly *O Apollonia Cure me, I beseech thee, of the Tooth-Ach*. Thus one Practice draws on another, not near so innocent as the first, till at length they come to Things ridiculous and absurd. It was first the single Opinion or Practice of some private Man, that laid the Foundation of all the Superstitious Practices in the World: And who can tell at what Time the Impositions of private Fancies are to be withstood, if not at First? Or where they will Stop, if private Men may not withstand them?

Craftsman, Nov. 1. N^o 487.

The Subject of the Bank Contract summ'd up, and concluded.

HAVING now given the Publick a true State of this Affair, and shewn how it was projected, drew, and at last forc'd the South-sea Company to give up their Contract, I shall leave Mr Walsingham to repeat his Scurrilities, Prevarications, and Falshoods, Day after Day, Week after Week, as often as He threatens to do, or as long as You, Sir, think it will do your Cause any Credit,

I am so far from being under any Apprehensions, upon this Account, that I shall beg Leave to refresh your Memory, which is so apt to fail you, with some of his former Interrogatories upon this Subject; from whence both You and the Reader may judge whether they stand in Need of any farther Reply. He asks

"Was this then a Business solicited by Sir R. W.— Did He contrive the Meeting? Did He come thither from any Views of his own? Could He come thither with any Fraud in his Heart, when he scarcely knew the Purpose of their Meeting?"

B Hath not your Friend, Sir, tript a little here? For the first Proposal made to the Bank was on September 16, 1720, as one of your Advocates informs us, and it is acknowledg'd that the hon. Gentleman drew up the Minutes of the Agreement between the two Companies on the 19th. Now considering the necessary Time for sending and coming 100 Miles, it is hardly possible that Affairs could be brought to such a Forwardness in three Days inclusive, if He had no previous Conversation with the principal Managers of the Bank, and did not so much as know the Purpose of their Meeting. But if it be true, as I have already observed, that it was a Project of his own Formation, which He had actually concerted with the Bank, it will solve all Difficulties.—Walsingham asks further—

"Was This Sir R.—W.—s Proposition? Or did he want it for the Ease of any Difficulty, wherein He had involv'd Himself, or his Country? Or could He want it for any Advantage to Himself? Or could He propose it to the Bank, or advise Them, who depended on his Advice, to come into it for any Ends, but to relieve the general Calamity, and to prevent the precipitate Fall of the Stock?"—Again, "Was it ever imputed to Sir R. W.— that he gain'd a Farthing by any Part of this Transaction, that the Contract was made, or dissolv'd, for his Profit, or Advantage?"

F What a notable Strain of Argumentation is This, and how well adapted to the Cause it is design'd to serve? Every Body must now be satisfy'd who contriv'd and solicited this Contract, as well as who drew it up, and by whose secret Influence it was dissolv'd. But, it seems, the hon. Gentleman could not want it for any Advantage to Himself, nor advise the Bank to come into it for any Ends, but to relieve the general Calamity. Nay, Mr Walsingham insinuates, as strongly as an Interrogation can do it, that it was never imputed to the hon. Gentleman, that He gain'd a Farthing by any Part of this Transaction, nor that the Contract was made, or dissolv'd, for his Profit, or Advantage.—What will not this Wretch say, or do, to serve a little dirty Turn?

H Was there no Advantage to be made by being at the Bottom of such a Secret? Did it not furnish his Patron with an Opportunity of selling out what Quantity of South-sea Stock He pleas'd at 400 l. per Cent. and buying it in again under Par? Is there not all the Reason

in

to believe that He did make
of it, or hath it not, at least,
to Him? Nay, did not the
Him serve Him for a Ladder of
y which He mounted to the Sum-
and gain'd such immense Riches?
could He possibly think that
would prevent the Fall of Stock,
ie general Calamity? Was it not
spoke it would have a quite con-
as it actually had, when the
it'd, and involve Thousands of
o had escaped the general Cala-
in utter Destruction?

Walsingham's Argument, that the
not have been put in Execution
the Ruin to the Bank of England,
the Question, it being impossible
in the punctual Performance of it
kept up Southsea Stock, or, if
a found too heavy for the Bank
adequate Compensation would have
e some Good, by dividing the
the two Companies; and, in
some Part of the two Millions
seen Sav'd to the Publick.

he might ask Mr Walsingham how
e to deserve so much more Fa-
Southsea Company, or, suppos-
that could have happened, why
the publick Creditors ought to be
han another?

nothing farther, concerning the
Contrast, because that Part of
seems to be given up by your
to lay the chief Stress of their
on the impossibility of executing
atal Consequences. Besides, it
h affect the main Point in Dis-
Charge against the hon. Gentle-
the Bargain was strictly bind-
or it cannot be deny'd that it
published in such a Manner, as
ranked in general that it was a
mens. and thereby drew Multi-
most cautious Persons into the
refore was the more iniquitous
ter, if He knew, or believ'd it
story, whilst He was transacting
it on.

nam is so far from denying that
it supported the Bank in break-
Engagements, that He justifies
d triumphs over Us, as if He
is to a Dilemma, though it will
He is got into one Himself.

clearly shewn, says He, that the
either could, nor ought to have
irrelevance of the Contrast,—it is
don't condemn Him for break-
making it.—If it be shewn by
le Importunities, Clamours, and
He was drawn in to make it,
said, We don't condemn Him for
for breaking it—so that We
o a See-Saw of Words, about
making, without understanding
Facts.

This, I say, is a Dilemma, which does not
affect Us, but Mr Walsingham Himself, the
Argument is strong against Him and the great
Person either Way, for if it was a Contrast,
that ought not to have been perform'd, it
ought not to have been made, because it in-
duc'd so many thousand People to buy South-
sea Stock, at an high Price, upon the Credit
of it.—If it was a Contrast, that ought to
have been made, it ought not to have been
broke, because That was directly contrary to
the pretended Design of it, and must necessari-
ly increase the general Calamity, instead of
relieving it.—You see, Sir, what an excel-
lent Judge your Friend is of the Nature of
Dilemma's!

Let us now sum up the whole, and see how
the Case stands, in Relation to the hon. Person.

It appears, from the foregoing Deduction,
that He took a scandalous Advantage of the
general Calamity, at that Time, and made
the Misfortunes of his Country the Means of
enriching and aggrandizing Himself; that,
with this View, He cook'd up a fraudulent
Project, under the Pretence of supporting the
Southsea Company, but with a Design of sel-
ling out Stock, at an high Price, and delude-
ing the unhappy Sufferers with false Hopes of
Relief, till his other Purposes were ripe for Ex-
ecution. That, in order to draw the Bank
into this Scheme, He gave Them private As-
urances of being releas'd from their Engage-
ment, in Case it should happen to turn against
Them, that, after several Meetings, a Contrast
was drawn up between Them, by the hon.
Gentleman Himself, in which the Bank agreed
to circulate a Number of Southsea Bonds, upon
certain Conditions, and the Southsea Com-
pany, in Return, contracted to Grant the
Bank a Million of their capital Stock, at 400l.
per Cent. which was then the Market Price,
and cheaper than the first Subscribers of An-
nuities had it. This Agreement was after-
wards confirm'd by a Court of Directors of
each Company, and signify'd in Form to the
Lords of the Treasury.

It further appears that, in Pursuance of
this solemn Contrast, a Subscription was taken
in by the Bank, for the Circulation of South-
sea Bonds, which is generally allow'd to have
sav'd the Bank from the Calamities of those
Times, and tho' They never circulated one of
the Bonds, for which the Subscription was
taken in, the South-Sea Company was at last
most equitably adjudg'd to pay 30,000l. for
the Expence of it.

On the other Hand, as soon as it was found
that Southsea Stock was likely to continue
falling, the Bank began to prevaricate about
the other Part of the Agreement, which was
their own Proposal, and afterwards peremp-
torily refus'd to comply with it. In This,
They were secretly abetted by the hon. Gen-
tlemen. and it last totally releas'd from it, by
his Influence, not only without any Compens-
on, but even with very great Advantage, for
the Southsea Company, finding Themselves in
the

this Condition, and being at the same Time incurber'd with heavy Debts, had no Hopes of Relief but from the Remission of the two Millions, which had likewise been refused Them, whilst They insisted upon their Contract. In order therefore to obtain the first, They were obliged to give up the last, and to sell four Millions of their Stock to the Bank at a much lower Price than it was worth, so that the Bank were amply rewarded, several Ways, for their Concurrence in this Project.

Lastly, whatever Motives might induce other Gentlemen to vote for the Remission of the two Millions, it appears that He came in to it upon no other Foot than by Way of Composition with the South-Sea Company for their giving up the Bank Contract.

Taking the whole therefore together, can any Thing be more fraudulent and ruinous? or, to use your Advocate's polite Epithets, more flagitious and infernal than this Transaction, except your endeavouring to fix it upon Gentlemen, to whom it does not belong, by averring a solemn Falshood in the Face of the World, and insulting the Ruin'd, by telling them that it was only Biting the Bitter?

I am very sorry, Sir, to find myself under a Necessity of speaking to You in such a Style, but you cannot be surprized at it, whilst You employ a little, illiberal Fellow to throw about his Defiances, and his Dirt in so licentious and undistinguishing a Manner, as was never before seen in any civiliz'd Country. Had You thought fit to have restrain'd Him in his late Scurrilities, which gave Offence to Men of all Parties, or to have disavow'd them afterwards; I should not have given You this Trouble, but rested the Point as I left it before. Nay, even at present, I am so far from threatening to pursue You, Day after Day, and Week after Week, that I am determin'd to let your Advocates say what They please upon this Head, for the future without any Reply, unless They write something more to the Purpose than They have hitherto done. But I cannot conclude without giving You an Hint, that there are Persons still living, as I am inform'd, who have some farther Anecdotes, concerning the secret Transactions of that calamitous Year, which may possibly see the Light, if You, or your Advocates, should tender it necessary.

Cal. D'Anvers.

Journal, Nov. i. No. 365.

Of the numerous Executions in England.

I Could not forbear laughing t'other Day, even at a serious Paper, wherein it was said, that there were more Persons hanged in England, than almost in all Europe besides; It being attributed to the Lenity of our Laws, and the Rack and Rusp-bouges, as used in Holland, recommended as a Remedy. Tho' the former Part of that Observation may be manifest, yet the latter Part of it seems to be an egregious Paradox, who can believe that the

Redundance of Executions, are owing to the Lenity of our Laws?

The annexing the like Punishment, to the taking a Sixpence, as to the committing of Murder, is not a Mark of any extraordinary Lenity in our Laws. For if the Punishment exceed the Crime, then that Excess of Punishment can only be imputed to the Cruelty, and Rigour of the Law, and where it is less than the Crime deserves, that is referable to some Defect in the Law, not to its Lenity.

Neither can I approve of this Author's Projects, for introducing the Dutch Commodities of Racks, and Rusp-bouges, &c. amongst us. The very Thoughts of these are a Punishment to the Innocent, and are shocking to Humanity, as well as repugnant to Clemency and Mercy, and tho' excruciating Torments may be common to the Damned, as well as to the Dead, what is that to us?

The Wickedness of the Design makes only an Action criminal, and consequently, it was at first the Intemperance of the Lawgivers, only to punish such Acts as were designedly malicious; and this is what distinguishes *Malum prohibitum*, from a *Malum in se*.

Now Nations abroad, laying hold on this Distinction, are more cautious in condemning Men upon penal Laws, for Crimes merely Statutory, than we are; whereas our Juries for the most Part, only consider the Fact forbidden by Statute, and thereupon find the Prisoner guilty, without considering about the Relevancy, or if the Fact was not even innocent, in its own Nature. For instance, suppose a Man were indicted upon the penal Statute of *Scandalum Magnatum*, for upbraiding a Peer or Bishop, in saying that he had voted even against

any Enquiry into the Frauds of the South-Sea Company; and that he (the Peer) had also opposed the Bill for preventing Bribery and Corruption among the Senators. I doubt, Sir, that in such a Case, the Truth of the Fact would little avail the Defendant, and that the Jury upon reading that old *Penal Statute*, and hearing the Evidence, would be too apt to bring the Prisoner in guilty! Why so? Because truly such Votes and Sayings, might serve to give Foreigners a very extraordinary Idea of the Plaintiff's Honour, and might likewise restrain that infinite Trust which we so very wisely repose in the Widow, Lenity and Sincerity, of our Laws! For if Laws were to be considered, as the spurious Offspring of Bribery and Corruption, who then would trust his Life or Property in such a Nation?

The wise Romans, when they led their Generals in Triumph thro' the City, did at the same Time, place certain Centinels, at every Corner of the Streets, to upbraid and abuse them for all the Miscalriages, false Steps, and low Passages, of their former Lives; intimating thereby, that tho' the Actions of those led in Triumph were generally approved, and as such were truly very deserving of the Honours of the Day, yet for all that, it was to be remembered, that they even they had Faults

And Imperfections enough to keep them humble, as well as to be the Objects of just Censure and open Ridicule. And I suppose, there can be no *Scandalum Magnatum* in the Application of this Story, even to the most Triumphant *Magnates* of our own Times.

Suppose we should look into other Countries, when it shall be considered what prodigious Numbers of Penal Laws there are in a certain Nation, how all Men of all Degrees and Professions of Life are or may be exposed to the Loss and Forfeitures of their Penal Laws (especially if at any Time entrusted to the Simplicity of an ignorant *Jury*, or yet left into the mercenary Hands of a *Trading Jury*) and what Swarms of Subjects are and must be harassed, and ruined by them, it will be then easy to find out a better Reason for numerous Executions, if there are such in that Country, than to charge 'em on the Lenity of their Laws.

But let us see how what has been premised tallies with the Proceedings in their Courts of Justice there. I once saw in my Travels two Prisoners brought to the Bar loaded with Chains, but the Goal Dittemper had occasioned much greater Miseries than they suffered by their Irons, I fixed my Eyes upon one of them, because I had heard that the Law was so clearly against him, that no Counsel could be allowed for him. I no sooner beheld him, than I imagined that his melancholy Aspect proceeded from an extraordinary Contrition and secret Remorse for the Heinousness of his Crime. Surely (thinks I) this Wretch has desperately plunged himself into *Divine Left-Majesty*, he has either cursed God with his Lips, or renounced him in his Heart! He has committed Treason or Murder! But, alas! none of these were the poor Man's Case, for the young Fellow being a Lover of Game, had killed a *Fawn*, and shot a *Pheasant*, and that was all his Crime! At hearing Judgment pronounced against him, all he said was, that tho' he had been condemned here, yet it was some Comfort, that he should not be damned hereafter for this Trespass.

Upon turning towards the other Prisoner I was told that he had been a *Smuggler*, and tho' I stood at some Distance, yet I soon observed the Judge pronouncing Judgment against him, and very gravely declaring, *That the Smuggler was as great, if not a greater Criminal, than a Highwayman!* But the Smuggler was not at all convinced by the Judge's Reasons, but gravely answered, that could not be, for, says he, "A Smuggler only steals, or rather conceals what is truly his own, as being fairly purchased by him for a valuable Consideration; whereas the Highwayman takes by Violence what belongs to another. For which reason he could not help thinking that he ought to have been treated with a little more Lenity."

The Smuggler went farther, and said, "Since I and my Family must be ruined by this Sentence, I will speak what I think upon it, the High Taxes make Living dear, dear Living ruins Trade, the Ruin of Trade puts many upon robbing and stealing, and robbing and stealing brings them to the Gallows."

As to my own particular Case, I suppose every Body will have Charity enough to believe, that no Body would follow Smuggling if he could live any other Way; high Duties upon Goods destroy Industry, because no Man can trade with a small Stock, where a great deal is paid to the State over and above the Price of the Commodity, and when a Man cannot live by trading in an open Way, he will endeavour to do it in a clandestine Way.

What I here mention passed under an Arbitrary Government, but I believe even here an unprejudiced Man might attribute our numerous Executions to some other Cause, rather than to the Lenity of the Laws, those Tyrants, *Nero* and *Domitian*, were not equally cruel and inflexible at all Times; whereas Penal Laws are generally rigorous, frequently unjust, and always inexorable; nor are there so many Tyrants now in the World, as there are Penal Laws in one Country alone.

But allowing that our frequent Executions should be owing to our high Taxes and numerous Penal Laws, yet we are still happy, because we have a Minister who we all know neglects his own private Profit, to promote that of the Publick; and we may count upon it, by the great Things he has done already for us, that the Taxes will soon be reduced, and of Consequence that not only frequent Executions, but all the other Mischiefs occasioned by high Taxes, will cease. *See P. 659.*

Spice venturo latantur ut omnia fecit.
PHILANTHROPOS BRITANNUS.

Weekly Messenger, Nov. 1. No. 151.

L Ordineſſis having in a former Letter to Mr Hooker, (See an Extract of it, p. 607.) observed the hard Usage given the Clergy by the *Old Whig*, concerning the Reception of the plain Accounts of the Sacrament (See p. 541.) says, there are many Clergymen who speak openly against it, and several worthy Dissenters, who have a bad Opinion of it, tho' the *Old Whig* had concluded that all the honest and worthy Dissenters were pleased with it, and but very few Clergymen spoke against it. As to Gentlemen, tho' of loose Principles, or Morals, the Socinians and Arians, indeed liked it, which can be no Credit to the Author, and is presumptive Evidence, that the Book is not likely to serve the Interest of true Religion, or consistent with the *Established*. One important Article (says he) has given great Offence to very serious Christians of all Denominations, and cannot but give Offence to every sincere Member of our *Christian Communion*. The Doctrine of the Satisfaction, as maintained by the Church of England, must be allowed to be an important one, by Reason of the frequent and emphatical Mention, which the Scripture makes of an Atonement for the Sins of Mankind by the Death of Christ, and the Influence it has upon the Method of our Redemption. If you take away this Notion, you change the Signification of a great Part of the Bible, and the whole Christian System. The received Opinion concerning

cerning this Satisfaction or Atonement, and the Merits of our Blessed Saviour's Death, I apprehend to be this, viz. That he died for us, or in our Stead, thereby cancelling the Sentence of Death passed upon all Men for the Sin of Adam, and suffering likewise, in his Person, the Punishment due to our personal Sins, that by his inestimable Blood he purchased for us eternal Happiness, and the continual Assistance of his Holy Spirit, whereby we are enabled to perform the Conditions which are necessary to intitle us to the Benefits of his Death and Passion. This has been generally held by the Christian Church as the plain Doctrine of the Bible, the Grand Article of our Faith, and the Foundation of our Hopes of Pardon and eternal Life. This important Point the Author of the plain Account has plainly given up. It is pretended by some, and allowed by others, that he has only been silent on this Head, and that his Silence ought not to be admitted in Evidence of his Disbelief of the Doctrine, to which I think it a fair and full Answer, that if he had, in the Course of his Work, frequent and necessary Occasions of asserting the Doctrine, and yet were wholly silent about it, such an Omission, in so exact a Writer, and so elaborate a Performance, cannot reasonably be otherwise understood than as giving it up. So his Advocates would argue, so he himself has argued, on other Occasions. He has taken every proper Occasion of mentioning the Death of Christ, and has given a quite different Account of it, as to the End and Design of it. In explaining the Words of the Institution of the Sacrament, he says, 'I now call this Cup, i. e. the Wine, my Blood of the New Covenant, as it is to be drunk by you in Remembrance of my Blood shed by me, in Testimony to the Truth of all that I have declared is the Will or Covenant of God.' Again, 'I stile this Cup, or this Wine, the New Covenant in my Blood; because, you are thus to drink Wine in Remembrance of my Blood, in or thro' which this New Covenant will be confirmed, as by a Seal or Testimony to the Truth of it, in order to assure you the more undoubtedly of the Remission of your Sins stipulated in the Covenant.' I do not here ask, Whether this be a true Scriptural Account of the Ends of Christ's Death: but I ask, Whether it be agreeable to what the Christian Church in general, and ours in particular, has always maintain'd? The Author of this Book holds, that Christ died to confirm or testify the Truth of his Doctrine, or Covenant, by Virtue of which, if we live up to the Terms of it, we shall be happy. But here is not one Word concerning an Atonement or Propitiation made by the absolute Merits of Christ's Blood; not a Word of his dying in our Stead; not a Word of the Lamb that was sacrificed for us, or of the Redemption effected actually and purely by that Sacrifice; not a Word of the Guilt of our Sins being washed away by his Blood; and remitted by his Sake. In short, his Account has no-

thing in it relating to a Satisfaction made by Christ as a Satisfier, and therefore, as he undertakes to set forth the End and Design of his Death, and has not mentioned the true End of it, but another in the Room of it, this is in the strictest Sense to give it up; especially when we consider the declared Intention of the plain Account; which was, to leave out of it all those additional Notions which Superstition had introduced; and, consequently, his continually leaving out or omitting the Satisfaction, is properly excluding, or giving it up, as superstitious and false. Take an Instance, 'Our Bodies, says he, are made clean by Christ's Body, and our Souls washed thro' his most precious Blood: [But how? He tells you] by our being influenced by his Doctrine (sealed with his Death) to obey all God's Laws: So that our Guilt, according to this Account, is removed, and Pardon procured, solely by our Obedience; not as a Condition, but as the meritorious Cause of our Acceptance. This is not being silent, but speaking, as he proposed to do, very plainly, and explaining away or giving up, the proper Merits and Efficacy of Christ's Death.

This Letter Writer has in his last given a Hint, that a very able Hand would give us a Treatise, which would be a sufficient Answer to the plain Account, &c. he concludes this, with conjuring all Christians to be cautious how they are betray'd into a Denial of their Lord that bought them, and incur the Guilt of Ingratitude under a Pretence of Humility. We are (says he) to claim no Privileges which the Gospel has not promised, neither are we to reject those it has offered. Londinesf.

Daily Gazetteer. Nov. 1. No. 108.

Remarks on our ancient Ecclesiastical Constitution.

MR Osborne after having considered the civil part of our Constitution, and shewn the Preference of the Modern to the Antient, (See p. 585, 590) proceeds to bestow some Remarks on the religious Part of our old Constitution. The true Reason (says he) of our antient Bigotry, and of our Ancestors being Slaves to Principle or Faith, was because they were Slaves by Law and Power. For this reason Popery continues, at this Time, the only Religion amongst Christians in the greatest part of Europe. Destroy the Inquisition and Bastile, and all Interposition of Power in matters of Religion, and Popery will fly before Liberty, Truth, and Reason, as naturally as Darkness gives way to the Appearance of the Sun. It was therefore the antient Constitution was the Cause of slavish Principles, and of that general Ignorance which overwhelm'd the Christian World, for Mankind are not so ill-form'd as to be Slaves by principle of Faith, till their Minds are subdued by Power, and their Reason bore down by the Weight of Authority. Power without Law,

to Law against Reason and Justice, was the original Cause of general Ignorance. There never was a Country in the World, where Liberty of Reasoning was allowed, but the People generally discovered useful Truths, and grew in Love with Reason and Virtue; for Reason and Virtue are natural to the Mind of Man, and are never parted with till that dreadful Monster Persecution frights them out of their Wits, freezes all their rational Faculties, and renders them tame and servile to every Doctrine which comes enforced by Dungeons, Halterns, Axes, starv'g Fortunes, and all the terrible Artillery of ecclesiastical Invention. Mr D'Avers therefore was never more mistaken in his Life, if he imagines that he vindicates the ancient Constitution, or rescues it from the Charge of legal Slavery, by saying, that the whole Kingdom was then of the same Opinion, and the Consciences of Men were not divided about religious Matters. For the sole Reason why they were of the same Opinion, and why their Consciences were not divided, was the Tyranny of the ancient Constitution, and the Slavery establish'd by Law. And tho' 'tis my Opinion the ecclesiastical Part of our modern Constitution is not so perfect as the civil Part, and that some Things ought to be regulated; yet when compared with the dreadful Independency of the ancient Hierarchy, 'tis Wisdom and Goodneis.

F. OSBORNE.

Craftsman, Nov. 8. No. 488.

Against Slavery and Oppression.

THO' Liberty is the darling Property of Englishmen, yet nothing is more evident than that the People of England may, by good Words be brought to suffer any Thing. They fix their Eyes upon the Sovereign, and whilst they have a gracious Prince upon the Throne, whose Glory is centered in the Happiness of his Subjects, they are intent only on those Things which proceed from the Throne, and hug themselves in Security.

Whilst they are admiring the impartial Justice of a Judge, in a Court of Judicature they suffer a Rascal to pick their Pockets. What! is there but one Man in the Nation who can make us Slaves? Yes, there are 1000's of Traitors smiling in our Faces. 'Tis not one Tyrant but many we have occasion to fear. Let us ferret them then from their Holes, of whatever Magnitude they are, or in whatever Class they may rank themselves.

Every Man in private Life, who oppresses his Dependents in any Degree, so far imposes Slavery upon them. A Custom-house Officer, or a Trading Justice, may play the Tyrant within his own Sphere, as well as the most arbitrary Prime Minister. A Man in almost every little Place hath it in his Power to injure, to affront, to delay, perhaps to insult upon Gracities for doing the common Offices of his Function. As often as such Things are practised, they are to many Instances of Oppression, and every such

Gratuity is an Acknowledgment of Servitude. But these are trivial Misfortunes, when compared with some others.

For wherever a Nation is taught to worship Money, and yet the Deity is locked up by the grand Mastris, there is great Reason to apprehend that such a People are prepared for Destruction.

If any Branches of Trade are engross'd by select Bodies of Men, it is a Deprivation of common Right from the rest of the Traders; and, in that Respect, a publick Injury. If such Bodies join together as one Man to distress others, or to violate their Privileges, to impose Laws upon them, and force them to act, or vote, as they direct, then they are so many Instruments of Oppression, and Badges of Slavery. But farther, if such Bodies of Men have an absolute Dominion over any Part of our Properties, if it is in their Power to squander away our Estates, the Violation of our Rights comes more home, and our Chains begin to rattle. Every Director is then a Tyrant, and when he acts arbitrarily, he acts consistently.

Wherever the Practice and vile Arts of Stock-jobbing are carry'd on, there cannot be a greater Evidence of Servitude. If it should even be in the Power of a few Men to raise, or sink publick Credit, and we dare not punish them, as Criminals, lest their Fall should injuriously depreciate publick Credit, we might as well live under a Turkish Bashaw. All Tyrants are alike.

Wherever little Ragues are protected, and great ones persecuted; wherever money'd Villainy finds an equal, or greater Security than poor Honesty! what have such a People to do but to throw aside all Honesty, and hang down their Heads in absolute Subjection to their inferior and superior Tyrants?

If Electors professedly receive Bribes, and Candidates professedly give them, personal Merit being thrown out of the Scale, the Giver and Receiver are both Enemies to the Commonwealth, they throw down the old Bulwark, which can preserve Liberty from Encroachment, they fill our Frontiers with foreign Troops. If this should ever be your Case, O Britons, you may then boast of your Liberties, you may then dwell upon the absolute Safety of your Lives and Fortunes, under the Protection of Men, who have hir'd the Command of both, who must, some Way or other, reimburse themselves.

Nothing is more ridiculous than what is urg'd that we have nothing to fear from our present Government. Be it so. But why should we put a Sword in their Hands, more than Justice requires? Such Language, in short, is no more than this. We will prepare our Necks for the Yoke, but we know you will not put it on. A Compliment, which might have been made properly enough to a Nerd, by a People broken to Servitude, fit Cant for Court-sycophants, and fawning Time-servers; but an Englishman, as long as he regards his Honour, or his Country, will abhor such intolerable

Flattery and Servility.—What! Shall we suffer our selves, like *Gibraltar*, to be set up to the Neck in *Batteries*, without one Effort to disengage ourselves?

Let us detest the base Officers of *those*, who would buy our *Liberties*, nor sell ourselves as Cattle. Let us not inflict *light Punishments* on *venious Crimes*; but where public Justice demands the Lives of the *Offenders*, let us erect a *Gibbet* without Fear. Let us search out the Causes of our *present, decaying Virtue*, and *growing Baseness*; and if *any Man in Power* should be found, who bears these Evils before him, like a dark Lanthorn, and whilst they glare in our Eyes, skulks behind, and makes his Advances upon us unseen; *him* let us point out, as the Author of our Injuries, and the Object of our *Rementment*. A. B.

Grubstreet Journal. Nov. 13. No 307.

An Answer to the Prompter's Defence of the Philosopher's Prayer, p. 902.

THIS Author, I perceive, has been pleased to erect himself into a Person of great Importance, dictating in a very magisterial Manner; giving to those who have animadverted upon the *Philosopher's Prayer* the Titles of *obscure Writers*, *Reptiles*, *Ignorant*, *Assurd*, having their *Light* *obscured* by a *Beam of Prejudice*, &c. There is a *Meanness* (so he begins) in *some Minds*, which will not permit them, when they have once taken a *Pique*, or *Dislike* to a Person, &c. In short, he will have it that we find fault with the *Prayer*, out of mere *Prejudice*, and *Spice*, because it was wrote by the late *Dr Tindall*, and recommended by *Mr Budgell*. Now for my part, I did not know, that it was written by the late *Dr Tindall*; I thought it was written, as well as recommended by *Mr Budgell*, or some of his living Friends. However, I think I gave *Reasons* for my Dislike, which have no relation to *personal Aversion*.

He is very sharp upon me for charging it as an Absurdity in a *Prayer* wrote in imitation of the *ancient Philosophers*, and formed upon philosophical Principles, to differ from *Articles of Faith*, and *Points of Revelation*. But is he in earnest, or does he banter us? Do not the *Bee Writers*, and himself, live in a *Christian Country*, surrounded with the Light of the Gospel? Did the *ancient Philosophers* doubt about *Articles of Faith*, (as the Author of this *Prayer* is said to do) when they had never heard of any? I appeal to all the World, whether this *Prayer* be not manifestly designed to set aside the *Christian Religion* now; after it is so plainly and clearly revealed? These Men recommend it to be used now, as a better *Form of Prayer* than *these* (they do not except any, nor the *Lord's Prayer* itself) with which *Christianity* has furnished us; extolling the former, vilifying, and running down the latter. This Writer tells us, he sees nothing in the *Exordium*, but what a *Tradesman*, a *Gentlewoman*, a *Porter*, or a *Cookmaid* might repeat, and adds, that 'even the whole Bench of Bishops and Body of the Clergy, might, with great Devotion, and on *Knees*, repeat it; Nay, he does not see

why it might not, with great Beauty and *Priety*, be as often used as *Almighty*, and *most merciful Father*'. Does this relate to the *ancient Philosophers*, or to *Christians now in being*? [The whole Bench of Bishops, and Body of the Clergy are surely so.] and does it not tend to evacuate Christianity, by making this *Heathen Prayer* at least as good, and as fit to be used as a *Christian one*? Very fine this; to be both written and suffered in a Country that calls itself *Christian*. But all this while, our *Bee Writers*, and their *Vindicator*, must by no Means be *Deists*, or *Infidels*.

Our *Prompter* goes on. 'To suppose the Divine Nature employed, eternally, in regarding the *Thoughts*, the *Words*, or the *Actions of Men*, is what human Pride, desirous of rendering Man a Being of very great Consequence, may please itself in the Thoughts of. Human Pride may yet go farther, and flatter itself, that the Great Author of the Universe has nothing else to do.' (See p. 602 A) I had in my former Letter charged this Doctrine with *Deism* and *Infidelity*; and not only so, but with *such Deism* and *Infidelity*, as resolves into downright *Atheism*; it being the direct Doctrine of the *Epicureans*, of *Lucretius* in particular, who, however they might talk of Gods, did (as it is observed by *Tully*) suppose them in *Words*, deny them in *Faith*; and were always deemed *Atheists*. Does not the *Vindicator* confirm this? He is now upon the Defence; and, being so, drives this Nail to the Head, and clinches it: He has rivetted the Doctrine, and pinned himself down to it. He gives the same Reason for the Assertion, as *Lucretius* did. God takes not notice of our particular Actions; because he will not, or cannot be so employed: He has something else to do. That is, he is a narrow, limited, imperfect Being, subject to Fatigue, &c. That is again, there is, in Truth, no God at all.

In this precious Passage, he likewise reflects upon human Pride (as he calls it) for being desirous of rendering Man (observe the Capital Letters) a Being of very great Consequence, Man is a Being of so very great Consequence, that Christ, who is God, as well as Man, died for him. I ask, whether this again be not an implicit Denial of the *Christian Religion*? And I once more challenge and defy these Men to disprove the Truth of the *Christian Religion*, as well as deny it; or throw out their crude *profane Cavils*, *Hints*, and *Insinuations* against it,

* *Omnis enim per se Divinum natura necesse est Immortalis esse summa cum pace frustrat, Semota ab nostris rebus, sejunctaque longe; Nam privata dolore omni, privata periculis, Ipsa suis pollens opibus, nihil indiga nostris, Nec bene promeritis capitur; nec tangitur ira.*
Lib. 1, 57, &c.

For whatso'er's Divine must live in peace,
In undisturb'd and everlasting ease;
Not care for us, from fears and dangers free,
Sufficient to its own felicity: [needs;
Nought here below, nought in our power it
Ne'er smiles at good, ne'er frowns at wicked
deeds. Cresset's Translation

Sabb. Evening. Nov. 13. NO. 118.

A *Publication of the LAWS OF ENGLAND*
against FOG's Journal, Nov. 1.

I HAD always been taught, even by the Enemies of the Administration, that our Constitution was the very best in the World; and the Wickedness imputed to every Minister, hath been their supposed Deviations from the Law. But the LAW OF ENGLAND itself is, at present, arraigned, and every Misfortune which can befall the People, is ascribed to the Frame of their Constitution. The Remedy of this Grievance naturally follows, namely, a *Rebellion against the Constitution*.

Whatever End such Doctrine is designed to serve, sure I am, 'tis no *Court Doctrine*; 'tis no *ministerial Topick*; and therefore I desire that the right Owners may have the Popularity of asserting Principles, which, I dare avow, the Friends of his Majesty, KING GEORGE, and of the Protestant Succession, detect with as much Zeal as they abjure the Pretender.

The Recommendation of these extraordinary Principles is introduced with some Remarks on the Frequency of Executions in England, and on the pretended Lenity of our Laws. This Frequency of Executions is aggravated by an Observation, That the Law of England punishes the Crime of *stealing Sixpence* in the same Degree with the most barbarous Murder; (See p. 654.) which I affirm to be absolutely false: Nor is it capital to steal *forty Sixpences* unless the Manner of the Robbery be constructive of a greater Crime.

The next Allegation against our Laws, is, that Nations abroad, laying hold on the Distinction between *Malum prohibitum* and *Malum in se*; are more cautious in condemning Men upon *penal Laws*, or for Crimes merely *statutory*, than we are. &c. (See p. 654 D.)

Now this is equally a Misrepresentation; because there can be no Instance given of this Usage in any Nation, where the *Relevancy* of a Fact, supposed criminal, is considered otherwise than by the Law of that Nation: For to say, that ever any Judge or Court of Justice found a Process not relevant, where the Fact was criminal by Law, or that they absolved the Party, from any Consideration, that the *Malum prohibitum* was not *Malum in se*, is so far from being true, that there is not any Nation in the World, except our own, where there is a Distinction between *Manslaying* and *Murder*.

The Difference between the Laws of England and those of other Nations, will be found very great in our Favour, when it is considered, that tho' every Process is in the same manner sustained by positive Law; yet here the *Acts of the People*, and there the *Edicts of the Prince*, are the Statutes which declare the Crime, and specify the Punishment.

Signs, the Difference between our Laws

and those of Nations abroad, is remarkably great, in regard that the Judges here are OFFICERS OF THE PEOPLE; but there they were *Instruments and Creatures of the Prince*.

A It is true, indeed, that in some Cases, Juries do not consider, whether an Act prohibited by Statute, was innocent or indifferent in its own Nature, because Innocence or Indifference is never to be supposed after the Law hath prohibited the Fact.

This leads me to examine the dreadful Charge on *English LAWS* and JURIES, that the latter would correct, and the former condemn a Slander on a *Peer*, or even a *Bishop*, importing that he voted against a *Bill for preventing Bribery*, or against an *Enquiry into Frauds*. And questionable both Laws and Juries ought to punish every Slander of either Kind; for if this be meant, to RESTRAIN that infinite Trust which we repose in the Wisdom, Lenity, and Sincerity of our *Laws*, by reflecting on the Honour of those who are trusted with the Legislation; I may be allowed to say, that no Slander can be more mischievous or malignant, than that which wounding the Character, strikes at the Liberty of every Member of the Legislature, debarring him from the free Use of his Judgment on the Merits of a Bill, which though usher'd in with a Preamble against *Bribery*, or *Fraud*, may be compounded of the most unreasonable Projects.

By this Method of Stigmatizing Characters, any one of a *Grand Jury* who refuses to return an Indictment of High Treason, *Bills vera*, obstructs the Punishment of Rebellion and Treason, though he had no Evidence before him that could warrant his Concurrence in the Prosecution.

We may now attend to the Question, 'If Laws be consider'd as the spurious Offspring of Bribery and Corruption, who would trust his Life or Property in such a Nation?' To which I answer,

1. That *this Writer*, who trusts his Life amongst us, without any Apprehension that to defame the Laws can endanger even his Liberty, is himself an Evidence on the Side of those Laws, that they are not so spurious and Offspring; but deserve a better Commendation for Wisdom, Lenity and Sincerity, than he vouchsafes to give them. And,

2. That the *Idol of his Passion*, who with all his Animosity against those Laws which exclude him, hath been known to have placed under their Protection the last Stock of his imaginary Crown, and scruples not to draw Support from that *Publick Credit* which subsists by his Exclusion, is likewise an Evidence on the Side of the Laws, that Property may be trusted in a Nation, whose Funds are the Refuge of his own ruined Fortunes.

H But were I to consider the Charge as worthy of Credit in any Degree, and to answer the Question, Who would trust his Life or Property

Property in a Nation, where the Laws are the Offspring of Corruption? I should truly say, that every Man who would not trust either his Life or his Property in a Country where the arbitrary Will of the Prince is the only Law of the Land, would trust both Life and Property, by an infinite Disparity of Preference, even in that Nation which might not be free from Corruption. SEE 718.

Daily Gazetteer, Nov. 15. No. 120.

Reflections upon Liberty, and Luxury.

AN honest Mind must see, with Indignation, the Prostitution of the best Words, to serve the worst Cause. There is hardly a political Sentiment, or moral Maxim, but has been most shamefully prostituted by Mr D'Anvers and his Party, to serve the vile Purposes of Faction. All their Dissertations upon Liberty, Virtue, and Independency, all their Declamations against Luxury, Corruption, and Venality, don't appear to have the least Design to reform the People, but to rouse them up to destroy a Minister; for they are told, in the last *Craftsman*, That they are over-ruled by Power, &c. (See p. 658.) They are called upon to murder the Instruments of Oppression; to erect Gibbets without Fear; so that rousing up the People to destroy, or assassinate, they call writing Discourses for Liberty, and against Corruption.

Was ever the Word Liberty, so vilely prostituted, as to serve the low and base Cause of personal Resentment! Every Discourse therefore insinuating to the People, the extreme Hazard and Danger their Liberties are in of being undermined, is a *seditious Discourse* against Liberty, and a *Libel* upon the Government: To complain of the Danger Liberty is in at present, is full as ridiculous as to complain of the Danger of Sickness in the Midst of Health. To tell the People, That they are a Parcel of Fools; that they are stark blind, and can't see the Sun at Noon-day; that they are Children, who, if gratified with a Shadow, will give up the Substance; is such an imprudent Attack upon the common Sense and common Honesty of the Nation, that I am sure the People will resent, and look upon the Author with the warmest Abhorrence.

Liberty is, at this Time, in as great Perfection as 'tis possible any human Constitution should be. What is it then we complain of? Where is our Danger? The ill we feel is only in our Fears; 'tis an Apparition only conjured up by these Lunatics in Politicks that we are contending with. 'Tis in vain to say, with the *Craftsman*, 'That 'tis morally impossible to stop the Growth of Corruption, unless by taking away Tempters. But I ask, How we shall put an End to Tempters? Men in Power will be tempting others to serve the Ends of Power; and Men out of Power will tempt their Friends, to serve the Ends of Faction, and personal Hate; and there is no Re-

medy for this but what is in ourselves; for what can Power do? The End and Design of Government is not to keep us from hurting ourselves, but to keep others from hurting us; if Governments would do that, 'tis enough.

ATo talk, as the Authors of the *Craftsman* do, about preventing Luxury and Corruption by Power, is ridiculous Cant and Non sense. They do not Philosophize or Moralize; only teach the People to hate the Court or Ministry as the Cause of it: But this is as wicked as 'tis weak. Let the People of England assume the Sense and Resolution of their Ancestors, to get their Livings by Industry, and all Complaints of Venality and Corruption will fall to the Ground. But till this is done, we may roar against Courts and Ministers, and against Corruption as much as we please.

F. OSBORNE.

Craftsman, Nov. 15. No. 489.

Mr D'ANVERS,

THERE having been much Discourse about MERLIN and his CAVE, I fancy your Readers will be pleas'd to see Spenser's Account of that old British Prophet and Magician.

DIn his Legend of Britomartis, or Chastity, He gives us the following Relation of her Passion for Arbegal, (Fairy Q. B. 3. Canto 2.)

*By strange occasion she did him behold,
And much more strangely 'gan to love his sight,*

As it in books hath written been of old.

E*In Deheubarth, that in South Wales is bright,
What Time King Ryence reign'd, and dealed right,*

*The great Magician, Merlin, had devin'd,
By his deep Science, and Hell-dreaded Might,
A Looking-Glass, right wondrously agin'd;
Whose Virtues thro' the wide World soon were solemniz'd.*

F*It Virtue had to shew, in perfect sight,
Whatever Thing was in the world contain'd,
Betwixt the lowest earth and heaven's heights,
So that it to the looker appertain'd.
Whatever foe had wrought, or friend had feign'd,*

*Therein discover'd was, ne aught more past,
Nought in secret from the same remain'd;
For---that it round and hollow shaped was,
Like to the world itself, and seem'd a world of glass.*

G*Who wonders not, that reads so wondrous work
But who does wonder, that hath read the tower,
Wherein th' Egyptian Phao long did lurk,
From all men's view, that none might her discover,*

H*Yet she might all men view out of her bowrer?
Great Ptolomy it, for his Leman's sake,
Thould all of glass, by magic power,
And also it impregnable did make;
Yet when his love was false, he with a peene it brake.*

the glassy globe, that Merlin made,
unto king Ryence for his guard,
erases his kingdom might invade,
knew at home, before He heard
beresof, and so them still debarr'd,
famous present for a prince,
thy work of infinite reward,
asons could bewray, and foes convince
his realm, had it remained ever since!

r's Observation, in this last Line, is
beautiful, but worthy an honest En-

Such a Looking-Glass was, indeed,
Present, and what the wisest Prince
th need not be ashamed of accepting.

Reason, I heartily wish, with our
at it had remained ever since, or that
would be pleased to fabricate another,
ow it where it is due, by way of Ac-
gement for his new Habitation. Had
our been preserved, how many fatal
ages in former Reigns would have been
! Our Kings would then have been
able to defeat all the Machinati-
Attempts of their Enemies, but like-
istinguish their real Friends from the
Herd of Sycophants, who poison the
heir Sovereign. Invasions, Conspi-
rebellions, and civil Wars would have
mediately nipt in the Bud. There
ve been no Occasion for Riot Acts,
Parliaments, Excise Bills, or Votes
; and I make it a Question whether
d have ever heard of the Treaties of
Seville, or Vienna. Nay, I cannot
king that even our present able Poli-
not excepting the great Negotiator
would have reap'd some Advantage
in adjusting the Balance of Europe,
ing the Interests of this Kingdom.

set acquaints his Readers that Br:to-
sing into her Father, King Ryence's
nd looking into this enchanted Glass,
the Person of Artibegal, and fell so
Love with him, that it prey'd upon
ts, and depriv'd Her of her Rest.
it, starting out of her Sleep in great
her old Nurse, Glaucé, who lay
d, desir'd to know the Occasion and,
h Impertunity, found it to be Love;
was only the Shadow of a Man, that
the Wound, They were under great
as how to find out the real Person.
Glaucé advis'd her young Mistress,
who made the Glass, in which she
Face of her strange Lover, would
inform Them in what Part of the
e lived. For this Purpose, They
urney to Merlin's Cave, the Descrip-
tion is so particular, that it deserves
your Paper.

Forthwith themselves disguising both in
fraunge

And base attire, that none might them bewray,
T, Maridunum, that is now by change
Of name Cayr-Merdin wibilom wont, they say,
A To make his wonne, low underneath the ground,
In a deep delve, far from the view of Day,
That of no living wight he mote be found
When so be counsel'd, with his sprights encom-
pass round.

And if thou ever happen that same way
To travel, go to see that dreadful place.
It is an hideous, hollow cave, they say,

B Under a rock, that lies a little space
From the swift Barry, tumbling down apace,
Amongst the woody hills of Dyneuowre.
But dare thou not, I charge, in any case,
To enter into that same baleful bower,
For fear the cruel fiends should thee unwares
devour.

But standing high aloft, low lay thine ear,
C And there such ghastly noise of iron chains,
And brazen caudrons thou shalt rembling hear
Which thousand sprights with long-enduring
pains

Doe tell, that it will shun thy feeble brains;
And oftentimes great groans, and grievous
sounds

When too huge toil and labour them constrains,
D And oftentimes loud strokes, and ringing sounds
From under that deep rock most horribly re-
bounds.

The cause, some say, is this. A little while
Before that Merlin dy'd, he did intend
A brazen wall in compass to compile
About Cairmardin, and did it commend
Unto the sprights, to bring to perfect end.
E During which work, the Lady of the lake,
Whom long he lov'd, for him in haste did send,
Who thereby forc'd his workmen to forsake,
Them bound, till his return, their labour not to
flake.

In the mean time, through that false lady's train,
He was surpriz'd, and buried under here,
Ne ever to his work return'd again. [bear,

F Natb'less those fiends may not their work for-
So greatly his commandment they fear,
But there do toil and travail day and night,
Until that brazen wall they up do rear;
For Merlin had in magic more in sight,
Than ever him before, or after, living wight.
For he by words could call out of the sky
Both sun and moon; and make them him obey;
The land to sea, and sea to main-land dry,
And darkness night be eke could turn to day;
G Huge hosts of men he could alone dismay,
And hosts of men of meanest things could frame,
When so him list his enemies to fray,
That to this day, for terror of his fame,
The fiends do quake, when any him to them does
name. And,

The Old Words explained.

se, Nevertheless | high, call'd | aguis'd, contriv'd | ne, nor | mote, might | Lemane,
peane, weight | wonne, dwellingplace | Delve, Cave | Stounds, lamentations,
ressure | fray, frighten.

And, forth, men say that he was not the son
Of mortal fire, or other living wight,
But wond'rously begotten and begun
By false illusion of a guileful spright,
On a fair lady nun, that wondrous bright
Matilda, daughter to Pubidius,
Who was the lord of Marthvall by right,
And chosen unto King Ambrosius;
Whence he indued was with skill so marvellous

This Account of Merlin's Pedegree, agrees very well with That, which you have already given us. (See p. 334. C.)

But different is his Situation, at present, from what our Author speaks of. Instead of a dark, and doleful Gavern upon the Mountains of Wales, inhabited by Fiends, He hath now a fine new Apartment erected for Him, upon one of the most beautiful Spots in England, where He is constantly visited by the Great, the Gay, and Powerful, of both Sexes. Instead of the rattling of Chains, and the Groans of unhappy Sprights, his Ears are now feasted with the Melody of Birds, and other delightful Music, natural and artificial. The Works of the Learned surround Him, and the celebrated Mr Stephen Duck is both his House-keeper, and his Poet-Laureat.

It is true indeed, if We may believe Spenser, that He had once the Honour of a Visit from a Lady Errant, and a King's Daughter, in his old Welsh Grotes; but what was That to the Compliments paid Him at present? Q. * Elizabeth, attended by her Maids of Honour, is his constant Companion, and a greater Lady of the Lake, in whom He may safely confide, his indulgent Benefactress.

I don't know whether He designs to employ Himself, for the future, in the Arts of Prophecy, or Magick. But as We do not seem to stand in Need of brazen Walls, or huge Hosts of Men, in our present Situation, I could wish He would turn his Mind a little to his other Art; the Specimen You have lately given us makes Me desirous of seeing some more of his Predictions. He would particularly oblige us, at this critical Conjunction, by letting us know what will be the Issue of the ensuing Congress, if there is to be any, and how it will affect Us a few Years hence.

In the mean Time, give me Leave to make a Remark or two upon one of his Prophecies, almost 500 Years ago.

You know, Mr D'Anvers, that the Welsh were not intirely subdued to the English Government, till the Reign of Edw. I; tho' They had agreed to do Homage and pay Tribute to the Crown of England, in the Reign of his Father, Henry III. but taking Advantage of the Troubles of those Times, They endeavour'd to throw off the Yoke. As soon therefore as Edward was settled in the Throne, He took a Resolution, to chastise Lewellyn, their Prince, who had assisted the Malecontents, in his Father's Reign. For

* This is a Mistake, as we shall shew.

this Purpose, having march'd into Wales with a formidable Army, Lewellyn was oblig'd to submit, upon very hard Terms, without striking a Blow; but being a Prince of an haughty Spirit, He revolted and endeavour'd to free Himself by force of Arms. All our Historians take Notice that one of the Reasons, which determin'd Him to this desperate Enterprize, was an old, traditional Prophecy of MERLIN; viz. that LEOLYN, (or LEWELLYN, according to the Welsh Language) should wear the Crown of BRUTUS; i. e. Britain, suppos'd to take its Name from that ancient King. But the Event shew'd that He misinterpreted the Prophecy; for his Army was not only intirely routed, and Himself kill'd on the Spot, but his Head, crown'd with Ivy, was ignominiously expos'd to View upon the Walls of the Tower of London, and his whole Country was immediately united to the Crown of England.

It is plain therefore that the Prophecy could not be design'd for that unfortunate Prince; and, perhaps, it may not yet be fulfill'd. Why should it not mean, for Instance, that somebody, whose Name is Leo Lyn, or the Lion of LYN, shall hereafter possess Himself of such absolute Power as to seem a Sovereign, and in Effect wear the Crown?—But I submit this Conjecture, with great Humility, to Persons better skill'd than myself, and am,

Yours

P. O.

Weekly Miscellany, Nov. 15. No. 153.

Mutability of Opinions.

MR Philaetbes observes, there is a kind of Fashion in the Opinions and Manners of a People; which they are a while fond of, and daily carrying into extremes, till urgent Necessity, or flagrant Absurdity, at length brings them back again, and carries them by degrees into the contrary Extreme.

Sometimes they are all Submission and Reverence to the Opinions of their Forefathers, taking every thing for granted, and receiving implicitly every idle Tale: The Folly of this extreme may perhaps bring them back to see their own Eyes; then Freedom of Enquiry becomes the favourite Topic; this is easily stretch'd too far; the next step is Scepticism, from thence there is an easy Transition to Infidelity, and so to Atheism.

This is the prevailing humour of the present Age; its distinguishing Faults are Coldness in Religion and a Warmth for Liberty. By a Liberty of thinking half-witted Men puzzle and confound themselves, hastily determining upon Questions of the last Importance without ever considering them. As to Liberty of acting, there can be no doubt, but this will keep pace with the Liberties of thinking, writing, and speaking; and accordingly we find, that all Orders of Men, except a Licence and Independence unknown to

former Ages. School-Boys are impatient of restraint, Apprentices would *set up* for themselves, Tradesmen will take their Pleasures, both Poor and Rich will live above their Fortunes. Nay, the Infection has even reach'd our Universities, and Boys come thither with such high Notions of the Liberty of a Free-born *Englisbman*, that their Tutors and Governors find the difficulty of keeping them under proper Discipline, increasing every Day. In short, Liberty, we find, is the prevailing Evil, the epidemical Distemper of the Age: and yet *more Liberty* is the popular Cry; this is the Artifice of designing Men; the Word carries an awful Sound with it, and takes with the Multitude. The weekly Paper, &c. may certainly be very serviceable to check such a growing Evil, better than great Volumes. But the *Old Whig* scarce ever sends out a Paper, the Burden of which is not, *Liberty, Liberty*. Should a Stranger to our Constitution form an Idea of it, from that Paper, he must immediately conclude that we were all in a State of Slavery and Persecution, that Priestcraft was the prevailing Evil, and that the Laity durst scarce say, *their Souls were their own*. But in this Age of Licentiousness, it must certainly be as great an Absurdity to preach up Liberty in the Manner this Writer does, as to cry Fire at the time of an Inundation.

PHILALETHERS.

"THE deposing Power of the Pope, is no
"Article of Communion in our Church
"and for one that maintains it by way of
"private Opinion, thousands deny it.
Romish Gent. in Mr A. B.'s 1st L. p. 171.

*So spake the false arch-traitor, and insus'd
Bad influence into the unwary breast
Of his associate; who, as he is taught,
Pretending zeal for truth, oft casts between
Ambiguous words, and jealousies, to sound
Or taint integrity.* Milton.

MR URBAN,

I Am very well pleas'd with Mr A. B.'s Mirth, occasion'd by my descending like *Uriel* in *Milton* to expose him: But in my Opinion, he has lost a good deal of Merri-ment, for want of looking at himself while he was laughing, on the other Side of the Comparison; for if I am like another *Uriel*, by a parity of reasoning, he must be like an other D---l, and a laughing D---l must be a very pretty Picture, Ha, ha, ha! This puts me in mind of what the same Poet says of Death, in another, Place.

Grin'd horrible, a gasty smile--

Well, Times are strangely chang'd! But a little while ago they got the *Magazine* in the *Inquisition*, and now, for ought I know, we have got an *Inquisitor* in the *Magazine*!---

Aye, and we'll plague him too, before he gets out of it, I'll promise him.

It is amazing to observe with what consummate Impudence your Correspondent begins his Remarks: For I having given three Reasons why I thought him a Papist,---First, Because he vindicates, (or, at least, introduces a Romanist vindicating,) those Popish Doctrines which all Protestants know to be false. Secondly, because he misrepresents and abuses all the Reform'd Churches, labouring, if possible, to make them appear ten thousand Times more wicked than the Romanists. Thirdly, because he misrepresents his Adversaries (See *Yarico's* Reasons why he takes Mr A. B. for a Papist p. 536.) Without taking the least Notice of any of these as Reasons why I thought him a Papist, the Gentleman trumps up three Others for me, which are---1st Because he banter'd my Objections as false and trivial.---He banter! 'tis very evident from his forging this Story, that he dares not so much as look at my Reasons. 2^dy, Because I think he knows too much of the Romish Tenets for a Protestant.---The Lord rebuke thee, A. B. Where did I insinuate this? 3^dly, He says, my seeming grand Piece of his being a Papist, is some obvious Remarks on the weakness of Mr Spectator's reasoning against Popery.---The Lord rebuke thee A. B.---Such horrid Misrepresentations as these, which your *meanest* Reader must be capable of discovering, are sufficient to prove this Gentleman void of Shame, as well as Grace. But I forbear any farther Remarks on this Head having already refer'd it to the Judgment of the Publick. (See p. 537 F)

The Gentleman next proceeds to defend himself from that *notorious Misrepresentation*, which I had charg'd upon him in my last Letter: And indeed, if the two Interrogatories,---How else can the Pope be Peter's Successor? and, How else can the Pope be prov'd Peter's Successor?---are Terms equipollent, it is evident there can be no Misrepresentation: Let us therefore examine into this a little.---How else can the Pope be Peter's Successor? implies an utter Impossibility that the Pope could be Peter's Successor, unless Peter were the first Bishop of Rome. This is more than I dare assert; surely, a Gentleman at *Tork* may give you at *London* his Estate, and so make you his Successor, without ever coming to that City!---How else can the Pope be prov'd Peter's Successor, implies an utter Impossibility to prove the Succession, any otherwise than from this Fact, viz. that Peter was Bishop of Rome. This is what I affirm, so that the Misrepresentation is very plain: But indeed I think Mr A. B. is---A B; for he says, that *Papists swear Obedience to the Roman Pontif, not as Roman, but because now a Roman*, or because he has now his Seat at *Rome*.---A pretty Distinction! let us see what it is good for. Suppose the present Pope had

remov'd his Chair to *Toledo*, and a Papist should now swear Obedience in the present Form,---*Romanque Pontifici* &c.---Would he not swear a cursed Lye? And would it not be necessary to strike *Romano* out of the *popish* Creed to prevent this?---Yes surely. I say therefore again, *As long as this is in the Romish Creed, the Popes must be Bishops of Rome or Papists will believe a doubly damnable Lye.*

This Gentleman seems to be never better pleas'd, than when he is throwing Dirt at the Reform'd Churches, and here he does it by saying,---"That in no Country did we Protestants ever get footing, but by Violence; by effectually deposing, or at least attempting to depose *Roman Catholic* Sovereigns."---These Words taken in their most obvious Sense express a most notorious Falshood. Pray, had we not got footing here in England before the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*? And which of our Princes did we either depose, or attempt to depose before that Time? But I must do Mr. A. B. the Justice to own, it appears plain from the Instance which he gives that he thinks if we had not depos'd *James II.* we had, now bad, no Footing in England.---Learn hence, *Fellow Protestants!* to set a just Value on your present Happiness, and see what you owe to the Settlement of the Crown in the present Royal Family;---Had there been no *Georges* on the Throne, Protestants had bad no Footing in England. Be this as it will, I must needs say the Gentleman has not done us Justice in this Instance; for we did not depose *James II.* for being a Papist, but for taking upon him to dispense with our Laws and trample upon our Liberties.

Yours, YARICO.

The remainder another time.

* ERRAT, P. 537. col. 1. l. 24. for in read Or; l. 46. for our read one.

Substreet Journal, Nov. 20. No. 308.

Answer to the PROMPTER'S Defence of the Philosopher's Prayer, continued.

THE Prayer-Writer's *If's* with relation to God's regarding the Thoughts and Actions of Man, &c. he says, are not implicit denials of natural Religion: I say they are, and have proved it in my former Letter, and appeal to the whole World for the Truth of it:---What he adds, *Nor even of Revealed, as to the Dogmata,* (See p. 602 A.) I G can't reply to, because I do not understand it.

My calling this Mock Prayer an *Atheistical* one, is no Absurdity. For though it be absurd, for an Atheist to compose a real pious Prayer to God; yet for such a one to be profane in the form of a Mock-Prayer, is no absurdity at all.

It is a Nation fit only to be propagated. So ends the Paragraph: (See p. 602. C.) which is no Sense.

He accuses me of false Construction put upon the Words *such Things.* (See p. 662. D.)

Mine is not a false Construction, but his is a false Report. My Words are---*such Things*---I suppose he means the Attributes of God; particularly his Punitive, or Vindictive, &c. but he quotes my Words wrong. I did not say distributive, (ib. D.) and vindictive Justice; DISTRIBUTIVE is far from being synonymous with Punitive, or Vindictive: For it implies rewarding as well as punishing. Again, he says, *The contrary appears from the Invocation, viz. O thou first Mover, O Cause of Causes, O thou Omnipotent, Omniscient, incomprehensible Being, whom men call God.* Is here one Word about Punitive, Vindictive, or even DISTRIBUTIVE Justice? What is this but a gross false Quotation? From the Explanation, continues he, of such Things by the Inventions of human Pride; *which the most violent Construction in the World can never apply to God's Attributes.*---I did not say it could, so as to make Sense: My Words are; *Why Pride? Where's the Pride of believing that God will punish; (for there's the pinch of all,) &c. Where's the Pride of submitting our own weak Reason, &c?* Why did they not at first tell us, or why have they not all this while told us, what Inventions of human Pride they mean, as relating to God?

The Prompter proceeds, 'He must be a very poor Philosopher who makes Faith one branch of Reason.' And why so, I pray? By Reason, in a wide Sense, is often meant the whole human understanding; including all its Assents; of which Faith, whether Human or Divine, is one; Science and Opinion being the other two. Thus it has been long stated by Philosophers, as well as Divines. Reason indeed, meaning an Assent upon Principles of Reason, and upon Evidence arising from the Nature of the Thing itself, is used in a narrower Signification; and then it is contradistinguished to Faith, which proceeds wholly upon the Authority of the Testifier. Not that even then Reason and Faith are always such Antipodes as this Writer makes them. Sometimes a Point is matter of Faith only; sometimes both of Faith and Reason; though in different Respects. Do we know how the Parts of Matter ADHERE (I should have said COHERE) &c. p. 663 B. is the very Thing we say, and continually urge against the Infidels; to shew the Folly of denying Mysteries in Religion, when all Nature is full of them. But did the pretended Philosopher in his Prayer, speak of Doubts and Darkness about the Cohesion of matter, &c? If he did, the Prayer is more nonsensical than I took it to be.---*Humble thyself, thou worm,* continues he. This is much more proper in our Mouths. Humble thyself indeed, thou proud, infidel Worm; submit thy shallow Reason to the Obedience of Faith; and pretend no longer to be wiser than the God who made thee.

Thou!

SOCRATES (or rather PLATO, un-Name) did recommend a Prayer the *Prompter* speaks of; yet it was *rance* in me to say I was *confident* he use such a one as that of this *Mo-athan* Philosopher; from which that *ibiades* is quite different.

God's will should be done, I know that denies; and therefore our Author it have proved it from our Saviour's

Character in his last Paragraph, long to one of us; but whether to him, let the world judge.

raftman. Nov. 22. No. 490.

Of Voluntary Blindness.

R. D'Anvers gives us a Letter in behalf of a celebrated *Oculist*, who, (says am glad to find by the publick Papers it with a gracious Reception at C---t he has been long wanted; and when *culist* shall have practis'd upon the it is not likely that They will, their own Eyes are open'd, any longer us to keep other People in the dark.

leads me to reflect whether a certain *Building* near St J---'s, may not be rd as one of the most Useful Hospitals *own*; for it hath been observ'd that f the *Objets*, taken in there, can't ll, upon their first Admission; where- are seldom turn'd out, till they can, well. There is at this Time; indeed by *Blind Men*, in that Hospital, who skable for having been there long; and has suffer'd *diverse severe Operations*, ave had no Effect upon Him; nay, he untent to grow worse and worse and ever recover, his Case is so obstinate, this *ingenious Oculist* takes him in by whose Assistance, 'tis hoped, those e at present *short Sighted* will be ena- o see as far into a *Mill-stone* as other ; and those who have an Eye only to *uses*, being properly Couch'd, will re- e Circumstances of their Country with enderness.

at a Blessing is it to the Kingdom that *Genius* should arise at a Time when *ests* is not only epidemical, but a fashion- *ilisease*. But there are some Species : *Dissemper* which he cannot remedy ; *Cacitas Mentis* or *intellectual Blind-* (Here Mr D'Anvers instances Mrs w and certain *Blind Men of State* ; e's l'*Etourdi*, or *Blunderer* ; *Dryden's* *artin Marra*, and two Brothers of this y ; one *Blundering at Home* and the *Abroad*; the *Blind* not only *leading ind*, but pretending to guide those who heir Eye Sight in full Perfection.) *other Species of this Dissemper* (says he) *is above the Oculist's Art, is a voluntary*

Privation of Sight, occasion'd by a natural *Puffillanimity*, which will not suffer Men to exert Themselves against *bad Measures*, how- ever They may disapprove them in their Hearts; and therefore think it the most plausible Way to *hoodwink Themselves*, pre- tending not to see the Consequences in the

A *same Light with other People*. I have now in my Eye several Persons, of *this Stamp*, who see as plainly as any Men in *England*, and know They are following a *false Guide*, but are deterr'd, by I know not what, from delivering their Opinion, or acting according to it; tho' perhaps, They personally hate the *Man*, who imposes upon them, in this Man- ner, and would be the first to join in his Overthrow, as soon as they should see Ob- stacles remov'd.

B There are *Others*, upon whom the Eyes of a *Minister* have such a fascinating Power that They will not believe *their own*, tho' they directly contradict what is offer'd to Them.— *This Kind* proceeds from *Party-Zeal*, *per- sonal Friendship*, *Affection*, *Prejudice*, and other Causes of the like Nature.

C *Some*, again, are depriv'd of their Sight by a *Sense of Guilt*, which obliges Them to connive at all the Iniquities of their *Leaders* and *Confederates*, under whose Patronage They shared in the *Spoils of their Country*, and by whose Protection alone They hope to be *screen'd from Punishment*.

D But nothing contributes to this *wilful Blindness* so much as a certain *Eye-Powder*, at present in great Vogue; which contrary to Dr T---r's Medicines, strikes the *Patient* most agreeably *blind*, instead of restoring Him to *Sight*. Throw but a little of *this Powder* in a Man's Eyes, and it is ten to one but He immediately grows as *blind as a Beetle*. I have seen this Experiment often try'd in Publick upon *two or three hundred People* at once; and it gave me no small Uneasiness to find in how few Cases it ever fail'd. As soon as the Operation is over, They are all fasten'd together, and led about the House by a *Dog* and a *String*, to the Scandal of *human Nature*, and the eternal Dishonour of a *free Country*.

E But when We reflect on the present State of *Europe* in general, and the particular Cir- cumstances of *this Nation*, both at home and abroad, there is too much Reason to apprehend that the *Eyes of the People* will soon be opened, whether They will or not; and I can only wish that it may not be too late!

Daily Gazetteer, Nov. 20. No. 124.

Remarks on Mr Watson's Letter to the Bishop of London, p. 651 E.

F THE best and wisest Part of the Nation, justly resent the unparall'd *Abuses*, that have been offer'd to a Rev. Prelate of great Merit; who for more than 40 Years, in an uninterrupted Series of *uniform Conduct*, has

appeared upon all Occasions, an Enemy to Tyranny, and Persecution.

One Mr *Watson* has been lately persuaded by certain Writers to publish himself in the *Old Whig*, as a Monitor to this Rev. Prelate, and to tell the World he is Author of one of those Letters, which come in great Numbers, from unknown Hands, to Great Persons, and sometimes have the Favour to be read. But Mr W. it seems must be treated with more Regard, and the Publick must be alarm'd, if the LAWS of the Land are not broke through, to obey his irregular Commands.

The Forms of Law must be observed either in putting down or putting up any thing new in a Church? If the *Piſtare* complained of in *Glerkenwell Church*, be contrary to Law, or has been illegally put up, a legal Presentment should be made, or a Citation prayed against the supposed Offenders in fixing it there. But where is this to be done? Not by a Bishop in a private Manner in his Study, but in the COURT which the Law has appointed for the Cognizance of this Matter, and others of the like Nature. What a Stretch of Authority it would be reckon'd, if, without observing the Forms of Law, a Bishop, making himself both Party and Judge, should give a definitive Sentence, and issue out an Injunction? Even a *Monition, Causa inaudita*, is illegal, and upon Appeal, must be set aside, and the Author of that Monition condemned in Costs. We have of late heard much of *Proceedings and Oaths, Ex Officio*, but that recommended by Mr *Watson's*, Friends would not have escaped the severest Reproaches, from those very Persons who now advise it.

Mr W. as well as other private People, may have heard of Persons that deserve the Gallows; why should he not, without applying for a Warrant, or observing any Form of Law, write a Penny-Post-Letter to the Lord Chief Justice, or some of the Judges, to order the Criminals to immediate Execution; and if his Letter be not obeyed, print it, and perhaps a *Piſtare* formed upon it, for the publick Entertainment.

Daily Gazetteer, Nov. 8. and 22. No. 126.

The Principles of ECCLESIASTICKS, before and since the Revolution.

MR Osborne after having made a Comparison between the Ecclesiastical Part of the ancient and modern Constitution, and declared the present Clergy of the Church of England, to be the best Writers, and best Preachers of any Clergymen in Europe, goes on to take a farther View of the Principles and Spirit of the Clergy, and other Ministers of the Gospel, from the Reformation down to the Revolution. In which, says he, I shall complement no Party, but honestly lay down the Truth.

Before the Revolution, most of the Laity were Bigots in Church and State, I was going

to say, the Clergy and Preachers of all Denominations also. Rigid John Calvin, was a Papist at Geneva, and Cranmer, though a Martyr to Protestantism, was a Papist in England. They were both Persecutors, and it was only Geneva or English, instead of Romish Popery. If we look into Queen Elizabeth's Reign, we shall find some Brownists and Anabaptists hang'd for Trifles. In K. James 1st Reign the Dissenters were persecuted. In Charles 1st Time during A-bp Laud's Administration the Severities of Church Power were terribly felt. After the Civil Wars were ended those very Men who fought for Liberty, became the greatest Subverters of Liberty, and the most complete Tyrants and Persecutors. The Presbyterians, while they had Power, carried Spiritual Tyranny to an excessive Height; but the Independents were perfect Inquisitors, and would allow of no Difference of Opinion.

The Restoration put an End to this Sort of Bigots and Persecutors, but raised up another, who turned the Tables, and persecuted their Persecutors.

But, whither am I going? I have said enough to shew, what Church Power was, before the Revolution: For, if so wise and good a Man as Dr Tillotson could be so prodigiously mistaken about the Nature of Civil Power, as to deliver a Doctrine, in his Letter to Lord Russell, destructive of all Liberty; we shall not wonder that other Men were mistaken: In that Letter, he says, 'That Law which declares, 'Tis not lawful, upon ANY PRETENCE WHATSOEVER, to take up Arms against the King; and also another Law which declares, The Power of the Militia to be solely in the King; tie up the Hands of Subjects, tho' the Law of Nature, and the general Rules of Scripture had left them at Liberty. Good God! what a Doctrine is this! that a wicked and tyrannical Law, obtain'd by a prostitute Court from a prostitute Parliament, should tie up the Subjects Hands, tho' the Law of Nature and Christianity had left them at Liberty.'

I have brought this Instance of the Mistake of one of the best Churchmen that ever was in the World, to shew, how little Liberty had been examined, and how ill it was understood and practis'd before the Revolution. If we look into the History of the Reign of K. William, we shall find how difficult a Thing it was for the Clergy to get rid of their Prejudices about *Jure divino, Indefeasible hereditary Right, and absolute passive Obedience*: But many of them now are come sincerely and heartily into the Toleration; and if they would come as sincerely and heartily into the Removal of all Civil Incapacities on Account of Opinions or Practices merely religious, they would come as far into Liberty as all reasonable Men, or TRUE OLD WHIGS ever expected or desired.

act well in their *Civil Capacity*, if some of them would act ill in *ecclesiastical Capacity*, they are re-; not so in *Scotland*; there they are ly with *private Persons* and in *Fami-* but, upon my *Conscience*, I think, *lib* Clergy are the least troublesome couple of any Clergy in the Christian and therefore, I love them; they are men as well as Scholars, and under- stand as well as Books.

F. Osborne.

JACKSON to the Revd Dr C. *Copy.*
(See p. 618 A.)

I R.
orry you should shew such an unchrist-
Spirit in the Church this Day, as first
me falsely with not believing the Di-
t our Saviour, and then, upon my de-
ny hearty Belief of it, to be so un-
le, as to declare you would refuse me
union if I offered my self to receive
ly because I did not profess my Be-
hated Doctrine in your *Mistaken* Sense
which is not Scriptural, but the Effect
dice in you.

u look into the *Rubrick* before the
ion Service, you will see, that you
Right to inquire into any one's Faith,
is to *impose* your own on any, as a
tion to receive the Sacrament of the
upper, but only to object against Im-
and Wickedness of Life. So that
e deservedly subjected yourself both
istical and Civil Censure, by inter-
me in my Design of joining in the
Service appointed for the Day. And
t but conclude (tho' sorry for it,) from
aviour and bad Example you have
store the Congregation, that you your-
neither fit to receive nor give the
ommunion. But as such a Conduct
e no Disturbance to me, who desire
avour chiefly to approve my self to
ho' I would not willingly give Offence
(an,) so I pity your mistaken Zeal,
y God to give you a better Know-
the Gospel, and a Temper more suit-
t, than what you appear to be pos-
ish at present. I am, Yours

J. JACKSON

MR. SILVANUS URBAN.

'HEN Infidelity and profane Scoffing
so much abound, I think it is the
f every Christian to stand up in
of his Religion, and especially all
Attempts (however plausibly dis-
to depreciate the Honour of God;
tempt has, I think, lately been made
PROMPTER in his Defence of the
shers Prayer, where he says, " To
the Divine Nature employ'd eternally
ting the Thoughts, Words, and Acti-
lan, is what *human Pride*, desiring to

reader Man a Being of very great Consequence,
may please itself in the Thoughts of; the mo-
destest Philosophers, were contented to live
under the General Eye of Providence, with-
out making the Divinity a Minute Inspector
of their particular Actions."

A In answer to this heap of disguised Impiety,
I assert, that he who rejects a particular Pro-
vidence, or (to use his own Words) denies that
God eternally regards the Thoughts, Words,
and Actions of Mankind, gives the Lye to
innumerable Texts of Scripture.

I shall instance *David's* Opinion of this
Matter, *Psal. cxxxix. Ver. 2. Thou knowest*
my down sitting, and my uprising, thou under-
standest my Thoughts as far off. And *ver. 3.*
For there is not a Word in my Tongue, but lo,
O Lord, thou knowest it altogether. *Psal. xiv.*
Ver. 2. The Lord looked down from Heaven
upon the Children of men, to see if there were
any that did understand, and seek God. The

C Sense of the *Psalms* is so directly against
the *Prompter*, in these Passages, as to need no
Remark; and any one that is conversant with
his *Bible*, may perceive that I am vindicating
the honour of God in a point that admits of
many more Scripture Proofs. But I hope the
unprejudic'd Reader will think these suffici-
ent to shew that the Gentleman's notion is
repugnant to the Word of God: But,

I shall venture to affirm yet farther, that
they are also inconsistent with the infinite
Perfections of the Deity.

The Notion I have of the Deity is this,
That he is every where present, not the most
secret Retirement can exclude him; *That he*
is Omniscient, can search into the most secret
Recesses of the Soul. *That he is Almighty*,
able to do whatsoever he pleases, and *infinitely*
Good and Gracious, i. e. willing to do for his
Creatures what he sees best.

E Now let the *Prompter* pitch upon what he
will, as the Reason, why God does not par-
ticularly regard his Creatures, and I think he
can't avoid arraigning some of the Divine Per-
fections: For, does he say, it is thro' Igno-
rance? Then he denies God's Omniscience. Or
through Incapacity? Then he calls in ques-
tion his Omnipotence. Or is it want of Con-
descension? why then he arraigns the divine
Goodness. Which of these does this Writer
choose to *please himself with the Thoughts of?*

G As for the Reason, he gives, why Persons
are fond of imagining a particular Providence,
It is both false and absurd, and may be much
better retorted on himself. He says it rises
from *human Pride*, but let us a little consider
the Case. We believe there is a Providence
which presides over all Things here below, we
believe the Divine Being knows all our
Thoughts, hears all our Words, and sees all
our Actions. Now this must certainly have
a natural Tendency to make a Man Watchful.
And pray who is most like to grow Proud?
He that thus Realizes the Divine Presence.

or he who thinks himself partly independent and unaccountable? Indeed, I think, the Gentleman here has shew'd his Ignorance as well as Impiety, and whether more Ignorance or more Impiety, let the impartial Reader judge.

Yours J. S.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Paris to his Friend in London.

I Think I cannot do better now, Sir, than to inform you of a curious, copious, and important Work which begins to make a very great Figure in the common Wealth of Learning. 'Tis a *Geographical, Historical, Chronological, Political, and Natural Dissertation, and Description of the Empire of CHINA, and of CHINESE TARTARY*, By Father HALDE, of the Society of *Jesuits*. Printed at Paris in four Volumes in Folio, and now re-printing at the Hague, and other Parts of Europe.

The first Author that ever gave an Account of the vast Empire of China, was Marco Polo of Venice, who travel'd over great part of it, but his Treatise, which came out in the close of the thirteenth Century, pass'd at that time for a Romance, for the Europeans could not persuade themselves that at the Extremity of Asia, and beyond so many barbarous Countries, there cou'd be a great polite and learned Nation, cultivating Arts and Commerce, and govern'd by ancient Laws as wise as those of Solon, Lycurgus and Numæ. But about the end of the Fifteenth Century, several Europeans, and especially some learned zealous Missionaries having penetrated into China, it appear'd by the Accounts which they afterwards publish'd of it, that the Relation which Marco Polo had given was no Fable, on the contrary, to the surprize of all Mankind, what they had all along held in so little esteem, was confirm'd by the unanimous Testimony of the Missionaries; But then People ran blindly into the other Extreme, and as scrupulous as they had been hitherto of giving Credit to a sincere and faithful Narrative, they on a sudden became excessively credulous; And numerous Accounts given injudiciously by ignorant Travellers who had not relid'd above a Month or two at some Chinese Port, were greedily swallowed as undeniable Truths, and were the Origin of a Thousand false Notions, of which many People are to this Day but too fond. For Instance, that the History of the Chinese Nation goes higher than the Deluge, tho' nothing is more false, and if any of the Chinese themselves have such a Notion 'tis treated as chimerical by all their Men of Learning, and no more credited than the Opinion of those is by us, who write that the French are sprung from the Trojans, and Pharamond from Antenor. And all the Chinese in general despising Conjectures that are so groundless, adhere to their authentic History, which fixes the beginning of their Empire at the Reign of Fo-hi. And such is their Candour and good Sense, that they look upon that to be a very obscure Period which claps'd from Fo hi to Tse,

who began to Reign in the Year 2357, before Christ. For tho' there were no less than six Emperors between Fo-hi and Tse, yet till the Time of the latter their Chronology is unj certain.

The groundless Relations I have been speaking of are much of the same kind with those which you know were translated out of Arabic into French, by the late Abbe Renaudot, and publish'd in 1718. with learned Notes. Nevertheless the two Relations of the Indians and of China given by the two Mahometan Travellers in the ninth Century are very curious, because notwithstanding the Fables they contain, they agree in many Things with the Modern Accounts of most Credit, such as those of Trigaud, Semedo, Navarra, and especially Martini.

You also know the Book written by Father le Comte, a Missionary Jesuit in China, which however it may be valued for its Entertainment, ought not to be esteem'd as a regular Account, so complex and exact as Pere du Halde's, who, tho' he never was in China, has for a great number of Years been compiling his History from a prodigious Variety of Memoirs sent to him from that very Country.

When People, says he, that are altogether disinterested, and at the same Time well inform'd, writing at different Times, of different Parts of the same Empire, relate the same Things from their ocular Testimony, in such a manner as if they had wrote by Concert, a Man must be determin'd to believe nothing at all, who can refuse his Assent to their Evidence. The many Conversations I have had with some Missionaries return'd from China to Europe, and the necessary and constant Correspondence that I have maintain'd for 24 Years with other Missionaries, residing in several Provinces of the Empire, have given me an Opportunity of receiving all the Helps and Lights that I wanted. Some of them have been even so complaisant as to take the Pains to translate some of the Learned Chinese Books, to make a Part of this Work, and to prove a great Number of the Facts which I relate.

The Author says, that one of the greatest Helps he has had for perfecting his Work was the Revival of it by Father Cantancin an able and experienc'd Jesuit, who after having liv'd 32 Years in China, of which he spent ten at the City of Pe-king, return'd some Years ago to France. The said Jesuit read Father Halde's Work over several Times, and examin'd it with the greatest Diligence and the severest Criticism.

That Father's Learning and Knowledge; says our Author, has been of such Service to me both in the Clearing up of certain dubious Passages, and in the Addition of particulars of great Importance, that I am assur'd I have advanced nothing but what is exactly true.

Wou'd to God that those Historians who are even the First in our Esteem had every where taken the same Precautions!

Paris Nov. 11. 1755.

Thurs. &c.

Journal Nov. 28. No. 309.

ty of Husbands over their Wives,
from Mrs Love-rule's Objections.

594 F) — SEE p. 303.

us,

are two Arguments, by which
own-rule endeavours to support the
is advancing: The one, that su-
n should alway govern inferior;
the End of all Government the
govern'd. Let it be Man or Wife,
it gets the better, if Reason does
the Party prevailing has no right
(See p. 595, F) And in another
ior Reason should always be the
reason, &c. (ib. G) To try the
is Argument, let us apply it to
ought all the Subjects of a
are wiser than the King, to go-
Or, ought every Child of more
ing than his Parents, instead of
they'd by them? Or all Servants,
better Heads than their Masters,
hemselves Masters? This Argu-
conclude in these Instances, or
ier other, which supposes a Hus-
the same sort of Authority over
a King has over his People,
a better Appearance of Reason in
e she has taken two Things for
hich she ought to have proved:
he Authority of a King and a
e of the same Nature. The other,
sent civil Government is a right

was not the Intention of Mrs
Argument, that the Case should
the same, as to the Authority
and a Husband, that a Woman
the same Liberty to get herself a
d, as she supposes the People are
new King, if either should make
their Authority. If this was not
3, she must then own the two
differen:; and her reasoning, from
ther, not just.

ceed to shew, that our Authority
a Bugbear as some may think it.
Authority Husbands have, is not
d by every Law of Reason, and
ty, but is to be always tempered
nercest Affection for our Wives,
much Right to that, as we have
berity.

Love is the Cement of Affections,
ion of Souls; and where a Man
is balourd, who can think it pos-
sible the Authority of such a Husband,
itself in such a manner, as to
it Appearance of Cruelty in it?
isms of both Sexes are afraid of
, and many make a Jest of it.
atrimony, if it be not our own

Fault, need not be dreaded by any one, and
is capable of giving more true Satisfaction,
than all those vain Enjoyments they are so
fond of, who make themselves merry with
the married World, and hug themselves
mightily, to think that they are Masters of
their own Liberty.

The Sight of so many unhappy Marriages,
is made a very unreasonable ground of Fear
of our own particular Unhappiness in this
state.

When Persons miscarry in Business, they
are never thought to give any reasonable Cause
of discouraging others from it. Business is en-
gaged in heartily, and with no fearful Appre-
hensions of our own bad Success, because so
many have failed in it. Why then should
Matrimony be called in question, and all the
Unhappiness and Misery of married People,
be charged upon that State, as if this State
of Life in general, was the occasion of all the
particular Miscarriages in it?

One of the most general Objections we
find urged by both Sexes against Matrimony
is this, that it is too great a Restraint of our
Liberty.

Some care not to be deprived of the Liberty
of *raking*; others would have the Liberty
of doing just as they please in every thing.
As to the first, which I distinguish by the
Name of a *vicious* Liberty, I think such Per-
sons are not only very unfit for Matrimony,
but very unreasonable in their Objection a-
gainst it. A Man may as well say, he will
not observe the Rules of *Sobriety*, because he
will not part with the Liberty of getting
drunk; or that he will not be *honest*, because
he will reserve to himself the mighty Privi-
lege of being a *Knaves*.

But I must beg leave to insist upon it, that
the being under rational Restraints, is so far
from abridging us of our true Liberty, that
this only gives us the Possession and Enjoy-
ment of it. An unbounded Liberty of indulg-
ing our Passions, is nothing in Reality but
the Extremity of Slavery. Conjugal Love and
Fidelity, therefore, must ever have the Pre-
ference to a licentious, rakish Conduct.

As to the other Notion of Liberty, which
is that of being uncontrouled, it is to be con-
sidered, that it is unreasonable, either in
Matrimony, or out of it, to have no Re-
straints laid upon our Wills and Humours.
If a Husband controls a Woman only in her
unreasonable Fancies, he is only doing that
for her, which she ought to have done for her-
self. But if the Ladies are afraid of their Li-
berty in *this* Sense, that they are afraid of
having such Husbands as will deny them
what is reasonable, and be often opposing and
contradicting them, for no other reason, but
the Gratification of a perverse Temper, I have
only two Things to observe to them upon
this; the one, that Men have as much Rea-
son

son to be fearful in this respect, as they have; a female *Usurpation* being as dreadful to us as their Apprehensions can be to them of our *Abuse of rightful Government*; the other, that they must take care not to have their Eyes dazzled too much with Riches and Honour, but to make the Tempers of those they intend to marry, the first and chief Motive of marrying.

A. N.

The Prompter, No. 110.

Laments the Deficiency of Taste for Poetry, as a discouragement to good writers.

THE reason why the *Greek Poets* so much excell'd (he observes from a modern Critic) was that they writ to a People of the most profound *Taste* and *Politeness* that ever appeared in the World; their judicious Regard to Design and Property was not only visible in Poetry, but in *Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, and Music*: *Greece* was a Country of Harmony and Order, which was a chief Cause of the Excessive pleasure those wise and judicious People deriv'd from Poetry; and the want of which perhaps occasions so languid a Relish of it in the *Moderns*; for Confusion can never produce a strong and lively pleasure. This polite People sat whole Days to hear *Tragedies, Comedies, and other Poems* recited; yet were they a most brave warlike and mercantile Nation. *Athen* was the Emporium of *Europe, Asia, and Africa*, yet their warlike temper and pursuit of Trade interfer'd not with their Love of and Favour to Poetry.

That which contributed to This, was--- first, their lively, and strong, *Passions*: which are always Eminent, in People of Wit, and fine Parts.---Next, their *Inquisitive Nature*, which led them to examine thoroughly, into Every Thing:---And, third, which indeed, is the *Consequence* of the foregoing, their *General Knowledge and Proficiency, in all Sorts of Learning*:

So that they might be called, indeed, a *Nation of Learned Men*; nay, even the *Women* were not confin'd, as in other Countries, to the *Needle*, and the Arts of Dressing, and Adorning their Persons: But, found Time enough to attain an Insight into the *finest Arts, and Sciences*.

This being the *Taste*, and These the *Qualifications, of the Greeks*, It is no Wonder that They took Care to reward the *Poets*, in a particular Manner. They did it, by peculiar *Immunities, and Privileges* granted, to them; and, by whatever other Benefits were necessary to render their Lives, and Subsistence, not only comfortable, but affluent.

Thus, upon the Loss of *Epulis*, in a Sea-Fight, They caus'd a *Law* to be made, that, for the future, No Poet should put his Life into Hazard, by attending the Service of

his Country, in War.---And *Sophocles*, besides the large Rewards, which were paid him, by the *State*, for every particular Piece, of his Composition, had, bestow'd on him, the Government of *Samos*, as an additional Acknowledgement, for his *Tragedy, ANTIGONE*.---So that we may imagine how very considerable the Profits must have been, which This Great Poet made, by his *Writings*; Since he liv'd, to old Age, and left above a *Hundred Tragedies* behind him.

Fog's Journal, Nov. 29. No. 369.

Impudence defined.

THE Choice of Patron shows not a little Judgment in Authors. Thus *Dryden's Journal* was properly dedicated to the E. of Dorset, who was an excellent *Satyr*ist, and *Cesar's Commentaries* to the D. of *Marborough*. In like Manner, if an Author was to write a Dissertation upon *Impudence*, to whom could he so properly address it, as to a particular Man, who has made his Fortune by that fashionable Virtue, in Spight of a Thousand Objections, which might otherwise have depress'd him, in whom it has serv'd the Purpose of all great and good Qualities, and as he has rise by it himself, is so good to encourage it in others.---“O Impudence! said *Menander*, thou greatest of the Goddesses, if it be lawful to call thee a Goddess, but sure thou art one, for as the World goes now, whatever has Power, is worship'd as a Deity.---When Men gain a Point, without being ashamed of the ill Means by which they attained it, that is the most triumphant Achievement of Impudence;---all Steps in Defiance of Truth, are so many Instances of Impudence, and he who ass against right Reason, and can bear the Looks of reasonable Men with a firm Countenance, is impudent.

It is at this Time a very common Offence in *England*, and *Crowds* who are together is the same Fault, lose the Sense of Shame by the Participation of Iniquity.---But it is of all Things the most fatal, when People can reflect upon Actions which they disapprove in themselves, and laugh at their own Offences.---When a Man once comes to forgive himself for going on with the Crowd in the least Deviation from Truth, his Mind will by little and little, be debauch'd in great Matters, but however Men may triumph in it, it is the Consummation of all Crimes to be impudent.---When a Man is out of Countenance, at doing a wrong Thing, he pays some Respect to Virtue, but he who can profess one Thing, and do another, without Change of Aspect, has lost all Sense of the Rules of Society, and lives in open Rebellion against common Sense.

I would not be so uncharitable as to call those impudent, who do unreasonable Things, for want of understanding, but the true Impudence is acting against the Dictates and Conventions of the Mind.

rise up in an Assembly, and in living can approve, receive to his Folly, and yet rise to Serenity, as if nothing had ill this *Cosmopolite* is not impudently absurd; but *Derides* is immoderate; — such is the Skill of *Derides*, that he can make capacities contribute to his Purpose; the Want of Shame, baffle of Human Life. Never Man till in the Choice of Fools, are ever great Proficients in Half Wit, — These Creatures are to be answer'd, for they never understood; and tho' they are enough to perplex one enough to be themselves concerned never saw a Man who was not but *Zoilus*; Impudence Portion, and he goes thro' no other Assistance, than a deficiency; he never fails, belov'd; — the happy Mortal like him, and all Women, and feels the Pleasure of Man's Favour, only from beneath his own; with all this, upbraids. I cannot rank him as a Talent, for this Behaviour does a Hardness in his Mind, but in his Constitution.

concerning the *Athenians*, brought on by a sedition, indelicacy, and Zeal for the adhering to which, and of *Impudence* over Virtue,

ys, If we are once so disposed to others for our own immediately offend against all things is most taught by. If one Member of the we it may take to itself the eighth or another Part of it, will soon perish and die away. ents of this Great Man may was a Satire by some Folks, is good, virtuous, ge-lick spirited, is not only Practice, but laugh'd at in the future Term that can such Iniquity is, that it is

MAN of this Date, has an on K. Edm. III.

EDM. N. 108. inserts an Essay to prove Mr Pope a *Libeller*, rife, and promises Publication that shall be sent him; give both the Charge and

ll be oblig'd to D. P. for mentions, and to A. P. *Verbum from the Hebrew*)

The following Account of Merlin and his Cave is taken from Sir JOHN HARRINGTON's—*Orlando Furioso. Lib. 3. p. 22.*

I Know many think it a mere Fable that which is written of *Merlin's* Birth, Life, and chiefly of his Death. I believe not that he was gotten by an *Incubus*, yet the possibility of it might be prov'd by Discourse. But concerning his Life, that there was such a Man, a great Counsellor to K. *Arthur*, I hold it certain; that he had a Castle in *Wales*, call'd *Merlinbury*, (now *Marboret*) is very likely, the old ruins whereof, are yet seen in our Highway from *Bath* to *London*, and the great Stones that lye scattered about the Place, have given Occasion to some to believe his great Skill in Magic; as likewise *Stonage* on *Salisbury Plains*, which ignorant People believe he brought out of *Ireland*. Some will have it he's buried in *Cornwall* others in *Wales*. As for his being exceedingly in Love with the *Lady of the Lake*, and (to brag of his cunning) shewing her one Day among other devices of his, a *Tombe* he had made, sufficient to hold him and his Wife, and withall a Charm which being pronounced in order as he shew'd her, the *Tombe* would close, and never again be opened, the flatterer hating him, and growing on a sudden very gamelome, shew'd him some extraordinary kindness, and in the end for want of better pastime, would needs persuade him to prove it would hold them both, he suspecting nothing less than her malicious Purpose, went simply in, and straight she shut him in with the Cover, and bound it so fast with the Charm, that it will never more be loosed: These are taken from a fiction in K. *Arthur's* Book.

P. S. As to the Figures repr. sent to be consulting *Merlin*, in the Royal Gardens, the *Cressman* has rightly mention'd *Britomartis* and *Glauce*, but is mistaken in what he says of Queen *Elizabeth*, and her *Maids of Honour*. The two other Female-Figures being *Bradamante*, a Marrial Lady, and *Melissa*, the Prophetess, who met her in *Merlin's* Cave, as related in *Orlando Furioso*, B. III.

Tours D. S.

A Receipt to destroy BUGS.

TO every Single Ounce of Quicksilver, put the Whites of 5 or 6 Eggs, mix them, and beat them well together in a Wooden Dish with a Brush, till the Globules of the Quicksilver are but just perceptible. Then after having taken the Bedstead to Pieces, and brush'd it very clean from Dust and Dirt (without Washing) rub in all the Cacks and Joins the above Mixture, letting it Dry on; nor must the Bedstead be Wash'd at any Time afterwards. By the first Application of this Method, they will in most Places be destroyed, if not, a second will not fail destroying them entirely.

N. B. Having answers advanced on the part allotted for the poetry, we must beg the further patience of our Correspondents, whom we intended to oblige, but can not.

The Picture of Lady GRACE LOVELY, and BEAU RAKISH, attempted for the PRIZE offer'd by WHIMSICAL WORTHY, Esq. (See p. 41.)

TO WHIMSICAL WORTHY, Esq.

SIR,

I conclude from your own Character that, in your Esteem, the most Pious is the most Lovely Lady, and that your Notion of a Rake includes that of a modern Freethinker. These Characters I have here attempted in a Conversation between a Brother and Sister. *Your Obedient Humble Serv.*

SYLVIOUS.

Lady Grace Lovely Reading, enter Beau Rakish, her Brother.

BEAU RAKISH.

WHat always poring o'er some book, my Divinity or Morals, I dare swear, (dear? How? the Minute Philosopher? and pray, Sage Sister! what does *Grandfirs Greybeard* say?

Lady GRACE LOVELY.

He says, and proves it with convictive force, The Rake's and Sceptick's is a dangerous course. That who religion's heav'nly source denies, Differs from all the virtuous, learn'd, and wise. That after vast expence of time and thought, And tracing all the volumes e'er were wrote, No principles so excellent are found, As precepts which the sacred books propound.

B. R. And can you all this formal care believe? 'Tis priestcraft, girl, invented to deceive, Religion's gainful traffick to uphold, And haughty churchmen's coffers fill with gold.

L. G. Brother, none talk in this licentious strain, But those who to their passions give the rein, All sober, all considerate minds agree, To pay some worship to the deity, And sure that power divine is worship'd best, When in our lives his virtues are express'd.

B. R. For my part, I am undetermin'd yet, Whether I should a deity admit, 'Tis a moot point, and I am told *Lawverius*, Defends the negative with reasons specious, But to allow it, 'tis apparent still, No care of men disturbs th' almighty will, The world's too illly govern'd to infer, A pow'r divine can interpose, his care, But these are depths too shrewd for you, my dear, Truths, only to a few choice spirits clear.

L. G. O pow'r omnipotent! this youth restore, Forgive his crimes, and teach him to adore; That he with me those pious paths may tread, Which to eternal heav'nly pleasures lead.

B. R. These fine ejaculations, prithee, spare, I ne'er shall rise, like you, at sev'n to prayer, Nor for a long half hour with patience sit, To hear some preaching prig display his wit, Then mew'd at home, neglecting park and ring, Read *Wicks*, and *Ser*, and *Clarke*, or anthems sing. Bide thoe' I thus against your whimsies plead, I'm not for persecution—Strike me dead!

No—Liberty of conscience is my rule, So, if you will, you may, Child—be a fool.

L. G. Wou'd you the libertine's lewd converse And the pestifick rules of virtue try, (Ag,

Your present schemes wou'd soon absurd appear, A virtuous practice will itself indear.

B. R. What I leave, to rove, intranc'd from fair to fair,

Change dice for sermons, and picket for prayer, Leave *Farinelli*, musick's tuncful soul?

And to a drowsing slum your eyeballs roll?

From balls, assemblies, masquerades refrain?

No, child, nor for that heav'n your passions feign!

L. G. How light to e'er you of Religion deem,

I hope that *Honour* merits your esteem?

B. R. Aye, here we chime, in honour's cause,

I sometimes am too scrupulous I fear, (my dear,

For, rot me! if e'er man's opprobrious word,

Escap'd the due resentment of my sword:

And—demme, if these arms e'er woman fill'd,

Who could complain, the secret I reveal'd.

L. G. Fie brother your misconstrue honour quite,

'Tis this, *et sona all wrong, to do at right.*

B. R. Poor innocent!—why, thou deluded

Creature,

There's no such thing as right or wrong in nature;

These nice distinctions are a subtle trick,

Palm'd on the crowd, for reasons politick.

L. G. But sure you'd have a sister,—nay don't

laugh,

Preserve what's call'd a woman's honour safe?

B. R. Since from the world's opinion of it

springs,

Int'rest, and fame, and twenty useful things,

Preserve it, if you can—but yet I say,

If we the thing in nature's ballance weigh,

Of its intrinsic worth there's nothing wasted,

Tho' your sweet body half the town had tasted.

L. G. 'Twere well, if e'er you choose the nap-

T'inculcate these free notions to a wife. (tial life,

B. R. What practise your old fashion'd gospel

To do as we'd be done by! No, you fool,

We form our actions on a different plan,

Whole leading maxim is—*bite as bite can.*

L. G. Bless they on whom the light celestial

Whose beam to purity, to faith inclines: (shines,

Shews us, that *ignis fatuus*, vice, to shun,

Whose wretched followers to destruction run.

With these you join—but it my prayer shall be,

You may the error of your conduct see.

To reason with you farther, I refrain,

Left I shou'd hurt the cause I wou'd maintain;

I hope howe'er you'll with my suit comply,

—Your company to church—you'll not deny.

B. R. I'm preingag'd, and am expected soon,

To play a match at cards—this afternoon;

Besides, you know, a sermon's not my taste,

My time's too precious in such whims to waste.

L. G. I doubt they misinform me then, who say

They saw you at a sermon,—'tother day.

B. R. Where *Feller's* fluent words the audience

Aye, once, for company, I wou'd not fiddle, (tickler?

Indeed 'twas rumour'd and I hop'd it truth,

His preachments did our fav'rite tenets soothe,

And he declam'd so well on priestly pow'rs,

I own, I thought the man intirely ours;

But, when of conscience he began to prate,

Reason, and faith, and virtue, and—all that;

I found him, tho' the hierarchy be run down,

As rank a bigot as—my Lord of *London*:

And thus his lectures were a specious gin,

From'd purposely to catch foolishness in.

This *Queen'd* me to shun the dang'rous soare,
No—split me—if again you find me there,
But I to shewder sophists now repair. *Exit.*

L. G. So *only* I've heard avoid the glorious light,
'And hoot amid the damps and glooms of night.
Was man's peculiar gift, fair reason giv'n,
To plead for vice! and levy war with heav'n?
O! spark deriv'd from that celestial fire,
Which animates the pure angelick choir!
Still on my soul with kindest influence shine!
And guide me ever to the word divine!
If God from heav'n his sacred will make known,
Sure, reason bids the wond'rous grace to own.
Shall reason doubt to call his precepts good,
With wonders firm'd, and witness'd to his blood,
Forbidden it truth!—and since my soul can soar,
Contemplate her great author, and adore,
His folly's voice, which says, that soul can die,
And reason's that assures eternal joy.

On the unknown M E L I S S A :

THE unknown Melissa may be gay,
And blooming as the month of May;
Frogs as Aurora's eastern rays,
And wake a world, to sing her praise;
But western rays appear decay'd,
And blossoms fall, and colours fade.
A hint, Melissa! if a maid.
Or like Apollo's zenith hour:
Or like a full blown rose, her pow'r,
Past bud and balmy honey dew,
Unfolds, and sets her seed in view,
Most sweetly deck'd in golden hue.
Or like Autumnal, plenteous horn!
With ripen'd fruits, and sheaves of corn;
Indulgent to the world she yields,
The produce of her cultur'd fields.
Or if the frigid season's night,
Life's winter, cold, benumb'd, and dry;
I value not the outward form,
The beauteous soul is young and warm.
Then let Melissa's age be morn,
Or noon, or eve, or night forlorn;
Or let her outward form be grac'd,
With ev'ry beauty justly plac'd,
Or deck'd with ev'ry lying sign,
That all within is not divine.
Her numbers, humour, force, and fire,
My soul enraptur'd, must admire. W. C.

Answer to the Stanzas sign'd LUCIUS.

AS LUCIUS now wou'd recommend,
Of honour, the division;
So URBAN once, to both a friend,
Propos'd || the bays-partition.
Agree'd, agree'd! MELISSA cry'd,
And to conclude the quarrel,
She ne'er pretended to divide,
But gave up all the Laurel.
But FID, like mighty Julius burn'd,
Impatient of an Equal,
Demands imperiously return'd,
—Then let her take the † sequel.
Phas'd, she beheld a Sharper play,
Her game, with much ill manners:
To the smart Knave, tho' trump'd away,
She never divided honours.

The plan accepted. —No ill-will
I bear to FID, or FIDO;
Tho' both on me have try'd their skill,
Let her strike hands. —As I do. MELISSA.
|| See p. 321. * p. 271, 556. † p. 614.

Mrs A—w—d, to Charlotte. On her dismal apprehensions from Merlin's Prophecy, Nov. last, which was fulfill'd unknown to her in Jan. following. (See Vol. 4. p. 620.)

*F*EAR not Charlotte! the danger's o'er;
War ended without humane gore.
The prophecy fulfill'd! 'Tis merry,
Just as foretold, last January;
Do'st not remember, how we four
At Cards were squabbling o'er and o'er,
When each had got a King in hand,
With buff and ding—*who shou'd command;*
Who's King did each, after the rap-
-ture, smiling take the counters up.
Tho' Kate meorn'd o'er her empty purse,
Losing most games, she far'd the worst.—
Was that the case? Charlotte soon cries—
—Catch me first more at prophecies.

No. XV. and XVI. PRIZE POEMS Translated.
(p. 431. Mag. Extr.)

To satisfy ELIZA, and let KITT CAROLL see,
There are as laborious tools in England as in Saxony.

*O*UR LIFE the harbinger of DEATH,
In circulating blood and breath,
To it's fix'd period tends:
Which only is an entrance to,
Or certain bliss, or certain woe,
That never, never ends.
The JUDGE of what we act or think,
Down from our birth, to the grave's Brink;
On all will sentence pass:
And to the Good say, Come, inherit
The KINGDOM which thro' me ye merit,
But to the Bad ——— alas!

Depart ————
Hem alisat nique Catera!

thVs singeth yoVr Christopher a Crisbmaſe
CAROLL
In hopes of yoVr aCtions that then yoVLL
beVVare aLL. DAGGER.

The true Origin of Life and Death.—Gripbology.
(See p. 540.)

cur f w d dif and p
A sed iend roughc eath eale ain'
blef fr b br and ag
YARICO.

PRIZE POEMS No. xviii. translated.

as people LiVe and Dye, In Come, and go,
xlt gIVes these joy, and slinks those Into VVoe.
M D C L L X V V V V I I I I I.
YARICO.
a Life, a Death, a Judgment, a Heaven, a Hell.

ighs misconstrued e'er the gave 'em birth,
 s whole life the theme of cynic mirth :
 tious censure drop'd with artful doubt,
 le--stifled---when the worst was out,
 ous praise---that vilest scourge of fame,
 pe, wrongs, insults, ridicule, and shame---
 ap of injuries, with ev'ry ill, 133
 avied merit in distress must feel,
 ve decreed shou'd to her portion fall ;
 ve will know that she cou'd bear 'em all.
 o great strength of mind she met her woe,
 (but heav'n) were at a loss to know---
 r the heroine most virtue shew'd 139
 ag evils, or returning good.
 the fiery trials she sustain'd
 ight but due to one the deem'd her friend,
 much noble from each ill she bore,
 : meant to challenge fate for more.
 id her daring soul surmount her toil,
 'd her sullen stars to gleam a smile, 146
 true her perverseness to repent,
 : th' applauding tyrant to relent.
 re incens'd at his triumphant foe
 t' exert his utmost strength to shew
 he's the force of mortal pow'r to stand
 the weight of his oppressive hand. 152
 man ill o'ercome---one still remain'd
 aviest Curse--a false ungrateful friend,
 I have conquer'd too, had fate's stem sway
 to peridy---a single prey, 156
 ase traitor, source of all her woes,
 de her truest friends appear her foes,
 th' embitter'd draught with double gall,
 ie one common victim of em all.
 er credulity had made her err, 161
 lefs foes to faithful friends prefer :
 friends must fall a sacrifice,
 : with her a villain's treacheries :
 ed stings, which such reflections wear,
 cure for gen'rous souls to bear. 166
 ie first trial which her soul could rouch :
 ompar'd no former ill seem'd such.
 ng doubts besieg'd her bleeding heart :
 h, in ev'ry thought, convey'd a dart.
 id one gleam of hope assuage her grief,
 am of hope can bring a soul relief, 172
 on all sides by anxious care
 h' artill'ry of a just despair ?
 at strange quarter must the wait redress ?
 low slave who urg'd her to distress ? 176
 o mean---the wanted aid to give :
 o great---his succour to receive.
 he comfort from those friends expect
 ro' mistake, she ad treated with neglect ?
 er int'rest was in this, concern'd, 181
 no aids her friendship had not earn'd.
 eft to bear her load of woes alone.
 e a helpless friend to share her moan,
 us Sorrows combating her heart,
 ng passage in an ev'ry part, 186
 s thoughts an overbearing swarm
 n the breach---her breast to storm,
 e last, and yet discreetly brave,
 he fortress up, she cou'd not save :
 n honourable terms her life, 191
 or still, tho' overpower'd by strife,
 leign'd to parley with distress,
 : threshold of her happiness !

Incautious sex too easy of belief!
 To you I wrote this elegy of grief. 196
 My secret pity had, like silent dew, [---you
 Scream'd down my sadden'd cheeks, unheard, but
 (Who share that pity with my honour'd friend),
 Made the big tears in murr'ring storm descend.
 Your dangers call'd her woes afresh to view, 210
 And bid me mine, in this sad tale, renew.
 Shou'd It survive this age (in which 'tis wrote)
 By the next age, a fable 'twill be thought.
 Alas! wou'd it were such in ev'ry sense!
 Or wou'd (as such) you'd draw a moral thence!
 And caution'd by this fair unfortunate, 207
 Learn, at her cost, to meet a better fate.
 Like her, be candid, free, good-natur'd, just,
 But not so easy to betray a trust.
 Till you've just cause believe no man a knave,
 But with such circumspection still behave: 112
 That while you hope he may not prove your foe,
 You trust him not with pow'r to make him so.

PASTORA 10 FIDO.

WILL FIDO then FIDELIA's cause resign?
 Avert, ye muses! that unfair design!
 The sacred stile of *Fido* cease to claim;
 Observe the duty, or renounce the name.
 But not content to wrong that injur'd fair, 5
 'Gainst the whole sex, you open war declare,
 And sibly urge, that we have no pretence
 To raise our faculties and aim at sense,
 Gravely affirm, that all we ought to do,
 Is to inspect a family---and few. 10
 Content in ignorance to drag our chain,
 And blindly serve our haughty tyrant man,
 Who vainly swell'd with his imperious rule,
 Thinks nature destin'd woman a---tame fool,
 A meer machine, devoid of reason's guide, 15
 And like the brutes design'd to sooth his pride.
 Your just prebeminence we all allow,
 But boast aspiring souls, as well as you,
 Indu'd with reason, active pow'rs, and will,
 And can like you distinguish good from ill. 20
 To us the tuneful *Nem*, with ready care,
 Whene'er invok'd, propitiously repair,
 With gentlest sentiments our minds supply,
 At their approach all meaner passions fly.
 Their chaste delights are no abuse of time, 25
 Tho' you allege them as a monstrous crime.
 For why has heav'n these various gifts assign'd,
 A sprightly genius, or sagacious mind,
 If (as by your restrictive pen we're taught)
 The application of them is a fault? 30
 Would you your just Authority maintain
 And o'er our minds a lasting empire gain?
 Good sense! alone can teach us to obey,
 And yield unforc'd submission to your sway.
 Good sense must all our rebel thoughts controul,
 And root the seeds of duty in our soul. 36
 But if by barb'rous laws we are confin'd,
 Nor dare reform and cultivate our mind,
 Our upstart passions will assert their force,
 (For nought but Reason's check can stop their course)
 But if by nature these should be suppress'd, (course,
 We're mere domestic drudges at the belt :
 And say---wou'd generous *Fido* deign to rule
 A haughty termagant or stupid fool?
 Good sense alone must rectify our lives,
 Make happy husbands, and obedient wives. 46

The Fall of POETS. A SONG.

THE Reverend Dean when *Fido* woo'd,
All in a jocund vein,
'Twas fame, not love, the nymph purfu'd,
Whatever she might feign.

The goddess instant heard her prayer;
Lo! crowds admiring gaze,
'All cry'd--- *FIDELIA* ought to wear
The ever blooming Bays.

When fickle fame, with towering plume;
Had rais'd the happy fair,
She fled; black envy fill'd her room,
Hence rose poetick war.

Which war of paper made great waste,
In *Sirius*' sultry reign,
Now winter comes, with cooling blast,
Peace will return again.

FIDELIA'S FAREWELL.

ALAS, SYLVANUS! I have been
Almost devour'd with grief and spleen,
I may complain to you, a friend,
My sorrows, sure, will never end,
Not SYLVIVS, nor the *Volunteer*,
Nor all the complements I hear,
To ease my grief can ought avail,
Hard case! when such encomiums fail.
But *Fido*'s gone! too well you know it;
I've lost a *lover*, you a *peer*.
'Tho' yours is no such dismal case,
You've twenty to supply his place.
But poor *FIDELIA* has not one,
She's quite forlorn, now *Fido*'s gone.
I little thought he was in jest,
So quite discarded all the rest.
I hop'd his word was to be taken;
Ah! why no law for maids forsaken.
Alas! alas! when I reflect
With what a constant true respect,
He wrote of me three months together,
My patience runs I know not whither.
Three months! nay more! he sent in *May*;
Then, what sweet words did *Fido* say!
He publish'd it all *England* over,
That he was *Fido*'s friend and lover.
That such a lover! such a friend!
Shew'd in a witch's banquet end!
Well--I've a thousand things invented
To make me stay at home contented;
Yet find, it is not to be done,
I must cross seas, and turn a *Nun*:
To *WINNIE*'s convent I'll repair,
And spend my life in something rare.
First then, a flag I mean to weave,
Which at my death to him I'll leave,
If all the world that man can shew,
Who never was to love untrue.
Next I design some pretty thing,
To add to th' arms of *England*'s king.
When there shall such a prince be found,
As can please all the nation round.
But I forget--I've much to do,
And must embark e'er this reach you:
So pry-thee say--- that *Fido* sends
A long adieu to all her friends.

*Fiddia.*Captain *FIDO*'s Exclamations.

HELP! help!—the devil and all's a brewing!
Defend me!—what have I been doing!
"All the nine *Muses* on my back!
Why sure the rumps won't make th' attack?
Yet hold—I'd rather have it stiff
They're on my back—than in my head:
And they, I guess, if thoroughly known,
Had rather be—upon their own.
For music is the voice of love!
Hence the cool stream, and shady grove: 10
And hence the latent genial fire,
That warms the heart, and strings the lyre.
Death to my fight!—I see 'em coming—
PASTORA sounds the charge—with drumming!
I yield! I yield! to over-matches,
And dread no wounds like female—scratches!

His Answer to ASTROPHIL, the Volunteer.

Lo! the twin-brothers of the skies!
See *CASTOR* set, and *POLLUX* rise!
Or in prose language—if you will—
SYLVIVS gives place to *ASTROPHIL*. 20
So have I seen, at country fairs,
Young matters fly in wooden chairs,
One mounts aloft, while t'other's down,
The sport and wonder of the town.
No man of sense wou'd vex and swear at
A talkative, un-meaning parrot,
Or draw his sword upon an ape,
Merely for mocking humane shape,
No sure! 'twere anger thrown away;
Let the poor creatures prate, and play: 30
Or, if we smile, and please to know 'em,
'Tis only with design to show 'em.

I frankly own, I never reckon'd
Upon encount'ring *DUNCAN* the second:
But like the dragon's tooth they sprout
Foe after foe—for me to rout.
Yet 'tis n't worth a soldier's while—
—Without some hopes of fame, or spoil: 20
True!—crys a wag—and don't you see
The golden fleece of victory?
Then, strait explain'd it—with a laugh, ---
A golden fleece?—a skin of calf!
Is this thy friend in time of need?
Poor SYLVIVS! thou art fall'n indeed!
Thy odes, and ologues pritheer cease,—
—Believe me—all is of a piece!

'Tis *PLUM*'s advice to *serjeants KITE*,
"Discharge a fellow that can write!"—
Nay—don't be frighten'd, *VOLUNTEER*. 30
You'll meet with no objection there.
No child!—to speak the very truth—
Thou'rt quite too low—my pretty Youth—
Or wou'd thy *fix* by chance puls master,
Why all this great parade and bluster?
For you and I can ne'er engage,
'Till thou'rt advanc'd in rank and age—
So pray—young strutting *Alexander*!
Excuse a veteran commander.

Yes—were I worthy to advise—
I'd put thee in a way to rise.
—Amongst train-bands first learn the art;
And get thy exercise by heart.
Go!—learn the science of defence;
To back thy rage with some pretence!
I'll meet thee then—if worth my strife—
And—the nine muses spare my life! 40 *Fido.*

To Captain FIDO.

*What! take a woman to a wife
Who leads a wild, postrick life!*

O you're right!—ne'er mind the flirts,
But bid 'em mend their husbands shirts,
O their family affairs,
And their children's psalms and pray'rs,
Of song and roundelays,
Be trumpery from plays.
A me no flams, of GRIERSON, BARBER,
Hers, who such fancies harbour.
O my husband is no fool,
Is with him a standing rule,
A ounce of prudence in a wife
Worth a pound of wit and—strife.
Tell me if ye ever knew
A wife that wa'n't a shrew,
T, I'm sure, but very few.
It's this, they cry, that rails at rhyme,
Or herself commits the crime?
Lions! have ye never seen,
Kick give a Fox the spleen;
His own monkey tricks before him,
His sense he might restore him?
Les—what's rhyme to poetry!
Was in jingling *Crambo lye*?
Rate *Steenhold's* godly metre
T as *Cilber's* Odes and iueter.
Any modern sons of fame,
'Tis not fit for me to name,
Pass for Poets—tho' 'tis plain,
Ever dar'd to be so vain:
I the wicked thoughts at heart,
Above the rhiming art.
If you like, good captain Fido,
That thinks and writes as I do,
A daughter, young and fair,
Your purpose to a hair. *Prudence Manage.*

Publisher of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Enigmas unanswered, I think, are but four,
Which now I'll explain to the best of my
Power, to tell you the truth of the matter,
Sincere, your readers my name shou'd be-
lieve:

A weak woman, thus dare to unravel,
Most of your sex does so frequently baffle.
Wou'd there but one my affections regard,
Rest of the sex I wou'd freely discard:
He, coarse digestion, nor ramble astray,
Me, *Sylvanus*, my heart's stole away.
Assurance you'll snuff at, and censure me
else,
I miss the solutions—the *Tail of a horse*:
Reason the truth of the second † discloses,
Men's clouded senses bewilders and poses.
Herd I've expounded in solving the other,
Or the word which reveals it, discover:
Last of the four did most puzzle and cross,
Which silver sure, or I'm at a loss.
But all the Enigmas which yet are untold,
Is a Riddle too dark to unfold.

CASSANDRA.
A Riddle publish'd in July. † August.
See. O Odeber, Riddles.

Wrote on Occasion of a young Lady's Coldness
with whom I was once very familiar.

TO CUPID.

CUPID, thou waggish artful boy,
What have I done to excite thy hate,
Oh! ever arm'd with cruelty,
Thus to precipitate my fate.

I saw, I lov'd, I am undone,
She at each visit seems more coy,
Thou Urchin! sneering at my moan,
Half promise bliss, and half deny.

The wound you gave admits no cure,
Till time has thaw'd her frozen heart,
Jenny can Life or death ensure,
Jenny! my soul's far dearer part.

With equal force once twang the bow,
Transfix the charmer, let her bleed,
The seeds of love secure's sow,
And clear the soil of ev'ry weed.

Were I thro' some fierce Tyrant's hate
Condemn'd to racks, the smiling fair
Cou'd blunt the keenest dart of fate,
And from the dying chace despair.

If pray'rs and tears are still in vain,
Think not (prond chit) I dyed your pow'r:
D----- it! so struck I disdain,
Or shrink--- tho' all thy thunders roar.

If I must dye, the stroke legin,
Know, I'm a man unus'd to fear,
By Jenny's hand wreck all thy spleen,
I die content, to die by her.

Arthur Amorous.

On a Pipe of Tobacco.

Pretty tube of mighty power,
Charmer of an idle hour,
Object of my hot desire,
Lip of wax, and eye of fire:
And thy snowy taper waste,
With my finger gently brace'd:
And thy lovely swelling crest:
With my bended stopper prest:
And the sweetest bliss of blisses,
Breathing from thy balmy kisses,
Happy thrice and thrice again,
Happiest he of happy men,
Who, when again the night returns,
When again the taper burns,
When again the crickets gay,
(Little crickets full of play)
Can afford his tube to feed,
With the fragrant Indian weed;
Pleasure for a noble divine,
Incense of the God of Wine,
Happy thrice and thrice again,
Happiest he of happy Men.

EPIGRAM.

POOR Robin getting drunk one day;
Umbr, with warmth, to him did say,
Ye Villain! he who drinks can ne'er
Be honest, faithful, or sincere.
Robin replies, if this be true,
What man so great a rogue as you?

MODERN POLITENESS.

Address'd to Mrs M. M-----ley.

IN early days when men were wife,
And women did true merit prize,
When sense had its peculiar brightness,
And Modesty was deem'd politeness;
The world, of what e'er else poitest,
Was ignorant of modern taste.

But we in these right hopeful days,
Renounce the stale, old-fashion'd ways;
A decent carriage seems t'afright,
And Coxcombs' airs appear polite.

Can you impertinently tattle,
And spend whole hours in chit-chat prattle,
You're then polite enough to please,
And gain our Modern girls with ease.

Are you fantastick in your cloathing,
Tho' in that head of yours, there's-----nothing,
You'll be the Ladies favourite,
Your dres's will render you polite.

Can you with impudence assail-----
(For Modesty will ne'er prevail)
However small is your desert,
You need not doubt to win her heart.

To sum up all-----a soppish dres's,
A Tongue whose motion will not cease;
A little dividend of sense,
And a round share of impudence,
Are th' only things now requisite,
To make a Man appear compleat. *Cleander.*

SYLVIA's Reply to the Suffolk Bard. (See p. 614.)

YOU urge to some warmth, Sir, that my
scanty strain
Takes all the fine thoughts your stanzas contain:
This tends to my praise, in my sense of the matter,
And as your objections my vanity flatter,
So I in return give you joy of the glory, (*flatter.*)
Gain'd by your *Dutch* comment upon the true
Whate'er your ideas, of words you have plenty,
But in ten I express what you spin out to *twenty.*

SYLVIA.

* See the stanza on Lady F. Bradenall, and the
third Casket in the Poem following it, p. 554.

THE HERETIC. AN EPIGRAM.

By Benjamin Drake, Yeoman.

NO more the knotty longitude regard,
To find the *Heretic*, be the reward.
Whiston, and *Disson*, both, long thought upon
The longitude, at last found each man one.
Strange! was it not? that they (who were so wise,
To find two longitudes,) should have no prize.

So has the artful *FOSTER*, *STEBBING* too,
Found each a *Heretic*, with different view.
The base, vile man is *STEBBING's Heretic*,
And *FOSTER's* is---most certainly *Old-Nick*.
When both agree to let the right be known,
The thirty thousand pounds is all their own.

* One that is self condemn'd.

EPITAPH.

WITHIN this Dormitory lies
Barbara, wealthy, tho' not wife;
Her friends for winding sheet bestow'd
Her money-bags together sew'd.
And that she may securely rest,
They now have clasp'd her in a chest:

The very same, in which they say,
Her t'other self, her money lay;
And if her friends continue kind,
To that dear self she left behind,
I dare believe that four in five,
Will think her better half alive.

T. P.

Our inserting the following Epigram will shew,
we are far from being partial to ourselves;
a charge inconsiderately made against us by some,
who cannot be proper judges, unless they were
to see all the Pieces sent to us; but we prefer
the Reader's Entertainment to our own Defence.

To Mr URBAN, on the Decision of the
EPIGRAM PRIZES. (See p. 556.)

SILVANUS! you surely intended to jest,
When you told us, the prize was design'd,
for the best.

Or else it is thus, if rightly I guess,
Some error unheeded, escap'd from the press.
If so, then methinks, 'tis exceedingly hard
That by such mistake of my chance I'm bar'd;
For had you but hinted, the worst stood most fair;
As I find the decision has made it appear,
May my belly with smallest of small beer be burst
If I would not have sent of all bad ones the worst.
Tho' I cannot ascend, yet I dive with such haste,
I'd have distanc'd the laureat a mile at the least,
And shewn you (tho' monstrous to think of) a
head

With as few brains as *Archy's*, tho' not quite so
much lead. *RALPH LILLIE.*

† Author of a --- *Invective* against Mr Urban.

N.B. The reason alledged for this invective was our altering
(we are told for the better) a Poem, which, if it
was his, he had left to our correction, under another
Name.

Mr. URBAN.

THE following lines, I most humbly petition,
In your next Magazine may find an admission;
And if you will favour them with your corrections,
I promise my thanks instead of reflections:
If to my request you will be observant,
You will greatly oblige your most humble servant.

On Friendship, to A. P. Elq.

Friendship's the greatest bliss to man design'd,
The consolation of all human kind:
Assist me with your skill, ye sacred nine!
Be yours the art, and let the theme be mine:
Theme of all others sacred to a heart,
Sincerely loving, and devoid of art:
I to my --- consecrate my lays,
And in his person sing true friendship's praise;
Whose heart with generous sentiments repleat,
For sacred friendship seems the noblest seat.
O! had I skill like Pope! thy friendly name
Should stand recorded in the book of fame;
In sweetest numbers would I tune the lyre,
With emulation every breast inspire;
But as my feeble muse no strain can raise
Due to thy merits, in true friendship's praise,
Tis still residing in thy candid mind,
My weak endeavours shall acceptance find;
While my theme proves with grateful warmth express'd
Tis in thy happy converse that I'm blest. *Amicus.*

CASSIO is desir'd to favour us with his Address

The Monthly Intelligencer.

NOVEMBER, 1735.

London. **Saturday. NOVEMBER 1.**

YESTERDAY the Ld Mayor, of this City, most of the Aldermen, the Recorder, Sheriffs, &c. went in State to St James's, when Mr *Baron Thompson* made a Congratulatory Speech to his Majesty

on His safe Arrival; they were graciously receiv'd, and His Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood, on *John Salter, Esq;* Alderman of *Cornhill Ward*, one of the late Sheriffs, and on *Robert Godschall, Esq;* one of the present Sheriffs.

Representation of a fine *Picture* on the Altar-piece in the Church of St. *James Clerken-well*. (See p. 651, 665.)



Monday 10.

Two Malefactors were Hang'd at Tyburn, viz. *Elizabeth Armstrong*, and *Wm Blackwell* which last was put up in Chains, *Vaughan* and *Collins* were reprieved. (See p. 618.)

A Gentlewoman was sent to Newgate for Starving her own Daughter.

Tuesday 11.

The Parliament was prorog'd to Jan. 15th Saturday, 15.

An anonymous letter was found in the D. of *Richmond's* Park at *Goodwood, Sussex*, Directed to his Grace, and demanding 250 Guineas to be left in a certain Place therein mention'd, and in Case of Noncompliance Threatning to pull down his House, and Destroy every Thing belonging to it, and to Shoot his Grace. For the Discovery of the Persons concern'd, his Majesty has been pleas'd to offer his most gracious Pardon, and his Grace offers one hundred Guineas.

Wednesday 12.

The Prince of *Modena* Set out with a great Retinue on his Return Home, the Sequestration of that Duchy being taken off. His Highness had been admitted a Member of the Royal Society.

From *Brissol*; That 3 Men and a Boy, lay 10 Days and 19 Hours in a Dark Cavern of a Coal Pit, 39 fathom under Ground, and on the Brink of a Precipice 16 fathom Perpendicular, without any other Subsistence than a Bit of Beef, and a Crust of Bread weighing together about a quarter of a Pound. They fled thither from a Torrent of Water bursting out of a Vein, which put out their Lights, but the Water retiring, and their Provision spent, they were forc'd to Drink their own Urine, and Eat some Chips they cut from a Basket: this Remedy failing one of them endeavour'd to Eat his Shoe. Thus they continued almost suffocated, till some of their Fellow Workmen who had made their Escape return'd, and let down a large Quantity of Burning Coals, which dissipated the Black Vapour, and the Water being gone off, 5 of them ventur'd down, and calling out were surpriz'd to hear an Answer. The eldest Man about 60 was Delirious, all of them very weak, and for sometime after they were drawn up entirely Blind. But having receiv'd proper Refreshments, they walk'd Home, to the great Astonishment of all that saw them; what is also strange, they could hardly be persuaded they continued above 5 Days under Ground.

Thursday 22.

A Motion was made in the Court of *Common Pleas Westminster*, upon a Petition sign'd by 4000 Prisoners of the *Fleet*, that their Bounds might be extended as far as *St Bride's Church*, for a Place of Worship; the Consideration thereof was refer'd to a Prothonotary, to Report his Opinion next Term.

Friday 24.

A Butcher was Robb'd in a very Gallant Manner by a Woman well mounted on a Side Saddle, &c. near *Ramford in Essex*. She

presented a Pistol to him, and demanded his Money; he being amaz'd at her Behaviour told her, he did not know what she meant; when a Gentleman coming up, told him he was a Brute to deny the Lady's request, and if he did not gratify her Desire immediately, he would Shoot him thro' the Head; so he gave her his Watch and 6 Guineas.

Saturday 25.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the Affairs of better lighting the City of *London*, sent Letters to the Aldermen of the several Wards, desiring them to summons their Common-Council together, and to give Direction for their several Wards to be survey'd, to know what Number of Globular Lamps will be wanting, allowing 30 Yards Distance between each Lamp in the High Streets, and 35 Yards in the other Streets and Lanets, that they may the better guess at the Charge, and consider of a Proposition to be laid before the Parliament, to raise a Supply to defray the same.

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen resolv'd, that (besides the Fine) the Names and Place of Abode, of all Bakers, detected of making Bread under Weight, shall be publish'd, and that the Assize of Bread, (instead of half quarter Loaves, wherein the poor were often defrauded of half a Farthing) be Penny, Two penny, and Three penny Loaves, and to be mark'd accordingly; the Penny Loaf fine, to weigh 8 Ounces, 7 Drains; wheaten, 12 Ounces, 10 Drains; household 16 Ounces, 4 Drains; the others in proportion.

Sunday 27.

The *East India Company* enter'd, at the Custom house, 70,000 Ounces of Silver Coin and 135,786 Ounces of Silver Bullion for Exportation to the *East-Indies*.

A curious fine Statue of *K. Charles 2d.* carry'd out of a Block of white Marble, was sent from *Mr Chair's*, at *Westminster*, in order to be erect'd in the Theatre at *Oxford*.

Monday 28.

A remarkable Point was argued before the Lord Chancellor, relating to the Costs for obtaining an Act of Parliament. His Lordship order'd the Bill to be tax'd by a Master, to the great Mortification of those Solicitors, who have within 20 Years past, rais'd the Expences of an Act from above 75, to 187*l.* the Sum here demanded.

Mr Edwards, of *Maddoxstreet* had a Wen cut from his Back weigh'd about ten Pounds.

From IRELAND.

A Man of about 18 Inches high cover'd with strong Hair, was lately taken in a Field near *Longford* by a Farmer, of whom the little Gentleman demanded Why he should be Stopped, for he was Travelling for the North in order to pass over for *Scotland*, but all his Intreaties could not procure him Liberty, the Farmer having been at the Expence of a Box to carry him about, and to make a shew of him. He speaks *Irish* and mimicks *English*.

BIRTHS

Births and Marriages &c. in NOVEMBER, 1735. 681

BIRTHS.

THE Lady of *Thomas Shutterback*, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty was deliver'd of a Son.

Nov. 17. Lord *Weymouth's* Lady—of a Son. A
The Wife of *Tbo. Cole*, Esq; one of the Serjeants at Arms—of two Daughters.

MARRIAGES.

HON. Mr *Elphinston*, Third Son of Lord *Elphinston*, privately married to the Lady *Clementina Fleming*, only Daughter and Heiress of the Earl of *Wigton*.

Thomas Ingram, of *Sheene*, Esq;—to Miss *Evans*, of *Mortlack*

Stafford Eyre, Esq;—to Mrs *Dartiqueneve*.

E. of Ancrum eldest Son of the Marq. of *Lothian*,—to the Hon. Miss *Kitty d'Arcy* Daughter of the E. of *Holderness*.

Bennet Coome, Esq;—to Miss *Brodrepp*.

Hon. *Lodovick Grant*, Esq;—to Lady *Margaret Ogilvie*, eldest Sister to the E. of *Seaford*.

Sir *Tbo. Cave* of *Stanford*, *Northamptonsh.*

Do—to Miss *Davis*, of *Birmingham*, 30,000 l.

Tbo. Carpenter, of *Gatten* in *Surry*, Esq;—to Miss *Elton*, with 8000 l.

Charles Townshend, Esq;—to Miss *Snablin*.

John Kyrwood, of *Letton*, *Harefordsh.* Esq; D

—to the Relict of *Galfridus Walpole*, Esq;

James Gray, of *Hampton*, Esq;—to Miss

Jane Elly, with 16,000 l.

Dr Cecil, Bp of *Bangor*,—to Miss *Lumley*.

Sister to Sir *James Lumley*, Bt.

Philip Rogers, of *Tooting*, *Surry*, Esq;—

to Miss *Yackson*; with 8000 l.

James Webster, Esq;—to Miss *Lawson*, of

Brookstreet; with 10,000 l.

Thomas Lake of *Harrow on the Hill*, Esq;

—to Miss *Gumley*, with 25,000 l.

Jeremiah Howard a Relation to the E. of

Essexham,—to Miss *Pearhouse* an Heiress

with 16,000 l. at *Colchester*.

Wm Morgan, Esq;—to Miss *Emerson* with

15,000 l. at *Richmond*.

DEATHS.

OG, 25. *CHARLES Mordaunt*, E. of *Peterborough*, at *Lisbon*, of a Flux by Eating Grapes, Aged 77. He served in his Youth in the *Algier* and *Tangier* Wars and was one of the Peers that came over to the P. of O. at the Revolution, and was afterwards at the Head of the Treasury, till 1694. In 1705 he was declar'd Commander in chief of the Forces sent to *Spain*, and Joint Admiral with Sir *Cloudeff Shovel*. On his return made Capt. of the Royal Reg. of Horse Guards, and received the Thanks of the Commons for his great Services in *Spain*. In 1711 he was appointed General of all the Marine Forces in *Great-Britain* in which Post he continued till his Death. In 1713, he was Install'd Kt of the Garter, and soon after sent a 2d Time Ambassador to *Turin*. He is Succeeded by a Grandson *Charles* now E. of *Peterborough*.

Robert Warren, Esq; Clerk of the Assembly and Register of the Admiralty in *Barbados*.

27. *Thomas E. of Haddington*, Baron of *Bynny*, and *Byritt*, Kt of the Order of the Thistle, Ld Lieut. of *West Lothian*, and one of His Maj. Pr. Council. At *Newbails* near *Edinburgh*; and is succeeded by his Grandson.

30. Dr *Richardson*, Precentor of *Tork*.

John Brook, an Eminent Dissenting Teacher at *Tork*, his Son is a Clergyman of the Church of *England*.

31. *Edmond Steffeld*, Duke of *Buckinghamshire*, D. and Marquis of *Normandy*, and Earl of *Mulgrave*, &c. at *Rome*; aged about 21. The Title of Duke is extinct, but that of Baron *Steffeld* descends to a Cousin, and 4,000 l. a Year to Capt. *Herbert* a Natural Son of the late Duke. 4,000 l. a Year of Allom Works reverts to the Crown.

NOV. 1. *Hippasley*, Esq; of *Lambourn*, *Berks*.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Grandson to the D. of *Grafton* at *New-York*.

3. *Robert Shafte*, Esq; of *Northumberland*.

5. *Jof. Grigby*, of *Newfoundland*, Capt. of a Man of War in Q. *Ann's* Reign.

Capt. *Whitworth* at *Lewes*, *Suffex*.

Gab. Powell, Esq; of *Swansey Glamorgansh.*

Josiah Winterton, Esq; (married about a

Month ago,) his Estate of 300 l. per Ann. devolves to his younger Brother at *Oxford*.

7. *James Sandys*, Esq;

George Davenport, Esq; *Cheeshire*.

The Relict of *Hugh Hammerfly*, Esq; of

grief, for his Death (about a fortnight before.),

Sir *Dewey Bulkely*, Kt formerly Member for *Bridport*.

Relict of *John Curtis*, Esq; worth 8000 l.

9. The Lady *Dudley*, Relict of the late

Sir *Wm* and Mother to the late E. *Tremad*.

Hon. Mrs *Hill*, Sister to General *Hill* and

Lady *Malham*.

Benj. Cole, Esq; of the middle Temple.

10. Sir *Ken. Anderson*, Bt. Wout Estate.

Mrs *Graham* Daughter to the Ld *Landdown*.

Mr *Tbo. Dean* of *Malden*, *Kent*, aged 108

he was 20, when K. *Charles* was beheaded

and formerly Fellow of *University College*, *Oxon*, but being a Roman Catholick was de-

priv'd at the Revolution, he wrote some Pieces

in Defence of that Religion, which were

privately printed in the Masters Lodgings; and

he stood on the Pillory, Dec. 18, 1691 for con-

cealing a Libel; Since which he Subsisted

mostly on Charity.

11. Col. *Godwyn*; formerly of *Syburgh*.

Reg. of Foot.

12. Capt. *Berry*, of the Foot Guards.

Tbo. Gay, Esq; at *Barry*, *Glamorganshire*.

13. Mr *Sears* a Wholesale Leather Seller

in *Cannon Street*, worth 10,000 l.

14. The Lady of Sir *John Eyles*.

Thomas Forbergill, Esq; *Yorkshire*.

15. *John Hurgate*, of *Heystbury Wilt*, Esq;

16. *George*

16. *George Cotterel*, Esq; who was to have been married this Month to *Miss Vernon* with 10,000 l.

Samuel Bracebridge, Esq; of *Lindley, Warwickshire*, 1000 l. per Ann. lately Treasurer of the Inner Temple.

Mr *Jacob Robinson*, a *Virginia Merchant*.

Mr *Barns*, Rector of *Coleby, Norfolk*.

Mary Perkins, a Blind Woman who when a Child was stole by two Beggars, who put out her Eyes, and went about the Street Begging with her. They were afterwards taken and confess'd the Fact, but Died in *Newgate* before the Sentence was Executed upon them.

21. *Shadrach Blundell*, Esq; Councillor at Law, *Greenwich*.

22. Sir *Edward Whitaker*, Kt formerly a Flag Officer in the Navy.

Sir *Peter Parns*, Kt at *Watford, Hertfordsh.*

Martin Basill, Esq; aged 84, Treasurer to *K. James* the 2d, he left his Estate to *Wm Basill* of *Polandstreet*, Esq; and 'tis believ'd 10,000 l. in Specie.

Mrs *Haddock* wife of *Nisb. Haddock* Rear Admiral of the White.

24. *Peter Corteen*, an *Hamburg Merchant*.

Mr *Blagrawe* a *Romish Priest* who resided here 20 Years in *Great Wildstreet*.

25. *Jacob Tenson*, Esq; Bookseller in the Strand, at *Barns* in *Surry*, worth 100,000 l.

26. *John Disney*, Esq; in *Soho Square*.

Mr *Higbam*, one of the Associates of the Common Pleas

George Stanlake, Esq; of the *Middle Temple*.

27. Mr *Roberts Andrews*, Senior, aged 80 of the Court of Assistants in the Stationers Company, formerly a Letter Founder.

28. *Matthew Waters*, on old Sea Officer,

John Colvett, Merchant on *Tower Hill*.

Edward Dillingham Esq; of *Swaffham, Norfolk*, of 700 l. per Ann.

Mrs *Mead* Relict of *John Mead*, late Banker in *Fleet-street*, at *Isleworth*.

PROMOTIONS.

DEPUTY *John Day*, appointed Comptroller of the foreign Post-Office in the Room of *Ashburnham Frowde*, Esq; decd

Mr *Richard Williamson*,---to over-look the Mis-sent Letters, in the Room of Mr *Day*.

Sir *William Tonge*, sworn one of His Majesty's Privy Council.

Jekyll, made Capt. in General *Churchill's* Dragoons in room of Capt. *White*.

George Talbot, Esq; Son to the Hon. Ld Chancellor,---Clerk of the Lunatics in the Room of *Hugh Hammerst*, Esq; decd.

Sir *Teo. Robinson*, late Member for *Morpeth*, and Hon. *Horatio Townshend*, Esq; Governor of the Bank,---Commissioners of the Exchequer, in the Room of Hon. *Christopher Montagu*, decd, and *Roger Gale*, Esq; who resign'd.

Sir *James Ferguson*, of *Kilkerren*,---a Lord of the Session in *Scotland*, in the Room of the Lord Justice Clerk.

George Clive, of *Lincoln Inn*, Esq; Sworn Curitor Baron of the Exchequer, in the Room of Mr *Baron Birch* deceased.

Mr *Collins*,---a riding Officer in the Customs on the Coast of *Suffex*.

A *John Strichen*, Esq; appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Court of Justiciary in *Scotland*.

George Wooley,---Collector of the Customs in the Port of *Cardigan* in the Room of *Rice Gwynn*, Esq; remov'd.

Mr *Westfall*,---one of the Pages of the Prefence to his Royal Highness.

B *Ld Harcourt*---a Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majesty

Mr *Gale*, made one of the Associates of the Common Pleas in Room of Mr *Higbam* decd.

Mr *Gambridge*---Master Sail-maker at *Shernefs* 200 l. per Ann.

Ecclesiastical Preferments, conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

C *MR Julius Bate*, presented by the D. of Somerset, to the Rectory of *Sutton, Suffex*, worth 200 l. per Ann.

Mr *Henry Thomlinson*,---to the living of *Roebford, Essex*.

Mr *Edward Trimmell*, collated to the Vicarage of *Abingdon parva*, vacant by the Resignation of Mr *Nicolas Nicbols*.

D *Mr Ruffel* presented to the Living of *Faringham, Oxfordshire*, void by the Death of Dr *Pearson*, 200 l. per Ann.

Dr *Adams*, Master of *Sidney*, College Elected Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*.

Dr *Sterne* made Residentiary of *York* in the Room of Mr *Richardson* decd.

Mr *Daniel Lepla*, presented to the Living of *East Grinstead, Suffex*.

Mr *Perkins*---to the Living of *Boatby*.

Mr *Wm Beaty*, Fellow of *Magdalen Coll.*, *Cambridge*,---to the Rectory of *Westley Waterless, Cambridgehire*.

Edward Simpson L. L. D. Elected Master of *Trinity Hall*, in the Room of *Sr Nathaniel Lloyd*, who resign'd.

F *Mr Barber*,---to the Rectory of *Ashmore*.

Mr *Wm Roeb*,---to the Rectory of *Robeston, Pembrokehire*.

Mr *Caleb Parnham*---to the Rectory of *Pickworth, Rutland*.

Mr *Bridges Thomas*,---to the Rectory of *Little Comberton, Worcesterhire*.

Mr *John Williams*,---to the Rectory of *Fisbgard, Pembrokehire*.

G *Mr Montrou*---to the Living of *Steppingly-Bedfordshire*.

Mr *Wm Day*, presented by the Ld Chancellor to the Living of *Sidington St Mary*, and Vicar of *Sidington St Peter*, both in *Gloucestershire*, which he holds by Dispensation.

H Hon. *Richard Trevor*, made Canon of *Christ Church, Oxford*, void by the Death of Dr *Terry*.

[Bankrupts in our next.]

Prices of Stocks, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1735. 683

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS

S. Sea Trading Stock
 90 $\frac{1}{4}$
 —Annuities 108 $\frac{3}{4}$
 —Ditto new 109 $\frac{1}{2}$
 —Bonds 3 l. 14 s.
 3 per Ct. Ann. 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Bank 146 $\frac{1}{2}$
 —Circulation 4 l. 15 s.
 India 167
 —Bonds 3 l. 14 s.
 Million Bank 109
 African 15
 Royal Aff. 101
 Lon. ditto 13
 Eng. Copper 2 l. 1 s.
 Welsh ditto

Prices of Grain

Wheat 30s. to 33s.
 Rye 12s. to 19s.
 Barley 13 s. to 18 c d.
 Oats 12s. to 15s. od.
 Pease 19s. to 22s.
 P. Malt 20s. to 21s.
 B. Malt 19s. to 20d.
 Tares 17 s. to 21s.
 H. Pease 16s. to 18s.
 H. Beans 20s. to 22s.

Buried	
Within the walls	182
Without the walls	541
In Mid. and Surry	869
City and Sub. of West	438
	2030
Weekly Burials	
Nov. 4 . .	538
11 . .	522
18 . .	508
25 . .	462
	2030

Monthly BILL of Mortality from Oct. 28. to Nov. 25.

Christened	Males	692	1325
	Femal.	633	
Buried	Males	1011	2030
	Femal.	1019	
Died under 2 Years old			897
Between 2 and 5			146
Between 5 and 10			52
Between 10 and 20			46
Between 20 and 30			135
Between 30 and 40			173
Between 40 and 50			180
Between 50 and 60			156
Between 60 and 70			127
Between 70 and 80			66
Between 80 and 90			45
Between 90 and 100			7
			2030

FOREIGN ADVICES in NOVEMBER, 1735.

From Paris, That the Negotiations between the Emp. and France, were carried on with the utmost Privacy, but the Mystery is now discover'd. M. Chauvelin, Keeper of the Seals, and Colleague with Cardinal Fleury, having by his Devotion to the Queen of Spain, frustrated the good Offices of the Maritime Powers, for above an Year and half, Spite of the Cardinal's pacific Intentions; he determin'd to set up a Negotiation, in which M. Chauvelin shou'd have no part, being encourag'd in this Project, by a certain Minister at Paris. M. Chauvigny, then at Hanover, having founded C. Kinski thereupon, M. de la Baume was dispatch'd to Vienna, where the first Article concluded, was to keep the whole Affair an inviolable Secret.

From the Hague, that the Marquis of Farnese had communicated to the Grand Pensionary a Letter from Cardinal Fleury, to assure their High Mightinesses, that his most Christian Majesty had concluded nothing with the Emperor prejudicial to their Interests; and wou'd enter into no Agreement, but under the Guarantee of the Maritime Powers.

From Italy, That the Duke de Montemar the Spanish General, having Attempted to Force an advanc'd Post of the Imperialists, on the other Side the Adige, was repuls'd with considerable loss, which oblig'd him to send to the Marshal Noailles for Succour; but that Moment the Orders for an Armistice arriv'd. Upon this the Spaniards tore the French and Sardinian Cockades from their Hats, and Breaking down their Bridges, retir'd towards Tuscany, with Surprising rapidity, making 30 Miles the first Days March; They have

thrown large Re-inforcements into Mirandola, Parma, and Piacenza; but as they retired, the Imperialists took Possession of all the Posts, where they found Plenty of Provisions; they have chang'd the Garrison of Mantua, and are now in as full Possession of the Key of Italy, as at the beginning of the Campaign.

From Vienna, That the Conferences for settling the general Pacification were daily held at Prince Eugene's, and that the Ministers of England, Holland, and Russia, were invited to be present.

From Berlin, that his Prussian Majesty is much displeas'd, that the French have guaranty'd the Succession of Bergues and Juliers to the Prince of Sultzbach.

From Petersburg, That the Czarsina approves the Convention for Peace.

From Warsaw, That the Diet broke up without doing any Business, that the Grandees have unanimously agreed to the Summoning an Extraordinary Diet, and that K. Augustus's Queen is declar'd with Child.

The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris, being desirous that the Authors who compose for the annual Prize, may have more Time to treat on those Subjects which are delivered to them, has thought proper to publish it sooner than ordinary: The Subject propos'd for the Prize which is to be distributed in the public Assembly to be held after Easter in the Year 1737. is The State of Learning in France, from the Death of King Charles the Great to that of King Robert.

AN Answer to a late Pamphlet entitled, an Examination of the Scheme of Church Power, laid down in the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici. Angli. &c. Showing the unfair Representations made by the Author of that Pamphlet, and that the scheme of Church Power laid down in the Codex, is in Support and Maintenance of the Royal Supremacy and agreeable to our Laws and Constitution: By the Author of the Parallel.

2. A Dissertation concerning the Use of Crude Mercury in Venereal and other Diseases, and the best Method of Administering it without Salivation. By Vincent Bress, Surgeon. Printed for J. Nourse, price 1 s.

3. A Vindication of the Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Holy Sacrament, from some Remarks and Misrepresentations, By Thomas Phillips A. M. Vicar of Thorpe in Surrey. Printed for T. Cocks, price 1 s.

4. The Life and military Actions of P. Eugene of Savoy, to the Present Year 1735. Printed for T. Read, price 5 s. 6 d.

5. True Taste, or Female Philosophy, an Epistle from Sylvia to Libertina price 1 s.

6. The Rarities of Richmond, Being exact descriptions of the Hermitage and Merlin's Cave, in the Gardens there. Sold by E. Carl, price, 1 s.

7. A Sermon entitled the Difficulties, and Discontentments that attend the Disfenting Ministry, with the most proper methods to remove them, impartially considered. Printed for R. Hett,

8. Seasonable Reproof, A Satyr, in the Manner of Horace. price 6 d.

9. The Second Epistle of Horace, imitated. By George Ogle Esq. price 1 s. 6 d.

10. Tipping 1691 Juicio, or the Reverend Mr Sylvester's Critical dissertation &c. Verisfyd. By Joseph Dr Anvers Esq. price 6 d.

11. Bibliotheca Legum; or a new list of all the Common and statute Law Books of this Realm to Michaelmas Term 1735. price 1 s.

12. Christ the Light of the World; or the principal improvements made in Religion by Christianity. A Sermon preached at the Young Mens Lecture at Exon September 1735. By Thomas Armoey. Printed for R. Hett and J. Gray in the Poultry. price 6 d.

13. Christianity in its Nature and Design offers no violence to the Reason or Consciences of Men. A Sermon preached at Tunbridge Wells August 31. 1735. By T. Cuttels. Printed for J. Roberts. price 6 d.

14. Piety recommended as the best Principle of Virtue. By Tho. Newman. Sold by R. Hett, price 6 d.

15. Drake upon Duck; A Poem on the Celebrated Stephen Drake Shunamite, Thatchers Labour, D. Cumberland, Roy's Marriage, and Queens Grotes. By Benjamin Drake Yeoman. Printed for J. Roberts price 1 s. (See p. 385)

16. Letters between the late Gilbert Burnet, and Mr. Hatchinson, concerning the True Foundation of Virtue, or Moral Goodness; with a Preface, and Postscript, written by Mr. Burnet some time before his Death. Sold by J. Roberts.

17. Of Stage Tyrants, An Epistle to the Earl of Chesterfield, Occasioned by the Honest Yorkshire Man, being rejected at Drury Lane, and since Acted at other Theatres, with Universal Applause. price 6 d.

18. The History of the Puritans, or Protestant Non-conformists, from the beginning of the Civil War in 1642, to the Death of K. Charles the First; with an Account of their Principles; their Attempts for a further Reformation in the Church, their sufferings, and the Lives and Characters of their principle Divines. Vol. ii. By Dan. Neal M. A.

19. Dr. Newton's Reply to Dr. Conybear, the Dean or Christ Church's, Defence of the Conduct of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, and of Exeter Coll. with regard to the Obstruction given by them to the Incorporation of Hart Hall. Sold by G. Strahan.

20. A Defence of Dr. Waterland's Book Entituled, The Importance of the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity Asserted. In Answer to a Pamphlet, Entituled Christian Liberty. Asserted. By George Adams M. A. Sold by J. Roberts.

21. Popery confuted by Papists, Or, the Protestant Doctrines confirmed from plain and positive Testimonies, and Confessions of the most Orthodox Fathers Learned Cardinals, Bishops, Doctors, and Schoolmen of the Church of Rome. Written by a Gentleman of Distinction, and dedicated to the Gentry of England.

thy own mouth will I judge thee, Ld. 12, 21 for M^{rs}. Ward and Chandler.

22. The Sacrament of the Altar, or the Doctrine of A representative Sacrifice in the Holy Eucharist vindicated; in Answer to A plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lords Supper. Printed for S. Austen.

23. Excerpta quædam ex Luciani Samosateniensis operibus per N. Kent. A. B. Coll. Regal. Cantab. Socium for the Use of Eaton and Westminster Schools. Sold by C. Rivington.

24. A Poem on Nature in Imitation of Lucretius. To which is added, A Description of the Fœtus in Womb: In a Letter to the late D. of Buckingham, on his Dutcheis being declared pregnant. By Bevil Higgs. Sold by E. Nutt price 1 s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Speedily will be Published, price 6d.

With a *Fantaisie* and proper Decorations.

MERLIN: A Poem. Humbly inscribed to her Majesty. To which is added, *The Royal Hermitage*: a Poem. Both by a Lady.

On December the 11th will be Publish'd.

A True Scripture Account of the Nature and Benefit of the Holy Eucharist, in Answer to a Book intitled A Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lords Supper. By Tho. Brett, L. L. D. Printed for J. Roberts, price 2 s.

Just Published,

A COMPLETE History of the Intrigues of Priests and Nuns. Consisting of authentick Relations or Confessions, and the lewd use made of them; including the Case of M. G. Cadere, with the Tryal of Father Jean-Baptist Girard her Confessor, before the Great Chamber of Parliament at Aix in France.

To which is added,

A Signal Feat transacted by the Dominican Fryars, as related by Dr. Burnet late Bishop of Sarum. *Allo* The Case of Abbe des Rues, now under Confinement, at Paris, for committing Rapes upon 133 Virgins With the Case of Seduction stated at large in the Proceedings at Paris, from the several Depositions exhibited against him, with his Defence.

To which is added,

ROME, a great Custom-house for Sin; or a Table of Dispensations for Villanies and Wickednesses of various Kinds, with several sums of Money paid for them. Printed for John Marshall, at the Bible in Gracechurch Street. Price 3 s. 6 d.

Just Published,

In a neat POCKET VOLUME,

The Second Edition, considerably Improv'd of the Rt Rev. the Ld Bp of SODER and MAN's.

INSTRUCTIONS for the True Understanding of the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; with the Necessary Preparation requir'd: For the Benefit of Young Communicants, and of such as have not well considered this Holy Ordinance.

To which is Annexed,

The Office of the Holy Communion, with proper Hells and Directions for joining in every Part thereof with Understanding and Benefit.

Printed for C. Rivington, at the Bible and Crown in St. Pauls Church Yard. A few are Printed on on Superfine Paper,

Where also may be had, by the same AUTHOR.

The Fifth Edition, of

The PRINCIPLES and Duties of Christianity: Being a Further Instruction for such as have learned the Church Catechism. Together with short and plain Directions and Prayers for particular Persons, Families, the Lords Day, the Lords Supper, the Time of Sickness, &c.

N. B. To this Edition is added, The True Christian Method of Educating the Children both of the Rich and Poor.

An Allowance will be made to those worthy disposed Persons who distribute Books of this kind for the Publick Good.



THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
 DECEMBER, 1735.

On January 15, will be publish'd, (Price 6 d.) A Supplement, containing the Rest of these Debates, and the Indexes to this Vol.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the first Session of the present Parliament, 1735. Part VI.

The REPLY to the Answer we gave in our last, was as follows, viz.



ACCORDING to the Method we have lately fallen into, I am afraid, my Lords, we shall never be able to come to the End of any Debate. If upon every new Motion in any Affair, Lords shall take the Liberty to enter into former Debates, to resume all the Arguments they have, upon former Motions, made use of, and find Fault with those Orders and Resolutions, which have been not only agreed to, but agreed to by a great Majority of this House, this will naturally provoke other Lords to justify what they had before given their Consent to, this may probably occasion a Reply, and, at this Rate, we shall have the whole Business of the Session perhaps brought in and repeated in every new Debate: I hope every one of your Lordships will consider, what an endless, intricate Labyrinth this may involve us into, and will therefore keep a little more close to the Question in Hand.

My Lords, in the present Affair your Lordships made an Order, that the Petitioners should lay before this House, in Writing, Instances of those undue Methods and illegal Practices upon which they intended to proceed, and the Names of the Persons they suspected to have been guilty of such undue Methods and

illegal Practices; and for this Purpose your Lordships gave them such a sufficient Time, that even they themselves have not found Fault with it: This Order they have not complied with, your Lordships have already, by a great Majority, resolved, that they have not complied with it, and is not the dismissing of their Petition a natural Consequence of that Disobedience in them, and of this Resolution which your Lordships have already agreed to? I shall not, my Lords, enter into a Vindication of that Order, or of that Resolution, because I should thereby fall into that Error which I find Fault with in others: But allow me to say, my Lords, that the Petitioners might have told us who it was, or at least who they suspected it was, that made use of the King's Name for inducing any Lord in Scotland to vote for a List, and they might have told us, who it was that promised or gave Money or other Reward for voting for a List, without telling us the Names of the Persons with whom such Arguments were made use of; and this I am persuaded your Lordships were fully convinced of, before you agreed to that Resolution you have just now come to.

As the dismissing of the Petition is therefore a natural Consequence of the Resolution your Lordships have agreed to, I cannot see, my Lords, why it should give any Lord in this House so great a Concern; for tho' the Practices complained of are such as certainly do affect the Honour and Dignity of this House,

and

and the Independency of Parliament, if there are any good Grounds to suspect that such Practices were actually made use of, your Lordships may, notwithstanding your dismissing the Petition now before you, fall upon many Ways of enquiring into those Practices: I believe I could myself propose a very proper Method, for your Lordships to enter upon such an Enquiry, if I thought there was a Necessity for any such. The Consequence therefore of the Practices complained of, or the Necessity that there may be for enquiring into those Practices, can be no Argument against our dismissing the Petition now before us; and in order to act consistently with the Orders and Resolutions we have already agreed to, we cannot, in my Opinion, avoid dismissing it, for which Reason I shall agree to the Motion the noble Lord has been pleased to make.

When the Question was just going to be put, the E---l of St---d stood up, and spoke to this Effect,

"My Lords, the Motion now before us, is so far from being a natural Consequence of the Resolution agreed to, that it is directly contrary to the usual Method of proceeding in this House, and in all the Courts of Justice in the World. In the whole Course of this Affair your Lordships have hitherto gone very much into the Methods of *Westminster-hall*, and therefore I hope you will follow them throughout the whole of the Affair now before you. In all the Courts below, the first Order they make in any Case is seldom or ever absolute and peremptory: If their first Order is not complied with they generally make a second, sometimes a third, which is called a peremptory Order; but even with Respect to the most peremptory Order, if the Party who is to comply with it should make some Sort of Compliance, but by Mistake should not comply with it so fully as he ought to do, surely the Court would give him an Indulgence, and would assign him a new Day for rectifying that Mistake, especially if he should shew to the Court a plausible Reason why it was not in his Power to comply fully with their Order. This, is the Method of proceeding in all the Courts below, and this is the constant Method of proceeding in this House. I remember, when this Affair came first before us, some noble Lords were mighty fond of making it a Cause, and if we look upon it as a

Cause, the Motion now before us is very far from being a natural Consequence of the Resolution agreed to: Do not we, my Lords, in all Appeals, make an Order for the Respondent to put in his Answer against such a Day? But that Order is never absolute and peremptory; if the Respondent fails to comply with it, your Lordships never proceed to hear the Cause *ex parte* you always make a new Order, for the Respondent to put in his Answer against such another Day, which in that Case is called a peremptory Day; therefore, if your Lordships are not satisfied with the Answer already given in by the Petitioners, I hope the noble Lord will wave the Motion he has made, and agree to that I now make you, which is,—To adjourn the Consideration of this Petition to this Se'night, and to order that the Petitioners, may, against that Day, put in a further Answer to your Lordships last Order."

But the former Motion being insisted on, the Question was put upon it, which on a Division was agreed to by 99 to 52, Proxies included.

Against the Motion for dismissing the Petition, a Protest was entered. See p. 231, 232.

The House having been silent some Time after this Division, at last the E---l of Ab---n said in Substance, "The Affair they had been upon was a Matter of such Consequence, that he thought it ought not to be entirely dropt: In their former Debate a noble Lord had said, tho' the Petition should be dismissed, he could put them in a Way of enquiring into the illegal Practices complained of; therefore he hoped that noble Lord would propose some Method for their entering upon an Enquiry into that Affair."

Upon this the E---l of C---ey spoke to this Effect:

"My Lords, I believe the noble Lord has misapprehended what I said; for I did not say, nor could mean to say, I would put your Lordships into a Method of enquiring into all the illegal Practices complained of, because I never did, nor do yet believe, there ever were any such Practices made use of; except as to the Regiment, said to have been kept under Arms during the Election; I believe there may be some Truth in that. This, as I have said before, I wish your Lordships would enquire into, and if you have a Mind to enter into any such Enquiry, I believe I may be able to contrive some proper Method for that Purpose; but as I have

have not yet turned much of my Thoughts that Way, I cannot say that I am just now prepared to offer any Thing even upon that Head to your Lordships Consideration, nor do I think it absolutely necessary to be done this Night.

The Earl of *Ab*—on then spoke in Subtance thus:

“My Lords, since the noble Lord who spoke last has declined to offer any Method to your Lordships Consideration, give me Leave to offer something @ will naturally bring you into a Method of making an Enquiry into the Affair. I have, my Lords, in my Hand a printed Paper, a Sort of a Pamphlet, at least I bought it at a Pamphlet Shop, where it was publicly Sold, and it is intitled, *The Protests of a great Number of noble Lords, entered by them at the last Election of Peers for Scotland*: Whether or no there were any such Protests then entered, is what I cannot pretend to inform your Lordships of; but if there were any such, it is incumbent upon your Lordships to enquire into the Practices there complained of; and if no such Protests were entered, it is an Indignity offered to the Peers of *Scotland*, whose Names are pretended to be put to them; it is an Indignity offered to the sixteen Peers of *Scotland* now in this House, to publish any such Forgery; therefore the Publishers ought to be enquired into, and ought to be brought under the Censure of this House; for @ Reason I desire, my Lords, that this printed Paper, or Pamphlet, may be read.”

The E—l of *S—gb* said, He thought it was something very extraordinary to desire a Pamphlet to be read at their Lordships Table: It was at all Times below the Dignity of that House to have a Pamphlet read at their Table; but to desire any such Thing, when it was so late, was still more improper; therefore he hoped their Lordships would adjourn.

The E—l of *Ab*—on reply'd thus:

“My Lords, It is so far from being below the Dignity of this House to have a Pamphlet read at your Table, that it is not only an usual Practice, but it is a Right that every Lord has, and may insist on. It is a common Practice, my Lords, when any Lord of this House thinks that his own Honour, the Honour of this House, or the Honour of any Peer of *Great-Britain* is reflected on, by any Pamphlet that has been published, to make his Complaint to the House, and he has a Right to have what he complains of read at your Table. Upon

such Occasions I know it is usual, to point out the particular Paragraphs, or Sentences, in the Pamphlet complained of, and to desire that they only may be read at the Table; but in the Pamphlet I now complain of, every Paragraph is worthy of your Lordships Consideration, and as it is but short, as it will take up but a very few Minutes of your Lordships Time, I desire the Whole may be read.”

The E—l of *Ay—rd* spoke next, in Favour of the Motion; but several other Lords insisting, that a Pamphlet ought not to be read, the L—d *B—ft* stood up and spoke thus:

“My Lords, since your Lordships do not seem inclined to have a printed Paper read at your Table, I shall offer you one in Writing. I can inform your Lordships, that such Protests as are mentioned in that printed Paper, or Pamphlet, @ has been dispersed over the whole Kingdom, were actually entered upon the Journal of the last Election of Peers for *Scotland*, and were signed by a great Number of the Peers of that Kingdom: Of those Protests I have now in my Hand an authentick Copy, a Copy taken from the Register or Journal of that Election, signed by the two principal Clerks, and witnessed by two Gentlemen, who are now attending in the Lobby, and ready to declare, upon Oath at your Lordships Bar, that they collated it with the Journal, and that it is a true Copy: The reading of this at your Lordships Table, I hope you will not think below the Dignity of this House; and as I think it inconsistent @ the Honour of this House to adjourn, notwithstanding its being so late, @out making some Step towards enquiring into an Affair @ so much concerns the Preservation of our Constitution, and @ has made so much Noise over the whole Kingdom, therefore I hope you will immediately proceed to take into your Consideration what I now offer, or appoint a short Day for that Purpose.”

Upon this it was moved to adjourn, and the Motion being insisted on, the Question was put, and carried in the Affirmative, by 73 to 39.

Whereupon another Protest was entered. (See p. 233.) And

The State of the National Debt laid before their Lordships. See p. 236.

In the H. of C—ns.

FEB. 17. *W—r P—r Esq;* moved

“That the Post-master General

A.R.

might be ordered to lay before that House a Copy of his Majesty's Warrant, whereby Letters were permitted to pass free of the Duty payable upon Post Letters; ^A Copy was accordingly laid before the House upon the 19th; An Extract of ^B (so far as relates to the Members) follows:

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Our Royal Predecessors have, by Warrant under their Sign Manual, directed from time to time, to whom the Freedom of Sending or Receiving Free Letters should be granted or allowed; OUR Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby Require and Command, That you permit and suffer no Person or Persons whatsoever to send or receive Free any Letter or Packets, (except our Secretaries of State, &c. &c.)—and excepting also the Members of both Our Houses of Parliament, during every Sessions, and 40 Days before and after, so as their Letters to be Frank'd by virtue of this Our Authority do not exceed Two Ounces.—And We do also Will and Require you to make Our Pleasure known unto the Members of Our said Houses of Parliament, that WE do expect that they do constantly endorse their own Names on their own Letters, with their own Hand-writing, and that they do not suffer any Letters whatsoever, other than such as concern themselves to pass under their Cover, Frank or Direction.

Feb. 26. the same Gentl. moved, 'That it might be taken into Consideration.' The Warrant being accordingly read, the House proceeded to take it into Consideration; upon ^C Occasion Complaints were made by several Members, that their Letters were not only charged at the Post-office, but that they were often broke open, and perused by the Clerks; and that this Practice of breaking open Letters was become so frequent, and was so publickly known, that the very End for ^D that Liberty was given to the Post-masters was entirely disappointed; for the Intention being at first to discover any treasonable Correspondence that might be carried on against the Government, that Intention was rendered altogether vain, because by the Practice of opening Letters being so frequent, and so well known, it was certain, that no Man would carry on any treasonable Correspondence by Means of the Post-office; so that the Liberty given to break open Letters at the Post-office could now serve no Purpose, but to enable the little Clerks about that Office to pry into the private Affairs of every Merchant,

and of every Gentleman in the Kingdom. At last it was insisted, that the Warrant then laid before the House was not the last Warrant granted by his Majesty, nor the Warrant by ^E the Post-masters then acted; and therefore it was moved, that a Committee should be appointed to enquire into that Affair.

This Motion was supported by E—d L—le Esq; G—ge H—te Esq; W—m P—y Esq; R—t D—fs Esq; and Mr A—n P—ry; and it was a little opposed by Sir R—t W—le and H—y P—m Esq; but at last they agreed to the Motion, provided that Committee should not enquire into any Thing that might tend to the discovering of any of the Secrets of the Government: And a Committee being appointed accordingly, ^F Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records, divers Persons belonging to the Post-office were examin'd in Relation to the Increase of and the Taxing Frank'd Letters, who produced several Instances of their Increase and of Counterfeits, and a full Account of the Methods observed in Charging or Taxing Letters ^G seem'd to be frank'd contrary to the King's Warrant, and all ^H their opening or having Occasion to open any Letter, was laid before the Committee.

March 28. Mr P—y reported from the said Committee, 'That they had examined the Matter to them referred, and had directed him to report the same as it appeared to them, together ^I their Resolutions thereupon, to the House;' Report being read, and delivered in at the Table, the same was taken into Consideration on April 16, and the Resolutions of the Committee were as follow, *viz.*

Resolved, 1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Privilege of franking Letters by the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, chosen to represent the Commons in Parliament, began with the erecting a Post-office within this Kingdom, by Act of Parliament.

2. That all Letters (not exceeding two Ounces) signed by the proper Hand of, or directed to any Member of this House, during the Sitting of every Session of Parliament, and forty Days before and forty Days after every Summons or Prorogation, ought to be carried and delivered freely and safely from all Parts of Great-Britain and Ireland without any Charge of Postage.

3. That it is an high Infringement ^J of the Privilege of the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, chosen to represent the Commons of Great-Britain in Parlia-
ment,

PROCEEDINGS in the present Parliament, 1735. Sess. 1. 691

ment, for any Post-master, his Deputies or Agents, in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, to detain or delay, open or look into, by any Means whatsoever, any Letter directed to, or signed by the proper Hand of any Member, without an express Warrant in Writing, under the Hand of one of the Principal Secretaries of State, for every such Detaining, Delaying, Opening, or Looking into.

4. That all Letters directed to any Member of this House at any Place within the Bills of Mortality, be carried by the proper Officers of the Post office to the House or Lodgings of such Member, on to the Lobby of the House of Commons.

5. That it is a notorious Breach of the Privilege of the House of Commons, for any Person to counterfeit the Hand, or put the Name of any Member of the House of Commons upon any Letter, in order to prevent its being charged with the Duty of Postage.

6. That such Persons as shall presume to do the same, ought to be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

The 1st and 2d of these Resolutions were that Day agreed to, and on the 25th the third Resolution was amended thus:—That it is an high Infringement of the Privilege of the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, chosen to represent the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament, for any Post-master, his Deputies or Agents, in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, to open or look into, by any Means whatsoever, any Letter directed to or signed by the proper Hand of any Member, without an express Warrant in Writing, under the Hand of one of the principal Secretaries of State, for every such Opening or Looking into; or to detain or delay any Letter, directed to, or signed with the Name of any Member, unless there shall be *just Reason* to suspect some Counterfeit of it, without an express Warrant of a principal Secretary of State as aforesaid, for every such Detaining or Delaying.—

Then the 3 other Resolutions were severally read a second Time, and agreed to without any Amendment.

Feb. 21. In a Committee of the whole House, on the SUPPLY granted to his Majesty, several Resolutions pass'd, which were agreed to by the House, on the 24th, and were as follows, viz.

1. That a Sum, not exceeding 215,710*l*. 6*s*. 5*d*. Half-penny be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations,

Minorca and *Gibraltar*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons at *Annapolis Royal*, *Canso*, *Placentia* and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1735.

[This Grant exceeds last Years by 11,713 *l* 7*s*. 2*d*. which makes the Exceedings in the two last Years as to these Articles of the Forces, 193,929*l*. 7*s*. 9*d*. (See p. 578 A B where there is a Mistake of 11,813 instead of 11,713)]

2. That a Sum, not exceeding 10,273*l*. 11*s*. 7*d*. Farthing, be granted to his Majesty, for defraying several extraordinary Expences and Services, incurred Anno 1734, and not provided for by Parliament.

3. That a Sum, not exceeding 18,850*l*. 9*s*. 2*d*. be granted to his Majesty, upon Account, for Out-pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital, for the Year 1735.

These Resolutions being agreed to, Sir *Wm Wm* moved to read the Journal of the House Dec. 5. 2d Year of *Wm* and *Mary*, in relation to the Report from the Committee, to whom the Consideration of the Estimates and Accounts relating to the Army, Navy and Treasury were referred, which was accordingly read. Then he moved to read the Journal, of the House of Nov. 9. in the 3d Year of their said Majesties, in relation to the Appointment of a Committee, to inspect the Estimate of the Charge of their Majesty's Navy for the Year 1692; and the same being read accordingly, he moved, 'That the ordinary Estimate of his Majesty's Navy for the Year 1735, might be referred to the Consideration of a select Committee, and that they should examine the same, and report the Facts with their Opinion thereupon to the House.'

In Support of this Motion, The Argument was to this Effect.

SIR, when I reflect upon the long Peace this Nation has had the good Fortune to enjoy, I am surpris'd to consider how bad an Use has been made of it to the Publick, how small a Part of our publick Debts has in all that Time been paid off; but when I consider the vast Sums that have been yearly rais'd in all that Time, when I consider that the People have not been made quite free of any one Tax, since the preceding War brought upon them, nor any Tax, except one only, in the least diminished, I am really astonish'd: I cannot comprehend how it was possible, in every Year of this long Term of Peace and Tranquillity, to find so much as plausible Pretences for putting the Nation to such a vast Expence; and I must think, if

our Parliaments, for these 20 Years past, had followed the laudable Example laid down in the Precedents now read to you, and had always appointed a select Committee, to consider and examine the Estimates yearly laid before them, it would not have been possible to prevail on them to agree that such an Expence was necessary.

This, Sir, I wish had been done by every Parliament, not only for these 20 Years past, but by every Parliament since the Revolution: But as it is never too late to do well, and as this is the first Session of a new Parliament, I hope we shall begin to follow that Example which was shewn by the first Parliament after the Revolution. I hope it will not be said, but that Parliament had as good Reason to put a Confidence in the Administration as this Parliament has, or as any Parliament had since that Time; and yet we find that Parliament, in their very first Session, passing an Act, and by Ballot appointing Commissioners, for taking and examining the Accounts of all publick Monies, and resolving that no Person should be one of those Commissioners, who had any Office of Profit, or was accountable to their Majesties. And their Care of the publick Money, in their 2d and 3d Sessions, we may collect from the Journals now read to us. For this Reason I am convinced, that what I am now to propose cannot be reflected on, as shewing the least Disrespect to his Majesty, or the least Diffidence in our present Administration. It is only shewing that prudent Care of the People's Money which we ought always to shew as their Representatives, even tho' there were no particular Reason for our being so careful.

But at present, Sir, we have a particular and very melancholy Reason for refusing the ancient Usage of Parliament: It is well known that Estimates have been every Year laid before this House, of all the Expences which were then supposed to be necessary for the ensuing Year; and notwithstanding those Estimates were very extraordinary, and much larger than were ever before usual in this Nation, yet in every Year ample Provision has been made for the Expences of the ensuing Year, conform to the Estimates that had been laid before the House: This is known to every Man, and every Man that does know it must think it very odd, that in so small a Number of Years such a great Debt should be contracted as is at present due

upon account of our Navy; but it must appear still more surprizing, when we consider, that in every Session of Parliament, Accounts have been laid, or ought to have been laid before this House, of the Deficiencies, if any, of all former Grants, and likewise of all Services incurred and not provided for by Parliament. If such Accounts had been fully laid before this House, and rightly considered, they would certainly have been examined into in every succeeding Session, the Deficiencies, if real, would then certainly have been made good, and the Services, if found to have been necessarily incurred, would certainly have been provided for out of the first and readiest of the Grants made for the Service of the ensuing Year.

This, Sir, is the natural and the only proper Way of providing for all Deficiencies, and for all Services incurred and not provided for by the former Session of Parliament. While this Method is regularly pursued, the Strength of the Nation is not impaired by loading Posterity with Debts and Mortgages, nor can the People be so easily prevailed on to submit to any extravagant and unnecessary Expence; and the Facts being fresh in every Man's Memory, if any Fraud or Fallacy be artfully couched under any of the Articles of the Accounts given in, it may be easily discovered; but when the Nation is thus secretly run in Debt, the Strength of it is daily impaired; the People being ignorant of their Expence, cannot find Fault with any of those extravagant Measures which occasioned that Expence, and when Accounts are brought into this House in such a Heap, and after the Transactions to which they relate have been all past and forgotten, it is then impossible for Gentlemen, who peruse them only at the Table, to discover the Falshood of any of the Articles, or the Fallacies that may be practised in the Manner of stating the Accounts.

Upon such a slight View, Sir, as I have taken of the Accounts now upon the Table, it is not possible for me to enter into the particular Articles; but I cannot help taking Notice of one Article, which to me appears to be a very extraordinary one. There is one Article of very near 250,000*l.* charged, not for the Building of Ships, but for the building of Houses; whether such Houses were necessary I shall not now pretend to determine, but if they were, I think it is too large a Sum for any Minister, or for any Administration to have expended, without a previous Authority from

Parlia-

ment, and that I am sure was so much as asked for. What the it Age may think of such a Sum, at the Gentlemen of this House think of such a Sum, I do not know, am sure our Ancestors, even those very last Age, would have been nely shy of loading the People with a Six-pence in the Pound upon the Lands in *Great-Britain*, for no Purpose but that of building Houses for Commissioners and other Officers going to the Admiralty; and I must it a little extraordinary to see Ministers of their own Heads, undertake that even Parliaments of old scarcely have undertaken to have

'Tis true, Parliaments have of become very good natured, they put great Trust and Confidence in Ministers, and have generally, I shall say blindly, approved of all Ministers Measures: This may perhaps have Ministers presume a little further they would otherwise have done; am very sure that in former Times, ill very lately, no Minister would dared to have drawn the Nation into an Expence without an Authority from Parliament for so doing. The Article would, I believe, Sir, appeared a little extraordinary, in our flourishing Circumstances that this Nation was in; but in our present circumstances, when the People are under heavy Taxes, when most of our Taxes are already engaged for payment of our Debts, I must think highly extravagant. We ought to our Estate our own, we ought to get from those Mortgages that are now, before we think of beautifying sumptuous and costly Buildings. For, Sir, let me suppose that this was no way extravagant, that it was absolutely necessary, yet still it to have been provided for by Parliament before it was undertaken, or at least ought to have been provided for in the very next Session after it was it: In that Case the Parliament probably have taken Care to have it much upon some other Article: it Means our being involved in so a Debt as we are at present would have been prevented, and we should have been in a more tolerable Condition for that Part, & the present Circumstances of *Europe* may make incumbent upon us to undertake.

Revenues of a Nation, Sir, & arise from those Taxes the People

are obliged to pay, may properly be compared to the Revenues of a private Gentleman's Estate; and every Gentleman, who has a Regard to his Family, or to his own Credit, will certainly proportion his Expence and Way of Living to the Revenues of his Estate, taking Care to save as much yearly as may be necessary for providing for the younger Children of his Family, and for answering those contingent Expences & future Accidents or Misfortunes may probably bring him into: Such a Gentleman will consider that if, by his Way of Living, or by any expensive Project, he spends more than the yearly Revenue of his Estate may, according to this Computation, answer, he must yearly destroy a Part of his Estate; and that the greater this Surplus is, the sooner his Estate and Family will be ruined. Let us suppose then that such a Gentleman had desired his Steward to sit down and compute the Method and Manner how he was to live, the number of Servants he was to maintain, and the Equipage he was to keep up, so as not to spend yearly more than the Revenue of his Estate could bear, allowing so much yearly for Childrens Provisions for paying off Mortgages, if he had any upon his Estate, and for future Contingencies: Suppose this Steward had prescribed such a Manner of Living, and had for several Years fed his Master up in the Notion, that he was spending no more yearly than his Estate could bear; but at last brings him in a terrible Account of Expences incurred and Debts contracted, by the Manner of Living & he himself had prescribed, and gravely tells him, he must sell or mortgage one of his best Manors for paying off those Debts: What would such a Steward deserve? What Treatment could he expect to meet with? Surely he must at least expect all his Accounts to be canvassed and examined in the strictest Manner, and that his Master would never place a Confidence in any of his Schemes or Calculations for the future. The Case, Sir, is the same with this Nation at present: We have been cajoled and made believe, that what we were spending yearly was no more than the Taxes yearly raised would answer: These Taxes have been cheerfully granted by Parliament, and as cheerfully paid by the People, in full Expectation that these were all that were necessary for answering our annual Expence; but now, Sir, when we are in Danger of being brought into a great and unforeseen Expence

we are told that we have run much in Arrear, that a great Debt has been contracted, and that for the Payment of this Debt, we must either mortgage those Funds $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ ought to be reserved for a Time of Danger, or we must lay violent and impious Hands upon those Funds $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ have been long ago declared sacred, and religiously appropriated for relieving us from those heavy Burdens we at present groan under. While we are Members of this House, Sir, we are the Trustees and the Guardians of the People; and when the People have been so much cajoled and deceived, when they have been thus insensibly run into a heavy and an unexpected Arrear, shall we approve of the Accounts of those Services by $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ that Arrear has been occasioned, $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ without examining strictly into every Article? I must think we are, both in Honour, and Conscience, bound to examine them in the strictest Manner, and therefore I shall beg Leave to move, &c. (as before-mentioned.)

To this it was answer'd in Effect thus:

SIR, the Affairs of Europe, and the various Incidents that have occurred since the famous Peace of *Utrecht*, are so fresh in every Man's Memory, that I think it very unnecessary to enter into any particular Detail of them; and therefore I shall only observe in general that every Man, who knows any Thing of the History of Europe for these last 20 Years, may very easily give a Reason why we have not been able to pay off any very considerable Part of our publick Debts. There was no Method of paying off honestly and fairly any of our Debts formerly contracted, but by increasing the publick Revenue, or saving a Part yearly of that $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ had before been established; and any Gentleman who will attend to our Conduct for these last 20 Years will see, and must acknowledge, that both these Methods have been pursued as much as it was possible. We could not increase the publick Revenue by imposing any new Taxes, for our People think they are already burdened $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ too many; and if any such Method had been proposed, it would certainly have been opposed, perhaps by some of those Gentlemen who now find Fault $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ so small a Part of our Debts having been paid off: The only other Method of increasing the publick Revenue was, by having the Taxes carefully collected, and thereby endeavouring to increase the Produce of each; and this has been pursued $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ the

utmost Care and Industry, in so much that most of our Taxes produce more now than they did 20 Years ago.

A With respect to the saving a Part of the publick Revenue $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ had been before established, it could be done no other Way but by reducing the Interest payable to the Creditors of the Publick, or by reducing the publick annual Expence: The first of these Methods, I believe it will be acknowledged, has been pursued $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ great Industry, and luckily for the Nation, $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ great Success; and no Man can $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ Justice say, that for these 20 Years past the Nation has been put to any Expence but what was absolutely necessary, according to the Circumstances, the Affairs of Europe, or the Affairs of the Nation were in at the Time; nor has it been put to any Expence but what was regularly laid before the Parliament, and always approved of by Parliament; so that the finding Fault $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ any Part of our Conduct for these 20 Years past, is not really finding Fault $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ the Conduct of our Ministers, but $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ the Conduct of King and Parliament.

I shall agree with the Hon. Gentlemen, Sir, that Estimates have been every Year laid before the House, of what was then supposed to be necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year; and I hope they will agree with me that it was right to do so; but I never heard that the Gentlemen who computed those Estimates and laid them before Parliament pretended to be infallible, and as they never pretended to be so, they have often found they were not; the Estimates they have given in have been found to be deficient, some of the necessary Services have been sometimes omitted, or the Sums thereby allotted have been found not sufficient for answering the Services for $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ they were appointed; and this is one of the Reasons why so large a Debt now appears to be due on account of the Navy: Another Reason is, that the Funds appointed by Parliament for raising those Sums $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ were yearly granted by them for the Service of the Navy, have been always found deficient; and a third Reason is, that the Parliament have often found it necessary for the Safety of the Nation, to give his Majesty Votes of Credit, in Pursuance of which some additional Expences have been incurred, above what were mentioned in the Estimates yearly given in at the Beginning of the Session; and as such Expences were generally incurred by making Additions to our Navy, $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ is the natural De-

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this Nation in all Times of it has greatly increased the on account of our Navy, and is e chief Reasons why that Debt come to considerable.

e Deficiencies, as soon as they wn, have been every Year red before Parliament; some of ounts relating to the Navy Debt, e now upon your Table, have

several Years successively your Table, and all of them, ne few Articles & have lately

were laid there before the last Parliament; but, for what Rea- all not pretend to determine ament never thought fit to pro- ofe Deficiencies, or to pay off of that Debt which had been

occasioned; tho' I must suppose e Accounts were regularly laid

rliament, when the Facts and actions to & they related were ery Man's Memory, if any Er- llacy could have been pointed any Objection could have been

any one of the Articles, it only have been taken Notice ouse, but would have been

subject for Clamour over the ation; for there always have l I hope there will always be, a mber of Gentlemen in this

only capable, but ready and discover any Falshoods or Fal- t may be artfully foisted into

k Accounts; and if any such had been made, our Transac- not so secret, but those who

ected to his Majesty's Family rment, or discontented & the ration, might have got hold of

ery, and would certainly have ice endeavoured to have raised Clamour, at least against the

ation:—For this Reason I ose, that all the Accounts upon le have already been sufficiently

and therefore I cannot think ny Occasion for appointing a nmittee for that Purpose. the Article, Sir, & the Hon.

a have been pleased to distin- particular Remark, it is cer- Houses, Docks, Dock-yards,

zines, are as necessary for the f our Navy as Ships of War; as necessary to rebuild the hen fallen to Decay, as it is

to rebuild the latter. To pretend isters by Directions from his cannot or ought not to order a

Dock, Dock yard or Admiralty-office to be repaired or rebuilt, without having first laid the same before Parliament, seems to me something very extra-

ordinary; it may be as well pretend- ed, that they ought not to order a Man of War to be rebuilt or repaired, with-

out first having laid the same before Par- liament: In this respect the Greatness or the Smallness of the Sum can make

no Difference, it is the Nature of the Ser- vice only we are to regard, when we are to determine, whether it ought or ought

not to be laid before Parliam. before it be undertaken; and surely no Man will say, but that his Majesty, or his Ministers by

his Direction, may give Orders to rebuild a Man of War, or to repair or rebuild a publick Office, without having first laid

the Affair before Parliament for their Approbation. I believe it will be grant- ed, and if it were enquired into it

would be found, that no Money has been laid out in this Way, nor any Houses built, but what were absolutely necessary; and

if there had been any Falshood or Fallacy in any of the Accounts relating to that Ex- pence, as they have been long upon the

Table, it would certainly have been dis- covered, and would long before now have been taken Notice of.

Thus it must appear, Sir, that the Story we have been told of a Steward's run- ning his Master in Debt, is no way paral-

lel to the present Case; for this Nation has been run into no extraordinary Ex- pence, but what had not only the Autho-

rity of Parliament before it was under- taken, but the Approbation of Parliam- ent after it was laid out; and if any

Debt had been contracted, if the Funds appropriated for the Service of the Year have proved at any Time deficient, or

if any Services have been incurred which were not provided for by Parliament, those Deficiencies and those Services have

been regularly laid before Parliament as soon as they could be brought into an Ac- count: And it is very certain, if a Stew- ard should run his Master into no Ex-

pence but what he had a previous Au- thority for, and should fairly and honest- ly lay before his Master every Year, or as often as it could possibly be done, a full Account of the Debt he had contract- ed in the preceding Year, that Steward

could deserve no Censure from his Ma- ster, nor would his Master have any Rea- son for examining his Accounts, in a

more particular Manner than he had ever done those of any other Steward.

Now, Sir, as it must be granted that

the naming of a select Committee, to enquire into and examine any Accounts or Estimates, is a very extraordinary Method of proceeding, a Method which has not been practised for many Years, and never was often practised, we must suppose it will give a general Alarm, and will make People imagine that some Frauds have been committed, or at least that there is a Suspicion that some Frauds have been committed: This will of course throw a Reflection upon his Majesty's Government; and therefore I think we ought not to enter into any such Method without some very strong Reasons; and as I can see no Reason for our entering into any such Method, as I can see no Good that can be expected from any such Method, as I am convinced it will do a great deal of Mischief, by raising Jealousies and Fears among his Majesty's Subjects, therefore I must be against the Motion.'

The Reply was in Substance thus, viz.

SIR, It is from the Knowledge I have of the History of this Nation in particular, and the History of Europe in general, that I am so much surprised, with respect to the small Part of our publick Debts that has been paid off, notwithstanding the Continuance of all our Taxes, and the vast Sums that have been raised in every Year of that Time; and the more I consider it, the more I am surprised, the less I can account for the unprofitable Use we have made of such a long Term of Peace and Tranquillity: But I am still more surprised to hear any Gentleman say, that all possible Methods have been pursued, either for diminishing the publick annual Expence, or for diminishing the annual Interest due to the Creditors of the Publick; on the contrary, I am convinced, that all possible Methods have been pursued for increasing the first, and no Opportunities have been embraced for reducing either the Principal or the Interest due to the Creditors of the Publick, but such as durst not be refused or neglected.

We have been for these twenty Years in a continued Course of publick Peace and Tranquillity, at least we have had no War declared, or any Broil with any of our Neighbours, for which any good Reason can now in my Opinion be given, or from which this Nation has reaped any visible advantage; and yet in every Year of that Time we have been very near at as great an Expence, as we were at in any one Year of the heavy War

in King William's Reign: We have had numerous Armies kept up within our own Country, we have maintained many Princes, and many Armies in foreign Countries, and we have sent many expensive Squadrons into almost all Places of the World, and I should be glad to hear a Reason for any of our naval Expeditions into the Baltick or the Mediterranean, given by those who are now for our looking quietly on to see the Emperor strip of his Dominions in Italy, and Muscovy prescribing Laws, and giving Sovereigns to its neighbouring Kingdoms: In like Manner, I should be glad to hear a Reason for our being so much alarmed at the Treaty of Alliance only, between Spain and the Emperor, given by those who now seem to be so little alarmed at a Treaty, not only of Alliance but of Conquest between France, Spain and Sardinia: This Sir, I do not say with a Design to insinuate that we have as yet any great Reason to be alarmed at this last Alliance, but I must think we had from the Beginning much greater Reason to be alarmed with it, than ever we had to be alarmed with the former; and I must think it would now have been more justifiable in us to have thrown ourselves into the Arms of the Emperor, in order to have prevented the Consequences of this last Alliance, than ever it was to throw ourselves into the Arms of France, in order to prevent the Consequences of the former: From all which I must conclude, either that a great Part of the Expence we have formerly been at might have been saved, or that our present Inactivity is highly dangerous and utterly inexcusable; and which of these two to chuse I shall leave to the Gentlemen who now so strenuously insist, that for these last 25 Years we have taken all possible Methods to diminish our publick annual Expence. Now, Sir, as to the diminishing of the Interest payable to the Creditors of the Publick, can it be said that we have taken any one Method to diminish it, but what the Nature of the Thing and the Circumstances of the Nation plainly and directly pointed out, nay so plainly, that it would have been highly criminal in any Administration to have neglected the Opportunity? but if we had applied the Sinking Fund, religiously and regularly to the Payment of our publick Debts, if we had saved every Farthing of that Expence, it has been thrown away in maintaining numerous idle Armies, and sending out many idle Squadrons, and had applied

applied all those Savings to the same honest Purposes, the Principal of our publick Debts would have been so greatly reduced, that the Creditors who remained unpaid would have been glad to have taken what Interest we were pleased to allow them: Nay, I do not know but the Principal would, by this Time have been so greatly reduced, that the three great Companies would have been glad to have paid from the Payment of any future Interest upon what was due to them, in order to have had their Charters continued.

Whether Accounts were regularly laid before Parliament of the present Navy Debt, yearly as it became due, is what I shall not pretend to deny, because I do not really know whether it was so or not; but if this be true, I shall, in Compliance to the Hon. Gentlemen, admit, it is the strongest Argument that can be given for what is now proposed; it is a full Confirmation of that old Proverb, *That what is every Man's Business, is no Man's Business*, and therefore an unanswerable Argument for our returning to the old Custom of Parliament, and appointing select Committees every Year to consider and examine every Estimate that is laid before us: For I hope no Man will say but that we ought, in Time of Peace especially, to raise as much in the Year as will answer the Services of the Year; and if any Deficiency should happen in the Funds granted for one Year, or if it should be found that the Estimates were deficient, all those Deficiencies ought certainly to be made good the very next Year. It is certainly inconsistent to the publick Good to leave Arrears long due, because when Tradesmen, or those who furnish the publick with what is necessary for publick Use, must lie for Years out of their Money, it is certain they neither can nor will serve the Publick so cheap as when they know they are sure of their Money in Hand, or in a few Months after the Goods are delivered; and the longer any of those Arrears stand unpaid, the more expensive will the future Contracts of the Publick always be.

With respect to Ministers, indeed, and the Tools employed under them, I must observe, Sir, that it is of great Advantage to have publick Accounts stand long in Arrear; and this Advantage is greater in the Navy than in any other Branch of publick Business, because Tradesmen, and others who serve the Publick, but especially Seamen, cannot lie long out

of their Money; if they cannot get their Money soon after it becomes due, they must go to Usurers, ministerial Tools, and such like Extortioners, to sell or pledge their Securities; this brings such Securities to Discredit and Discount, and the more there are of them, the longer they are in being paid, the greater Discount they come to be at; so that at last they furnish a plentiful Harvest to Ministers and their Favourites; for when the Discount upon those Securities is raised to a sufficient Height, Ministers then give the watch Word to their Agents and Favourites to go out and purchase; and when they have got them all, or most of them into their Hands, then the ministerial Bowels begin to yearn for the Sufferings of the publick Creditors, in having lain so long out of their Money, and great Merit is assumed from their coming to a compassionate Resolution, to have such or such a Class of publick Creditors paid off: This House is always too good-natured to refuse such a just and such a benevolent Request, and thus Usurers, Extortioners, and ministerial Tools, get the full Value of those Securities at they purchased at a great Discount. This, Sir, I shall not say is the Case at present, but I must say I am apt to believe, if an Enquiry were made into the Affair, it would be found that there is but a very small Part of the Debt due upon the Navy now in the Hands of those who were originally the Creditors of the Publick; and even this, Sir, is, in my Opinion, an Enquiry not unworthy of the Representatives of the People of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled.

But, Sir, whatever the Interest of Ministers may be, it is certainly the Interest of the Publick to pay off their Debts regularly, and as soon as possible; and as I am convinced every Gentleman now, or formerly, in this House, has, and always had, the Interest of the publick more at Heart than the Interest of the Minister, therefore I am convinced, that if these Accounts have been upon our Table, all the other Gentlemen of the House are in the same Condition as me; they are so far from having cancelled every Article of them, that they are quite ignorant of their having been ever laid upon the Table before this Session of Parliament: If any Gentleman had but cast his Eye upon such Accounts, in any preceding Session, and had observed the Arrears standing unpaid, or unprovided for by Parliament, his Regard

for the Publick, his Regard for the distressed Creditors of the Publick, would certainly have prompted him to have moved to have had them taken into Consideration, and paid off long before now; nothing could have prevented it but a Neglect, which has been occasioned by its not having been made the Concern of any particular Set of Men; and for this Reason we never ought to think it sufficient to have Accounts or Estimates laid upon our Table, we ought always to refer the Consideration of them to select Committees; and thus, by making it the particular Business of a few, we may expect they will never be neglected and over-looked, as those now before us seem to have been, by their having been left to the Care of the whole House.

I must beg Leave, Sir, to differ with the Hon. Gentlemen when they say, that the Nature of the Service is only to be regarded, when we are to determine, whether it ought or ought not to be laid before Parliament before it be undertaken; for in my Opinion, the Sum to be laid out ought likewise to be considered: If the Sum to be laid out be but small, and the Nature of the Service such as of course often occurs, it may be undertaken without any particular Directions or Authority from Parliament; but if the Sum comes to be very large, tho' the Nature of the Service be such as has often occurred, and has generally been undertaken without any particular Directions from Parliament, yet such Directions become necessary when the Sum is much larger than what is usually required for that Service: His Majesty may, without Doubt, give Orders to have a Man of War, or perhaps half a Dozen in a Year, repaired; but if by the Neglect of former Times, or by any great Misfortune, it should become necessary to lay out, in any one, two or three Years, a very large Sum for that Purpose, it would then become proper to lay that Necessity before Parliament, and I think no Minister ought to undertake such an extraordinary Service without having first obtained an Authority from Parliament for so doing: In the Case mentioned, I believe it will be granted, that the building of Houses is a Service that does not often occur; and I am very sure the Sum that has been laid out, and which now makes a great Part of our Navy Debt, is a much larger Sum than was ever laid out in this Nation upon such a Service, in so small a Number of Years; nay, I

do not know but it amounts to more than was ever before expended in this Nation for building Docks, or any other sorts of Buildings for the Use of our Navy, or the Officers of our Navy; and therefore, both with respect to the Nature of the Service, and the Sum to be laid out, it ought not to have been undertaken without a previous Authority from Parliament.

Sir, if the Nation has been run into any unnecessary Expence, if any unnecessary and unprofitable Services have been undertaken, I am sorry to hear it said, that nothing has been undertaken, nor any Expence incurred without the Authority and Approbation of Parliament; but, Sir, if it were so, the Authority or the Approbation of former Parliaments can be no Reason for our giving our Approbation of what they have approved of, or following their Example in giving our Authority for undertaking such Services for Years to come as they have authorized for Years past: We are under no greater Obligation to approve of what was approved of by the very last Parliament, than we are under to approve now of what was approved of by that Parliament in King Charles II's Reign, which was called the *Pensionary Parliament*; and I believe if a Gentleman's Steward should, by Ways and Means, obtain his Authority for, or Approbation of any extravagant and unnecessary Expence, he would be very apt, and would have good Reason to censure his Steward's Conduct, when he found himself imposed on his Revenues all mortgaged, and his Family ruined: If it should appear that such a Steward had raised for himself an opulent Fortune upon the Ruins of his Master's Estate, his Master, or at least the next Representative of the Family, would certainly enquire into that Steward's Conduct, and notwithstanding the Authority or Approbation obtained, would as certainly, if possible, seize upon the Steward's Estate, and apply it towards the Relief of his own.

To pretend that what is now proposed will raise Jealousies and Fears among the People, or give them any Suspensions of his Majesty's Government, is an Argument which I find, Sir, is always to be brought in over Head and Shoulders when any Attempt is made to enquire into the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers; but I would have Gentlemen consider, that the proper Business of Parliament is to enquire into the Conduct of Ministers

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It is one of the chief Ends of acting in this Place, and if the find that such Attempts are altered or disappointed, it will be a Suspicion, not only of his Government and the Conduct of Ministers, but it will give them a Suspicion, and a just Suspicion of the Conduct of Parliament: We consider what it was that gave liament I have mentioned, in King's Reign, the ignominious it is now branded with, and if people should conceive any such Suspicion this or any future Parliament, it would make them deliver real Jealousies and Fears them, it would make them deliver having their Grievances redress in a legal Way, and that Despair drive them into the most violent most terrible Methods of seeking

therefore I wish that Gentleman, upon all Occasions, distinguish little between his Majesty and Ministers, and never allow the Recency may have for the latter, to lance the Duty they owe to the

The Respect that former Parliaments have shewn to the Ministers for me being, and the great Confidant has for a long Time been put in doubt in their Conduct, is, I think, one of the great Causes that now remains groaning under Load of Debts and Taxes; and therefore it is now high Time for us to take a little of that Jealousy which indulged by our Ancestors, and which often proved to be of the most benefit to this Nation. We have nothing big, Sir, of putting ourself as a Condition to compel the Accession of the Terms of Peace we are offering, but I wish we may not find our Neighbours are too well acquainted with our Circumstances to be affected by any Thing we can do: They are I am afraid, that our People are as heavily taxed as they can Patiently bear: They know that the Taxes are already engaged, either the Payment of our Debts, or Support of our civil Government; when they know us to be in such holy Circumstances, can it be supposed that our Menaces will have a great effect upon any of their Resolutions? they should find, that our Parliament were beginning to look closely at the Management of our publick Affairs would from thence conclude, that the best Use would be made of every

Shilling hereafter to be raised, they would conclude, that the People would contribute to the more Alacrity, and from thence they will probably be induced to give some Attention to whatever we may think necessary to propose, for restoring the Peace of Europe. For this Reason, if there were no other, we ought to agree to what the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to propose.

The Question being at last put upon the above Motion, it was, upon a Division, carried in the Negative, by 198 to 168.

The principal Speakers for this Motion were, Sir Wm Wm, Sir S. S., Esq., P. G., Esq., the M. of the R., Wm P., Esq., and others, and those against it were, Sir R. W., H. W., Esq., Sir Wm Y., T. W., Esq., C. B. n.

Feb. 26. Upon the Maturity Bill's being reported to the House, Sir Wm B. one of the Knights for Shire, stood up, and spoke to this Effect: That since the House had found it necessary to make such a large Addition to the Army and seemed inclined to continue the severe Penalties on Deserters, and the Method of recruiting prescribed by that, and former Bills of the like Nature, he thought it was necessary to add some Clause, in order to make the Bill less dangerous to the Subject than it was as it then stood. That by a Clause in the Bill it was proposed to be enacted, as in former Bills, that if a poor Country Fellow should enlist with an Officer and take his Money, and should afterwards, when carried before a Justice, refuse to declare himself enlisted, and take the Oaths prescribed by Law for that Purpose, it should then be in the Power of the Officer to send such a poor Fellow to Prison, and confine him in a Dungeon for a whole Month, even tho' it should appear that the poor Fellow was inveigled to enlist when he was drunk, and was willing to return the Money he had taken, and satisfy all the Charges the Officer had been at. This Power of confining a poor Fellow in a Dungeon, where he might be in Danger of starving, was, he thought, too great a Power to be intrusted absolutely in the Hands of any Officer: It was no way necessary for his Majesty's Service, and might be of dangerous Consequence, because it might tempt some Officers to practise all the inveigling Arts they could think of, not to an Intention to recruit his Majesty's Forces, but to compel poor Country Fellows to give

them a Sum of Money, by way of Composition, for being discharged from the Bargain they had made when drunk, or in a Passion, and for being freed from the Confinement to which the Officer had by Law an uncontrollable Power to subject them; therefore he would beg Leave to offer a Clause to be added to the Bill, which was to this Effect, *That every Officer, who should thereafter enlist any Man to serve in any Regiment, should within*

Days carry the Man so enlisted before some one of the next Justices of the Peace, where the Man so enlisted should be at Liberty to declare his Dissent, and his having repented of what he had done; and upon his so doing, and returning to the Officer the enlisting Money, and the Expenses the Officer had been at by enlisting him, and carrying him before the Justice, not exceeding the Sum of such Justice should forthwith discharge him: And that an Officer, guilty of any Failure or Neglect in this respect, should be liable to the same Penalties to which Officers are made liable for false Musters.

This Motion was seconded by T—s Br—n Esq; one of the Knights for the County of E—x, who informed the House, That he actually knew a Case, where a poor Fellow was inveigled when he was drunk, and when he came to be sober, he repented of what he had done, and therefore refused to take the Oaths when carried before the Justice; and the Officer insisted upon his being sent to Prison, and confined for a Month in the Terms of the Act of Parliament, though the poor Fellow offered to return the enlisting Money and all Charges; and it not being in the Power, or not in the Inclination of the Justice to refuse the Officer's Demand, the poor Fellow was accordingly sent to Jail, where he remained for some Time; but having no Victuals nor Drink, he was at last compelled to go before the Justice and take the Oaths prescribed, in order to prevent his being straved in Jail.

To this it was answer'd by L—t G—l W—de, H—y B—ey, P—ck L—ay and Wm H—y Esqs; in Substance, That what was proposed by the Clause offered had already been taken Care of by his Majesty's Orders and Directions for regulating the Army; for as no Soldier could be tried for Desertion or Mutiny, upon the Mutiny Act, unless he had taken the Oaths prescribed by that Act before some Justice of Peace, therefore his Majesty had given a general Order to all Officers, that no Recruit should be brought to or

entered in any Regiment, till he had first been regularly enlisted, and had taken the Oaths prescribed by Law, before some of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace; so that by his Majesty's Order every Officer was obliged to do what was proposed by the Clause offered; and as the Bill then before them was of the same Nature with former Bills against Mutiny and Desertion, it would be absolutely necessary to continue the same general Order to all Officers, with respect to their carrying Recruits before some Justice of Peace, therefore they thought it was unnecessary to add any Clause for that Purpose; and it would be attended with many Inconveniences, several of which they mentioned, particularly, That it would be often inconvenient, and sometimes impossible for an Officer to carry a Recruit before any Justice within the Time proposed, or within any limited Number of Days.

It was replied by Sir Wm W—m, Sir Jn B—d, S—l S—ys Esq; and others, to this Effect, That the very Clause then proposed had been in several Mutiny Bills during the Reign of King William, tho' it was then in Time of War, and recruiting of course more difficult than it could be supposed to be at present. That the Hon. Gentlemen could not say, that by his Majesty's Order they had mentioned, or by any Order his Majesty could give, the Justice of the Peace was obliged to discharge the Man enlisted, upon his declaring before him his having repented of what he had done, and returning to the Officer the enlisting Money, and all the Charges the Officer had been at in enlisting him. That this was what was proposed by the Clause offered; it was proposed to lay an Obligation upon the Justice, and to give a poor Fellow an Opportunity to get off upon reasonable Terms, in case he should repent of what he had done, neither of which had been, or could be effectuated by any Order his Majesty had given, or could give for regulating the Army. That the Grievance complained of was, the inveigling of Men to enlist, and making a Property of them after their having been so inveigled; and this was a Power or Privilege which they hoped no Officer would insist on: The abolishing of this Power or Privilege was what was chiefly aimed at by the Clause offered, and therefore they hoped the House would agree to it.

Sir R—t W—le and H—y P—m Esq; having at last declared, That they would be for the Clause, if it was not, or could be so fashioned as not to be, attended with any

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any great Inconvenience to the Service; they therefore proposed, that the Debate should be adjourned till next Day, in order that such a Clause might be contrived as might prevent the Grievance complained of, without being attended with any great Inconvenience to the Service: And it being admitted of the other Side, that the Clause, as it then stood, might perhaps stand in need of some little Amendment, it was agreed to adjourn the Debate till next Day; when the Clause as it now stands in the Mutiny Act was agreed to, and added to the Bill.

Feb. 28. his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and the House of Commons being sent for, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the Bill entitled, *An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, &c. in that Part of Great-Britain called England; and for granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt, &c. in that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland*, for the Service of the Year 1735, and to one Naturalization Bill.

The same Day the House of Commons having (according to Order) resolved itself into a Committee, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty; and the Treaty with Denmark, dated Sept. 19, 1734, having been referred, to the said Committee, a Motion was made *That it was the Opinion of that Committee, that the Sum of 56,250 l. should be granted to his Majesty, on account of the Subsidy payable to the King of Denmark, pursuant to the Treaty bearing Date the 19th Day of September, 1734, for the Service of the Year 1735.*

This occasioned a long Debate, in many of the Arguments for and against the Augmentation of our Sea and Land Forces were repeated; therefore we shall now give only that Part of this Debate which relates particularly to the Treaty.

The Argument for the Motion was to this Effect, viz.

SIR, altho' we are not engaged in the present War, nor have any particular Interest for inducing us to engage in it, yet as the Balance of Power in Europe depends very much upon the Event of the present War, we do not know but we may be soon brought under a Necessity of joining one or other of the Parties now engaged in War, in order to preserve the Liberties of Europe, and consequently our own; therefore it is incumbent on us to provide in time, and to strengthen our selves before-hand, not only by increasing our Forces at Home, but by

engaging as many foreign Powers as we can to join with us upon any such Event.

In such a Situation, it was natural for us to cast our Eye first towards Denmark, because the Interest of that Nation is generally the same with our own; and on the present Occasion it was the more necessary, because great Endeavours were making use to have engaged that Court upon the other Side of the Question; so that if we had not taken Care to have engaged that Nation in an Alliance with us, it was very probable, and very much to be apprehended, that a certain other Power might have succeeded in their Endeavours for engaging that Nation in their Interest, which might have proved of the most fatal Consequence to the Liberties of Europe, and consequently to those of this Nation.

The Experience of the last two Wars against France may convince us, Sir, how dangerous it is to allow any of the Powers of Europe to exalt itself too much, and how expensive it may prove, to reduce a Power that has once got too great an Ascendant over its Neighbours: This, Sir, engaged his Majesty's Attention as soon as the War broke out, and he has been ever since using all his Endeavours, in Conjunction with our Allies the Dutch, to reconcile the Differences now subsisting in Europe, and to put an End to the present War, by a just and reasonable Peace, before either Side should become so formidable by Success and Conquest, as to make it necessary for this Nation to engage in the War, in order to reduce that Power which the Fortune of War had begun to make formidable. In Pursuance of his Majesty's gracious and wise Intention, a Plan of Peace has already been offered to the Parties engaged in War, and the only effectual Way for rendering his Majesty's Endeavours successful, by the Acceptance of this Plan, was, to render ourselves formidable by our foreign Alliances, as well as by the Augmentation of our own Forces both by Sea and Land; for by so doing we rendered it dangerous for either of the Parties engaged in War to attempt to amuse us with Negotiations, or to shew themselves obstinate, in refusing to give Ear to those just and honourable Terms of Peace, which his Majesty and his Allies were preparing to offer them.

The Expence, Sir, which this Nation is to be put to by Means of this Treaty with Denmark, must appear but very inconsiderable to every Gentleman who considers, that we thereby not only secure

the Friendship and Assistance of a very powerful Kingdom, but prevent their being engaged against us, in case the future Event of the War should make it necessary for us to join the other Side; and in all Cases either of a publick or a private Nature, it is certainly the Height of Wisdom and Prudence, upon any Emergency, to lay out a small Sum of Money, when it is possible we may by so doing prevent our being afterwards brought under a Necessity of putting ourselves to an immense Expence, and risking perhaps all that we are worth in the World. This, Sir, is the very Case at present in relation to our Treaty with *Denmark*; for we may probably, by that Treaty, prevent the Continuance of the War, or at least we may prevent either Sides pushing their Conquests so far, as to make it dangerous, and yet necessary for us to engage against them.

It is well known, Sir, that Nations are, in all their publick Transactions, entirely governed by their own Interest; and as we knew, as all *Europe* knew, that great Officers were making to *Denmark*, in order to engage on that Side, against which we might soon find ourselves under a Necessity to engage, therefore it became absolutely necessary for us to step in seasonably, and to offer them such Terms as might convince them, that it was more their Interest to join in an Alliance with us, than to join in an Alliance with either of the Parties engaged in War: I must therefore think, that the concluding of this Treaty was one of the most prudent Steps his Majesty could take, and the Conditions on our Part are so reasonable and so easy, that I think every Gentleman in this House must approve of them, and that therefore the Motion now made to us will be agreed to without any Opposition.

The Answer was in Substance as follows.

I Am glad, Sir, to hear that we are as yet no way engaged in the War, and that we have no particular Interest for inducing us to engage; for if it be so, I am sure it is ridiculous in us to put the Nation to a great Expence, in order to provide against a Danger which may probably never happen. If we have nothing for inducing us to engage, but only the Danger the Balance of Power in *Europe* may be in by the Event of the War, we might have saved ourselves a great deal of Expence, and may rest easy and quiet till one of the Parties now engaged in begins to push their Conquests so as to endanger the Balance of Power;

then, and not till then, will it be necessary for us to engage, and till then it is quite unnecessary for us to put ourselves to any Expence: Nay, it is not only unnecessary, but very imprudent in us to precipitate ourselves, into an Expence, before any Danger appears, because it is wasting the Strength of the Nation before we come to engage the Enemy, before the Enemy so much as appears in View.

As we have no particular Interest of our own for inducing us to engage in the present War, as we can have no Reason for engaging in it, but only from the Danger the Balance of Power may come to be in by the Event; in this Event, Sir, all the Powers of *Europe* are concerned; they are all as much, and more, interested in the Preservation of that Balance than we are; and if it should come to be in any real Danger, they would certainly engage in its Defence, without receiving any Bribe or other valuable Consideration from us; but if we should thus make ourselves the *Don Quixots*, or rather the Dupes of *Europe*, if we should be always the first to take the Alarm upon any War's breaking out, and should run about among the Powers of *Europe*, offering Bribes and Pensions to all the Princes and all the Ministers of State in *Europe*, the whole Charge of preserving that Balance would fall upon this Nation, and every Prince and Minister in *Europe* would, upon every such Occasion, expect a Bribe or a Pension from *England*, for doing that which he would otherwise be obliged to do for his own Preservation: Even the *Dutch*, who were the first that possessed us with that Notion of preserving the Balance of Power, which has already cost this Nation such incredible Sums of Money, may at last refuse to assist, when the Balance of Power is really in Danger, unless we submit to make the grand Pensionary of *Holland* a Pensionary of *England*, and to take a great Number of their Forces into *English* Pay.

It is really surprising, Sir, to hear Gentlemen talk of the Balance of Power's being at present in Danger, and that we must already begin to provide, and to put the Nation to a great and immediate Expence for its Preservation, when there is not a Prince or State in *Europe*, who seems to apprehend that it is in the least Danger: The *Dutch* are so far from being apprehensive of any such Thing, that they have not put themselves to one Shilling Expence on account of the present War, or on account of the Mediation which they are engaged in as well as we:

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The Princes and States of *Germany*, who would certainly be the first Sacrifices to the overturning the Balance of Power in *Europe*, are so far from being apprehensive that it may be in Danger by the Event of the present War, that some of the most considerable of them have actually engaged in a Neutrality with respect to the present War, and not one of them, but the Emperor only, has exerted, or is preparing to exert his whole Strength in Defence of the Empire: Even the King of *Denmark*, whom we have thought it necessary, it seems, to engage by a considerable yearly Pension, is himself a Prince of the Empire, and would certainly suffer by the overturning the Balance of Power in *Europe*, much sooner than it can be supposed this Nation could suffer, and therefore we must conclude, that it is more immediately his Interest to engage, not only in Defence of the Balance of Power, but in Defence of the Empire; yet we, it seems, have been so generous as to promise to reward him bountifully for doing what is absolutely necessary for his own Preservation. This, Sir, is a most pernicious Example, it may at last bring the Balance of Power into real Danger, because it may tempt all the Princes of *Europe* to neglect it, until we submit to be so ridiculous as to grant them yearly Pensions for taking Care of it; and I do not know but this very Precedent has now provoked all the other Princes of *Germany* to stand aloof, on Purpose to engage us to extend our Bounty in the same Manner to each of them.

To tell us, Sir, that if we had not entered into this Treaty with the King of *Denmark*, he might have been prevailed on to have concluded a Treaty with a certain other Power, which might have been prejudicial to us, is, in my Opinion, something very odd; for we must suppose, either that we had no Occasion to enter into any Treaty, or we must suppose that the King of *Denmark* would have entered into no Treaty which could have been prejudicial to us: If the Balance of Power was not like to be in any Danger, we had no occasion to enter into any Treaty, and if it was like to be in Danger, we cannot suppose that *Denmark* would have concluded any Treaty contrary to that natural Engagement they have to preserve it; much less can we suppose that they would have concluded any Treaty, by which it might have been brought into Danger. Princes, 'tis true, Sir, do not always see their real Interests but if we resolve upon every

Occasion to clear their Eyesight by a Bribe or Pension, I am afraid none of them will ever open their Eyes without receiving some such Remedy from us. We are never to suppose that any Prince of *Europe* will engage against the Liberties of *Europe*, or will perform any former Engagement, when the Performance comes to be apparently inconsistent with the Liberties of *Europe*, and consequently with his own Independency, unless he be very much blinded and misguided by some private and particular Interest of his own; and of all the Princes of *Europe* the King of *Denmark* is, in this Respect, the least liable to any Temptation: There are several other Princes of *Europe*, who may be tempted to join with those who may have Designs against the Liberties of *Europe*; because they may be made from thence to expect some Addition to their own Dominions; and these are the Princes upon whom we ought to have a watchful Eye; these are the Princes, if any, upon whom we ought to bestow our Bribes and our Pensions, in order to keep them firm to the general Interest of *Europe*: If we had by any Subsidy or Pension engaged the Duke of *Bavaria* in an Alliance; if we had by any Subsidy or Pension disengaged the King of *Sardinia* from his present Allies; or if we had laid out a Sum of Money in engaging the *Poles* to make such a Choice of a King as would have prevented the breaking out of War (and perhaps a less Sum might have done than the Expence we have already been at on account of the War) there might have been some Reason for our being at such an Expence; but I can see no Reason for, nor any additional Advantage we can expect from, the Expence we are to be at on account of this Treaty with *Denmark*.

I shall readily agree with the Hon. and learned Gentleman, that Nations are entirely governed by their own Interest: Nay further, I shall admit, that even private Men are very much governed by what they think their own Interest; but as it is the Interest of *Denmark*, as much as it is the Interest of this Nation, to preserve the Balance of Power in *Europe*, therefore I must think it was quite unnecessary for us to give them a Fee for doing so: I shall indeed grant, that they were in the Right to take it, since we were so generous as to offer it: for, I believe, few private Men will refuse to take a Fee, for doing that which it is both their Duty and their Interest to do with.

without any Reward: All I shall, or indeed can reasonably wish for in such a Case, is, that no Prince or private Man would allow himself to be engaged by any Reward or Promise, to do that which is contrary to his Duty, and really, if he considers it right, inconsistent with his own Interest: And as I have a great Opinion of the Honour and the Penetration both of the King and the Ministers of *Denmark*, I must conclude, they would never have entered into any Engagements that were inconsistent with the Liberties of *Europe*, I must conclude they will always be ready, without any Fee or Reward, to join with all their Force in the Preservation of the Balance of Power, whenever it shall appear to be in any real Danger, consequently I must conclude, that it was altogether unnecessary for us to enter into any such Treaty as that now before us, or to promise any such Subsidy as is by that Treaty stipulated; and therefore, as one of the Representatives of the People, as one of those to whom they have intrusted the Management and the laying out of their Money in the most frugal Manner, I cannot agree to put them to such an unnecessary Expence as what is now proposed.

It was replied in Substance as follows, viz.

SIR, I shall readily agree with the hon. Gentlemen, that it will be quite unnecessary for us to engage in the War, till one of the Parties now engaged begins to push their Conquests so far as to bring the Balance of Power into Danger; but I cannot admit that till that Event happens it will be quite unnecessary to put ourselves to any Expence: On the contrary it would, in my Opinion, be very imprudent in us, not to prepare for such an Event, when every one must see that it may probably happen, and we can make no Preparations without putting ourselves to some Expence. If we should be altogether unprepared when the Event happens, the prevailing Power might push their Conquests so far, before we could make sufficient Preparations for putting a Stop to them, that it might be out of our Power, with the greatest Preparations we could make, to prescribe bounds to their future Designs, or to oblige them to restore any of their Conquests: Whereas by providing in Time, we shall not only be able to say to them whenever we have a Mind, Hitherto we have allowed you to come, you shall go no further,—but we may very probably prevent any such Event's ever happening; because the Successful being sensible of our Readiness to give them a Check, they will of course limit their Views, and not push their Conquests so far as to bring the Balance of Power into any Danger.

The only two Ways of providing, either for our own Defence, or for the Preservation of the Balance of Power, in case it should be

brought into Danger, is by increasing our Forces by Sea and Land at home, or by concluding Treaties and forming Alliances with neighbouring States; and this last is the most necessary, and ought to be first undertaken: because without previous Alliances, we cannot have the Assistance of our Neighbours as soon as we stand in need of them, and if we do not take Care in Time to engage them in our Interest, they may happen to be prevailed on to engage with our Enemies, or those who may soon after come to be our Enemies. This is our very Case at present, and was more particularly our Case with respect to *Denmark*; for however much it may be their Interest, to join with all their Force in preserving a Balance of Power in *Europe*, yet if we had not concluded this Treaty with them, it was very probable they would have been drawn into Engagements as might soon come to have been inconsistent with the Liberties of *Europe*, and if they had been once drawn into such Engagements, it would not have been so easy a Matter to get them disengaged, much less to prevail with them to act contrary to those Engagements.

'Tis true, Sir, all the Princes and States of *Europe* are as much interested in the Preservation of the Balance of Power as we are, but if some of the Princes of *Europe*, from private Views of their own, should be drawn in to assist in overturning that Balance, or if some of them from Fear, or from other Motives, should resolve upon a Neutrality, or should continue inactive and indolent when the Liberties of *Europe* are in the utmost Danger, are we to do the same? Or if, by laying out a little Money, we could prevent their entering into any such Engagements; if by granting them a few small Subsidies we could rouse them from their Indolence, and render them active and resolute in the Preservation of our common Liberties, would it be prudent in us to act a penurious Part upon such an Occasion, and by refusing to give a Part of what we have, expose ourselves and all we are worth in the World to inevitable Ruin? Such an unreasonable Parsimony I hope no Gentleman will contend for, and therefore it must be granted, that when the Liberties of *Europe* are in Danger, or are like to be in Danger, we must endeavour to unite the Princes and States of *Europe* in their common Defence, and if this Union cannot be effectuated, without our giving some Bribes or Pensions, it must be done, for of two Evils the least is always to be chosen. The Expence we are to be at by the Treaty now before us is, 'tis true, an Evil, but every Man must grant, that it would have been a much greater Evil to have had *Denmark* engaged against us, in Case we should hereafter find it necessary to take a Share in the War: This I am so fully convinced of, that I believe if the Case should have happened, the neglecting of *Denmark* upon such an Occasion, the not making such a Treaty as that now before us, would have been highly exclaimed against, and would have been called

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an unpardonable Blunder. For this Reason I cannot but approve of the Treaty, and therefore I cannot but agree to the Motion.

To this it was added by the M^r of the R^{ts} and Jⁿ H^{ms}, Esq; who were for agreeing to the Motion, That they approved of the Treaty as little as any Gentlemen did: That tho' they thought it was altogether unnecessary to put the Nation to such an Expence till the Danger became more apparent, yet as it was the first Treaty his Majesty had concluded upon the present Emergency, they would agree to the Motion, because if that House should disagree with what his Majesty had done with respect to that Treaty, it might be, at such a Conjunction, of the most dangerous Consequence to the Liberties of Europe, by encouraging the ambitious Views which some of the Parties engaged in War may now have, or hereafter form to themselves, and by discouraging any of the Princes or States of Europe from entering into, or concluding any Treaties with his Majesty, even tho' the Circumstances of Europe should then absolutely require such Treaties to be concluded.

The Question being at last put for agreeing with the Motion, it was, upon a Division, carried in the Affirmative, by 270 to 178.

The chief Speakers in Favour of the Motion were, Sir R^{mt} W^{ms}, Sir W^{ms} T^{ms}, H^{ms} W^{ms}, Esq; T^{ms} W^{ms}, Esq; C^{ms} B^{ms}, and Mr. A^{ms} Y^{ms}, and the chief Speakers against it were, Sir W^{ms} W^{ms}, W^{ms} P^{ms}, Esq; Sir J^{ms} B^{ms}, S^{ms} S^{ms}, Esq; W^{ms} S^{ms}, Esq; and Sir J^{ms} H^{ms} C^{ms}, &c.

March 7. T^{ms} B^{ms}, Esq; moved the R^{ts} of C^{ms} as follows, viz. "That the Clause of an Act made the second Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled, *An Act for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament*, which relates to the last Determination in the House of Commons, concerning Votes for Members to serve in Parliament for any County, City, Borough, &c. with the Clause relating to the Oath to be taken by returning Officers, should be read," and the same having been read accordingly, he then moved as follows, viz. "That the Counsel at the Bar of this House, or before the Committee of Privileges and Elections be restrained from offering Evidence touching the Right of Election of Members to serve in Parliament for any City, Borough or Place, contrary to the last Determination in the House of Commons; which Determination, by an Act passed in the second Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled *An Act for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament*, is made final to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, any Usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Motion occasioned some Debate, of which we shall give the Substance as follows, viz.

BY the Clause of the Act now read, Sir, it appears, that the last Determination of

the House of Commons, with Regard to the Right of voting at any Election, is declared to be final to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, any Usage to the contrary notwithstanding; so that in all future Disputes about any Election for the same Place, the last Determination of the House of Commons is the Rule by which the Right of voting is to be determined, and against which no Arguments, nor any Proof can be admitted: This I take to be now the Law of the Land, and consequently is binding as well upon this House, as upon every Gentleman who has been since that Act, or may hereafter be concerned in any Election. At all Times, Sir, and particularly in such a dangerous Conjunction as the present, it is incumbent upon us to establish as generally as possible among the People, a good Opinion of the Impartiality, Integrity, and Justice of this House in all our Resolutions, and in all our Proceedings. With respect to State Affairs, especially such as relate to foreign Transactions, the Facts are not publicly known, nor can the Motives or Arguments for or against any Question relating to them be understood by the Vulgar, and therefore in such Questions it is not easy for the People in general to comprehend the Debates, nor would it be possible for them to discover the Injustice or the Partiality of our Proceedings, were it possible for this House to be guilty of any such, but in all our Proceedings relating to Elections, the People in general, or at least those who live in the Neighbourhood of the Place, where any Dispute happens about an Election, know every Circumstance, and are as capable to judge of the Motives or Arguments for or against most of the Questions that occur upon such Occasions, as any Member of this House; and when the People observe a Variety and Contradiction in our Determinations relating to such Affairs, when they observe the Right of voting at an Election given by this House to one Sort of People, and in the very next Session perhaps, that Right determined by this House to be in a quite different Sort of People, they must conclude, that the Determinations of this House in relation to that Affair did not proceed from Justice and Impartiality, but from private Interest, or from Party-Zeal. This is the Conclusion they must necessarily form with Respect to those Affairs they know, and can judge of; and the Misfortune is, that they from thence naturally conclude, that our Proceedings are governed by the same Motives in those Affairs which they do not know, nor can judge of.

To prevent an Effect so dangerous to our Constitution was, I believe, Sir, one of the chief Motives for inserting the Clause now read to; you in that Act of Parliament, and Care has been taken to express it in Terms so strong and explicit, that it cannot in my Opinion be evaded by any Artifice or Subterfuge.

It is now the Law of the Land, a Law so reasonable, that I hope it will never be altered or repealed, and a Law so plain, that I can make no Doubt, but that the last Determination

tion of the House of Commons will, for the future, be, in all such Cases, an infallible Rule, a Rule from which we cannot depart. However, Sir, as some Gentlemen are not sufficiently apprised of this Law, or may entertain Hopes that this House will not, in their future Determinations, strictly adhere to it, they may therefore put themselves to great Expence in bringing up Witnesses, and may take up a great deal of your Time with Arguments, to shew that the Right of voting at any Election now disputed, is not in those People, or in those People only, in whom it was declared to be by the last Determination of this House, which will be a putting themselves to great Expence, and taking up the Time of this House to no Purpose, since the last Determination of the House of Commons is now by Law established as a Rule, from which we cannot depart, notwithstanding the clearest Proof of any Usage to the contrary.

As we ought, Sir, to prevent Gentlemen's putting themselves to any needless Expence, as we ought to prevent their attempting to take up the Time of this House to no Purpose, therefore I think this Law ought to be some Way revived, not only to put Gentlemen in Mind of it, but to shew them that we are resolved to adhere to it in the strictest Manner, and as the only proper Way for us to revive any Law, is by coming to some new Resolution in Relation to it, therefore I hope the House will agree to the Motion I am to make, which is, That it may be ordered, that the Counsel at the Bar, &c. (as above,)

To this it was answered thus, viz.

SIR, I must own, I have not lately considered the Clause now read to you, and therefore am not prepared now to speak it, or to give my Opinion for or against the Motion which the hon. Gentleman has been pleased to make; but upon the first View, I take the Motion to be of the utmost Consequence, because I look upon it as an Attack, or rather a Restraint, designed to be put upon the Power and Jurisdiction of this House in the most material Point, which is that of determining finally all Questions relating to electing the Members of our own House. I really never imagined, nor could indeed have believed, that the Intention of that Act, or of any Clause in it, was to limit or restrain the House of Commons, with Respect to their Determinations in Matters of Election; for in all such Determinations I think we ought not to be under any Limitation, nor confined by any Rule; and if there had been any such Intention, I believe this House would never have agreed to the Bill, or at least to that Clause by which any such Restraint was intended to be laid upon the House.

It is for this Reason, Sir, that I have always imagined, and still think, that the Clause now read to you relates only to Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, and was designed as a Direction to them, what Sort of Persons

they were to admit to vote or poll at any Election, with Respect to which they were by this Clause obliged to take the last Determination of the House of Commons, as a Rule to be invariably observed by them at all succeeding Elections. This, Sir, I must still think, according to the View I have of it at present, is all that is designed by the Clause, for it is certain, that if in all future disputed Elections, we were to take the last Determination of this House as an infallible Rule for our Conduct, a very great Injury would thereby be done to a great many Cities and Boroughs in England; and I cannot imagine that it was ever the original Intention of any Act of Parliament to do an Injury to any one, much less to great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects.

However, Sir, as I have not lately read or considered the Act, I will not now pretend to be positive in my Opinion, and therefore I hope the hon. Gentlemen will agree to put off the Consideration of this Motion to some short Day, to Monday next if they please, that other Gentlemen as well as my self may have Time to consider it, before we are obliged to give our Opinion in a Case which is certainly of great Consequence.

It was replied as follows, viz.

SIR, as I had the Honour to be a Member of this House when that Act had the good Fortune to pass, I very well remember the History of this very Clause. The Clause, was not originally in the Bill, but was put in to the Bill by the other House, and was put in, I believe, with a View to prevent the Passing of the Bill, or at least that this was the Intention of those who first contrived and inserted this Clause: For they imagined that this House would never agree to such an Amendment; but when the Bill came back to this House, the Gentlemen who promoted the Bill were so justly fond of it, that they chose to agree to all the Amendments made by the other House, and this among the rest, rather than lose so good a Bill. Indeed as to this Clause they had another, and a very good Reason for agreeing to it, for tho' it did lay some Restraint upon the Jurisdiction of this House in Matters of Election, yet the Majority of the House then thought it a reasonable Restraint, and even a necessary Restraint, in order to prevent, in Time to come, that Variety and frequent Contradiction in our Determinations with respect to Elections, which had in Time past greatly contributed to the giving the Generality of the People a contemptible Opinion of all the Proceedings of this House.

The Clause now read to you Sir, is so full, and conceived in Terms so plain and easy to be understood, that I am surprised to hear any Gentleman desire one Hour to consider it, before he agrees to the Motion now made to you; but I am still more surprised to hear any Gentleman, especially a Gentleman who has often attended the Committee of Electi-

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ons, say, he imagined this Clause was intended only as a Direction to the Sheriffs and other Returning Officers, with respect to what Sort of People they were to admit to vote or poll at any Election. This, Sir, I am surpris'd to hear said by any Gentleman who has ever attended the Committee of Elections; because this very Direction was given by Act of Parliament many Years ago to all Sheriffs and Returning Officers: So long ago as since, I believe, the 8th of K. William, all Sheriffs and Returning Officers have been prohibited, by an Act then made, to return any Member to serve in Parliament, contrary to the last Determination in the House of Commons, as to the Right of Election for such Place; and therefore it would have been quite unnecessary, it would have been ridiculous to have inserted in a late Act such a Clause as that now before us, if no more had been intended by it, than to give the same Directions to Sheriffs and other Returning Officers, which were given to them by a former Act then in full Force: But, without any such Consideration, the Clause before us is in itself so clearly express'd, that it is impossible to mistake its Meaning; and as the Hon. Gentleman intends nothing by his Motion, but to prevent Gentlemen's putting themselves to a needless Expence, and giving this House an unnecessary Trouble, I can see no Reason why we should make any Difficulty in agreeing to what he has propos'd.

Can Gentlemen be serious, Sir, when they say that this House is not to be confin'd by any Rules? that we ought not to be under any Limitation or Restraint, with Respect to our Determinations about the Election of our own Members? and that this House would never have agreed to the Clause, if any such Thing had been intended? Our Determinations in such Cases are, 'tis true, supreme and final; but surely, Sir, even in such Cases we are limited and confin'd by the Rules of natural Justice and Equity, and likewise by the ancient Customs and the Laws of the Kingdom. Let a Court of Judicature be as absolute and supreme as can be imagin'd, yet I should have a very bad Opinion of the Judges of that Court, if they confin'd themselves to no Rules, nor even to those Laws they themselves had before made for their future Conduct. I do not know but some of the Cities and Boroughs of England may have been injur'd by the last Determination of this House, and if there were any such, we must grant, it was a Hardship upon them, to make that injurious Determination absolute and final as to them in all Time to come; but if there were any such injurious Determinations made by this House, it was necessary by a Law to put a Stop to them, and the more there were of them, the more necessary it was to make such a Law, in order to prevent any such in Time to come. The Hardship is already put upon them; the Law is already pass'd; it is now one of the established Laws of the Kingdom,

and cannot therefore be altered or amended by any Resolution or Determination of this House: It is not the first Time that a Hardship has been put upon particular Men for the Good of the Society in general! but in this Case, if any City or Borough has been injur'd by the last Determination of the House of Commons, and that Injury fixt upon them by the Law now under our Consideration, they may apply to Parliament for Relief, and will certainly obtain an Act of Parliament for that Purpose, which is the only Method by which they can now be relieved; so that the Hardship that has been put upon them can be of no Weight, it cannot indeed so much as come under our Consideration in the present Question.

However, Sir, tho' I do not think it at all necessary to take a Day to consider of the present Motion, yet I shall not be against it, because I wish it were made a standing Order of this House, that no Motion should be taken into Consideration or agreed to the same Day it is made: For this Reason I shall not be against adjourning the Debate till Monday, according to the Hon. Gentlemen's Desire, and I agree to it the rather, because I hope when the Motion has been fully and maturely consider'd it will be unanimously agreed to: But, on other Occasions, I hope those Gentlemen will shew the same Complaisance to others, and will not insist, that any Motion they may hereafter think fit to make shall be immediately taken into Consideration, for if this should be made a Rule for one Side, and not for the other, it would be as partial a Method of Proceeding as was ever practis'd by former Parliaments in their Determinations about Elections.

Accordingly it was order'd, that the further Consideration of that Question should be adjourn'd to Monday Morning next, when the Motion was amend'd thus: 'That the Counsel at the Bar of this House, or before the Committee of Privileges and Elections, be restrain'd from offering Evidence, touching the Legality of Votes for Members to serve in Parliament, for any County, Shire, City, Borough, Cinque-port or Place, contrary to the last Determination in the H. of Commons: which Determination, by an Act pass'd in the second Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled, *An Act for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption, in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament*, is made final to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, any Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.' And then it was agreed to stop any further Debate.

The principle Speakers upon this Occasion were, For the Motion, T—s B—m—n, Esq; S—l S—y, Esq; W—r P—r, Esq; and the M—r of the R—lls. For delaying the Motion, H—e W—e, Esq; H—s P—m, Esq; and Sir W—m T—ge.

In the H. of L—ds. March 6. A Motion was made, *That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to give Direction, that the*

val Instructions to Mr Woodward, his Majesty's Minister in Poland, in the Year 1729, should be laid before the House.

This Motion occasioned a long Debate; but as we gave the Debate upon the same Motion, made in the preceding Session in the H. of C—rs, (See Vol. IV. p. 294, to 300.) we shall abridge this as much as possible.

The Argument for it was to this Effect, viz.

MY Lords, as we are many of us, by our Birth, and all of us, by those Honours which our Kings have conferred upon us or our Ancestors, not only intitled, but obliged to give his Majesty our best and most sincere Advice in all arduous Affairs, one of the chief Ends of our meeting in this House is to consider the State of the Nation, both with respect to foreign and domestick Affairs, in order to give our King, upon every considerable Emergency, that Counsel which we think may tend most to his Glory and the Interest of the Nation; for which End it is necessary for us to have all those Treaties, Negotiations, and other Papers laid before us, which may be necessary for our Information in any Affair, in which it may be incumbent on us to give our Advice; and for this Reason it has always been the Custom and the Right of this House, to call for all such Papers, and to consider them deliberately, before we ever offered to give our Advice to the Crown.

I believe, my Lords, it will be granted, that with respect to our foreign Affairs, there never was a more critical Conjunction than the present, there never was a Conjunction when it was more necessary for us to consider the State we are in, or more incumbent upon us to offer our best and our sincerest Advice to our Sovereign, nor was there ever a Conjunction when the King could stand more in Need of honest and upright Counsel: The Eyes of all Europe are now fix'd upon the Behaviour of Great Britain, and by our Behaviour in the present Conjunction, both the Honour and Interest of the Nation, nay even the Liberties of Europe, may be either sacrificed or preserved. In such a Conjunction, can we perform our Duty to our Country or our King, can we answer one of the chief Ends of our meeting in this House, without examining into the State of our foreign Affairs, and offering our most deliberate Advice to our Sovereign? Upon such an Occasion, we are not to wait till his Majesty shall be prompted by those about him to ask our Advice, because if by them he has been misled in any former Steps, we may depend on it they will endeavour as much as they can, to divert his Majesty from applying to Parliament for Counsel, when they are certain, that by such an Application their Conduct would come to be examined into and highly censured: No, my Lords, this House is his Majesty's highest and most natural Council; we are in Duty bound to give him our Advice upon every important

Emergency; and upon an Emergency of such Importance as the present, his Majesty's having made no Application to this House for Advice is, with me, a strong Argument that he has been misled in some late Measures by those about him, and that by them he is diverted from applying where he is always sure to meet with honest and upright Counsel; and therefore I must think we have the greater Reason to enquire into the present State of our Affairs, and offer that Advice which shall appear the most consonant to our present Circumstances.

This Consideration, my Lords, makes it the more necessary for us speedily to offer his Majesty our Advice upon the present Posture of Affairs in Europe; and as in this we cannot pretend to give any Advice, without being fully informed as to the Sources and Causes of the present War, it is therefore absolutely necessary to have laid before us all the Papers relating to our late foreign Transactions. Among the many foreign Transactions we have been lately engaged in, those relating to Poland are at present the most necessary for us to enquire into, because the late Transactions in that Kingdom are said to have been the sole Cause of the present War, therefore it is impossible for us to give any Advice about the present Posture of Affairs in Europe, without examining whether we had any, and what Share in those Transactions; and as in the Year 1729, the late King of Poland was dangerously ill of the Distemper of which he afterwards died, as every one even then judged his Life could not be of any long Continuance, and as every one likewise judged, that his Death might very probably produce a Combustion in Europe; it is very reasonable to suppose that Measures for the Election of a future King were then begun to be concerted, therefore I think we ought to know whether we had any Share in those Measures, before we offer any Advice to his Majesty upon the present Posture of Affairs, for which Reason I shall beg Leave to make as modest a Demand as can well be made in the present Conjunction, which is, That an humble Address, &c. (as before-mentioned.)

To this it was answered in Substance as follows.

MY Lords, I shall agree with the noble Lord, that this House has a Right to call for any Papers that may be necessary for our Information, with Respect to any Affairs we are or ought to enquire into; but to the Honour of this House, my Lords, I must add, that That Right has been always hitherto used with great Prudence and Caution: We have never yet called for any Papers by which the Secrets of the Government might be any Way divulged; or the Affairs of the Nation brought into any Distress.

Upon the present Occasion, my Lords, if his Majesty had found it necessary to apply to this House for Advice, he would certainly have done so, and he has too much Penetration to allow

allow himself to be diverted by those about him, from doing what may be necessary upon any Emergency, either for his own Glory or the Interest of his People: But from what his Majesty has told us from the Throne, we may easily see the Reason why he has not as yet made any such Application: His Majesty has told us, that he was no Way engaged in any of those Measures which gave Occasion to the present War, and consequently he can have no Manner of Concern in it, unless some of the Parties engaged should begin to push their Conquests, or their Views, further than is consistent with the Preservation of the Balance of Power in *Europe*: Whenever this happens, it will become necessary for this Nation to interfere, and in any such Event, we need not doubt but his Majesty will take all proper Methods to have the best Advice, but as any such Event must necessarily involve this Nation in great Danger and great Expence, therefore his Majesty is now pursuing that which will redound most to his own Glory, and to the Safety and Advantage of the Nation, he is endeavouring to put an End to the War by a solid and lasting Peace, and as he is now acting the Part of Mediator between the two contending Parties, as he has already offered to them a Plan of an Accommodation, it is necessary for him to keep in as good Terms as possible with all the Parties engaged, till he shall see what may be the Event of that Plan.

Tho' I do not know, my Lords, nor do believe, that any of the Powers now engaged in War, can have just Reason to be displeased with the Part this Nation acted, with Respect to the Affairs in *Poland* in the Year 1729; yet if all the Instructions and Letters sent to our Minister in *Poland* at that Time, and all his Letters from thence should be made publick, I do not know but some one or other of the Powers now engaged in War may find Fault with some of them, which would of Course very much embarrass his Majesty's Negotiations, for restoring the Peace of *Europe*, and for preventing this Nation's being involved in a dangerous and expensive War, if not render them altogether ineffectual. I hope the Instructions and Letters moved for, were as wisely drawn up, as cautiously worded as it was at that Time possible; but it was impossible to foresee all the various Events which have since happened; and had these Instructions been drawn up by the wisest Ministers that ever were in this Nation, or in any Nation, it is not to be supposed but that there may be some Expressions in them which may disoblige some of the contending Powers, or may at least render some of them jealous and suspicious of his Majesty's Impartiality at present, which of Consequence may very probably disappoint those Measures his Majesty has now concerted for restoring the Tranquillity, and preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

With Regard, my Lords, to the Transactions in *Poland* in the Year 1729, we must suppose that our Minister had Instructions to favour

the Party for *Stanislaus*, or the Party for the then Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, or that his Instructions were to favour neither of the Parties that then began to appear in *Poland*; but to watch the Motions and Measures of each of them, without declaring on one Side or the other. If his Instructions were to favour the Party for *Stanislaus*, the publishing of them would then certainly disoblige all those who are now engaged to support the Election of the present Elector of *Saxony*; and if his Instructions were then to favour the then Electoral Prince, now Elector of *Saxony*, the publishing of them would, in the present Con-juncture, as certainly disoblige all those who are now engaged to support the Election of *Stanislaus*: In either of which Cases a Jealousy would be raised against his Majesty, which would probably disappoint the Plan lately concerted for an Accommodation.

But, my Lords, suppose that the Instructions given to our Minister then in *Poland* were, to act an exact neutral Part; yet we cannot well suppose them so cautiously penned, but that one Side or other may take Exceptions to them, which would diminish in some one or other of the Parties now engaged in War, that Confidence which they at present repose in his Majesty, and which it is necessary to keep up, in order to render his Majesty's Mediation successful: And if we could suppose them so cautiously penned as not to give the least Offence, upon such a Supposition it must be granted, that we can expect no Information from them in Relation to the present War: We cannot from thence discover what were the Springs and the Causes of the War, which may be very different from those publicly assigned; and if the whole Truth were known, I am apt to believe it would appear, that the late Transactions in *Poland* were none of the Causes of the present War, or at least that they contributed but a very little towards it, by being a Sort of Cloak for covering those Designs which were the real Motives of the War. Thus, my Lords, the making publick those Instructions and Papers which are now call'd for, must be of great Prejudice to his Majesty's Affairs, in every supposable Case but one, and in that one Case they can be of no Service, nor afford any Lights to this House, with Respect to what your Lordships desire to be informed about, for this Reason I think it is not only quite unnecessary, but very improper, to present to his Majesty any such Address as has been proposed, because tho' the particular Transactions then carried on in *Poland*, are now at an End, yet the Consequences of them are so far from being at an End, that they are now pretended to be the Cause, and the chief Motive for entering into the present War against the Emperor; and therefore I shall be against calling for or publishing any Papers, which may in the least relate to those Transactions and Negotiations now upon the Anvil in *Europe*.

It was replied to the Effect as follows, v. z.

MY Lords, there is no Lord in this House, nor any Man in the Kingdom, who has a greater Regard for his Majesty, or a better Opinion of his Majesty's Wisdom and Penetration than I have; but my Duty to his Majesty, as a Member of this House, obliges me to offer my best and most sincere Advice in every Affair, which I look upon as an Affair of Importance, and my Duty to my King, as well as my own Honour, forbid me to offer my Advice in any Affair till I have that Information which I think necessary for that Purpose. It has been so often said in this House that I am ashamed to repeat it, but upon this Occasion I must again take Notice, that Speeches from the Throne are, in this House, always considered as Speeches from the Ministers for the Time being, and therefore we are never to be confined or restrained in our Debates, by any Thing that has been said to us from the Throne: Whether we have any Concern in the present War, or whether we were any Way engaged in those Measures which gave Occasion to the present War, is for this Reason a Question, that no Lord, as a Member of this House, can be as yet satisfied about, because we have as yet made no Enquiry into it, nor can make an Enquiry till a great many Papers, particularly those now called for are laid before us.

As for the Plan for an Accommodation, which it is said has been offered to the Parties now engaged in War, I must declare, my Lords, I know nothing about it; and every one of your Lordships, when you speak as Members of this House, must declare the same, because it has never yet been communicated to the House; and therefore I cannot well say any Thing about it, nor can I know what may be prejudicial or advantageous to it. I do not know, my Lords, what Sort of Plan it is, but if it be such a Plan, or any Thing like the Plan that has been published in the *Dutch Gazettes*, we have no great Reason for being fearful of doing any Thing that may prevent its being effectual; for I am convinced it will never produce an Accommodation, it can never have any Effect, unless it be to engage this Nation in the War, whether it be our Interest or Inclination so to do or not.

It is impossible, my Lords, that any War can break out in *Europe* in which this Nation has no Concern: If we have no particular Obligation upon us, if we have no particular Interest to engage us to take a Share in the War, yet we ought to take every such Opportunity to settle the Disputes we may have with either of the Parties, or to obtain Advantages in our Trade from every one, or at least from some of the Parties engaged in War; and it would be a very high Misdemeanor in those who are, or at any such Time may be at the Head of our Affairs, to neglect or let slip any such Opportunity. The Balance of Power, my Lords, is what we ought always to have an Eye to, but I cannot think

it is at present, or is like to be in any great Danger, and the Advantage of our Situation is such, that we may always be, and therefore we ought always to be among the last Princes and States in *Europe*, to give ourselves much Trouble about it, or to engage in its Preservation; for if we do not give ourselves an unnecessary Trouble about it, the Princes and States upon the Continent will take Care of it amongst themselves; and if, in any Case of Extremity, we find ourselves at last obliged to engage, we ought to take that Opportunity to settle all Disputes we may have, and to reap all the Advantage in Trade we may expect from any of those in Favour of whom we engage; and when by our Means the Balance of Power is to be re-established, and Peace to be restored, we have then an Opportunity of settling all former Disputes with the Parties against whom we engage, and of obtaining new Advantages from them. This, my Lords, ought to be the fundamental Maxim of all our Negotiations and Engagements, but I am afraid we have for some Years had our Heads so full of the Balance of Power being in Danger, and have been so ready upon all Occasions to frighten ourselves with that Phantom, that we have not only neglected, but have upon all Occasions sacrificed the particular Interests of this Country to our imaginary Apprehensions about the general Interest of *Europe*. There was never a better Opportunity than the present for settling all the Disputes this Nation may have with either of the Parties engaged in War, there was never a better Opportunity for this Nation's acquiring new Advantages in Trade from every one of them, and I hope it will not be neglected; for I shall have a poor Opinion of our Negotiators, if a Peace be restored without obtaining some considerable Advantages for this Nation.

With regard, my Lords, to the Instructions sent to our Minister in *Poland* in the Year 1729, I shall not pretend so much as to guess at what they were; but it was certainly the Interest of this Nation not to intermeddle either in Favour of the Party for *Stanislaus*, or in Favour of the Party for the Electoral Prince of *Saxony*: It was our Business, and would have been our Glory, to protect that Republic in her Freedom of Choice; and the proper Instructions to be sent to our Minister on that Occasion, were only to endeavour to sound the Views and Inclinations of the Leading Men of that Nation, in order to take our Measures accordingly, when the Throne should become vacant by the Death of the then King of *Poland*, and that we might in Time prepare to make the best of what was most likely to be the Consequence of that important Event. If these were the Instructions sent, no Power in *Europe* can have any just Ground to complain of our Conduct, and if any of them should make any unjust and frivolous Complaints, or conceive any ground-

less

less Suspicions, they are not to be regarded. But granting that this is the Case, granting that our Conduct at that Time was unexceptionable, is it not highly necessary for us to know this before we offer any Advice to his Majesty? My Lords, it is so necessary, that without it we cannot offer any sincere Advice, it would be dishonourable, or at least rash in us to attempt it; for tho' the Affairs of *Poland* may not be the chief Causes of the War yet it is certain that, with respect to *France*, they are the chief Motives pretended; and for the other Causes of the War we must search into other late Transactions, in all of which we certainly had a very great Concern, perhaps a greater than this House may think this Nation ought to have had, when we come to examine into those Transactions, and have the proper Papers laid before us for that Purpose.

But, my Lords, if with respect to the Affairs of *Poland*, we favour'd either of the now contending Parties, it is absolutely necessary for this House to enquire into them, and for that End to have the Papers now moved for laid before us; such an Enquiry will be so far from being attended with any mischievous Consequences, that the Neglect of it may be of the most fatal Consequences both to this Nation, and to the Liberties of *Europe*; for whatever Side we favoured, it cannot be supposed that any of our Endeavours are now a Secret to those of the other Side of the Question. If we favoured the Design of those who were for setting *Stanislaus* upon the Throne, we must have concerted Measures with the Leaders of that Party in *Poland*, and as some of those who were then among the Leaders of that Party in *Poland*, are now in the Interest of the Elector of *Saxony*, can we suppose that any of our Endeavours in Favour of *Stanislaus*, or the Instructions given to our Minister for that Purpose, are now a Secret to the Elector of *Saxony*, or to any of the Powers now engaged to support his Election? so that whatever our Instructions may have been upon that Head, they cannot now be a Secret any where but in this House, where they ought to be known, and ought to be strictly enquired into; for it is impossible to imagine that the Powers of *Europe*, who now support the Elector of *Saxony*, will ever put any Confidence in this Nation, or join cordially with us in any Measures, while those Persons, who formerly advised such Measures, have any Influence in our Councils: Nor can the Nation with Honour propose any Terms of Peace, much less engage in a War, for defeating those very Measures which have been concerted in Conjunction with us: We cannot at least propose any such Terms of Peace, or engage in the War on such a Footing, till we have made Examples of those who engaged us in such destructive Measures.

On the other hand, if we suppose that the Instructions sent at that Time to our Minister

in *Poland*, were to favour that Party, who were for placing upon their Throne the Electoral Prince, now the Elector of *Saxony*, those Instructions must have been communicated to all the chief Officers of State, particularly to those of them who then appeared at the Head of the *Saxon* Party in *Poland*; and, as many of them are now in the Interest of *Stanislaus*, can we suppose that those Instructions are now a Secret to any of those Powers, who are now engaged to support the Election of that Prince to the Throne of *Poland*; or that they will look upon this Nation as impartial, or with any Confidence accept of our Mediation, as long as those very Persons, who joined in such Measures against them, have any Influence in our Councils? So that if we have a sincere Inclination, which I think we ought to have, to prevent this Nation's being engaged in the War, we ought to enquire into our Transactions in *Poland*, and for that Reason ought to have the Papers called for laid before us: But moreover, if it should appear that the Emperor has been attacked for pursuing those very Measures he had concerted with us, is not this Nation in Honour obliged to defend him against such an Attack? Or at least we ought to punish those who engaged the Faith of this Nation in Measures, which it was not our Interest to pursue.

Thus, my Lords, in every supposable Case, it is the Duty of this House not only to call for those Instructions, but to examine them strictly, before we can pretend to give his Majesty any honest or sincere Advice, in relation to the present Posture of Affairs in *Europe*. If the Instructions were right, we ought to know it before we can give our Advice; and it is impossible the publishing of them can produce any bad Effect: If they were otherwise, they can produce no worse Effect than they have done already, and it is necessary they should be examined into, and the Persons punished who advised them, before we can suppose that his Majesty's Mediation will have any Effect towards restoring the Peace of *Europe*, or preventing its being necessary for this Nation to engage in the War.

The Question was then put upon the Motion, which upon a Division was carried in the Negative by 71 to 29.

The Motion was made by the E--l of C--ld and the other Speakers in Favour of it were: L--d B--β, Ld C--r, and the E--l of W--sa. The Speakers against it were the D--ke of N--tle, the E--l of I--ay and L--d H--ch.

Immediately after this Division the following Motion was made in the same House, *viz.* That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to give Direction, that the Letters and Instructions sent to his Majesty's Ministers at the Courts of France and Spain, relating to the Execution of the Treaty of Seville, should be laid before the House.

As we gave the Debate on this Motion in the other House (See V. iv. p. 289 to 294.) we shall Shorten it here as much as possible.

Argument for the Motion.

MY Lords, notwithstanding the Fate of the former Motion, I will beg Leave to make another, which I hope will have better Success; but before I make the Motion I intend, I desire his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at the Opening of the Session, in the Year 1730-1, may be read. (The same was read accordingly.) In that Speech you may observe, my Lords, his Majesty informed us in general of the Difficulties that were like to attend the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*. And then says, *The Plan of Operations for the Extension of the Treaty of Seville by Force, in Case we should be driven to that Necessity, is now under Consideration.*—From these Expressions, and from what fell from a noble Lord in the former Debate, who told us we were to look for the Springs and Causes of the present War somewhere else than in the Instructions given to our Minister in *Poland*, I think it absolutely necessary for us to see the Letters and Instructions sent to our Ministers at the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, in Relation to the Execution of that Treaty, for in that Treaty, and in the Negotiations that were carried on for the Execution of that Treaty, I am, indeed, very much persuaded we are to look for some of the chief Springs and Causes of the present War; at least I am very sure we cannot pretend to give his Majesty any Advice with Respect to the present War, without seeing that Plan of Operations which was concerted for the Execution of that Treaty, and those Negotiations that were carried on for concerting that Plan, and for making it effectual after it was concerted; and therefore, my Lords, I shall move, &c. (as above-mentioned)

To this it was answered in Substance, viz.

MY Lords, I must say, I am a great deal more surpris'd at this Motion than I was at the former, for as the Affair of *Poland* is made at least the Pretence of the present War, it might be suspected that the late Transactions in that Kingdom were the chief Causes of the War, but I am sure it is impossible to imagine that any of the Letters or Instructions relating to the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, can have any Concern with the Motives of the present War; because whatever Measures were concerted for the Execution of that Treaty by Force, it is certain that no such Measures ever took Effect: We all know, that the Treaty of *Seville* was soon after fully executed in an amicable and friendly Manner, by the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Vienna*, therefore the Treaty of *Vienna* is the only Paper from which we can have any Information in Relation to the Execution of that Treaty.

Therefore, my Lords, as there can be no Relation between the Papers now called for and the Causes of the present War, there can

be no Reason for our desiring them to be laid before us on the present Occasion: But farther, my Lords, it would be very improper, and certainly very dangerous, to make those Papers publick at such a Conjunction as the present; because there may be several Things in them that might break off that good Correspondence which now subsists between his Majesty and all the Powers engaged in the present War, and which it is certainly necessary to keep up till the Plan of Peace, concerted by his Majesty and his Allies, shall be either accepted or rejected; for if it be accepted, and Peace restored upon safe and honourable Terms, this Nation will be freed from the Danger of being involved in a heavy and expensive War, a Danger which we cannot avoid, if the Plan be rejected, and the War long continued; therefore I hope this House will never agree to do any Thing that may give the least Occasion or Pretence for the rejecting of that Plan: And whatsoever some Lords may be pleas'd to say of that Plan, I doubt not but it will appear to be a reasonable and a good Plan; because in the forming of it the *Dutch* Ministers concurred with ours; nay, I believe, were the first and the principal Persons concerned in the drawing it up: I believe it was originally formed by as wise and as honest a Minister, as ever had the Direction of the Affairs of the States General, and his Draught was approved of by all those who have any Share in the Administration of their Affairs; so that whatever may be said or thought of our Ministers, I hope every Lord in this House will do the *Dutch* Ministers, especially that great Man who has now the chief Direction of their Affairs, the Justice to think, that they would neither have drawn up nor approved a ridiculous Plan, or a Plan which they thought would not be effectual; and I believe I may say, that if that Plan, or something very like it, be not effectual, it will from thence appear, that some of the Parties now engaged in War have Views which they have not thought fit to own, and that both the *Dutch* and we will think it necessary to join in the War, in order to prevent the Accomplishment of such dangerous Designs. The discovering of those Views, if there be any such, is certainly one of the chief Things intended by that Plan; the sooner they are discovered, the more easy it will be to defeat them, and I hope your Lordships will do nothing that may defeat the Design of the Plan, & your agreeing to the present Motion would very probably do, because it might furnish a Pretence to some of the Parties engaged in War to reject the Plan, without being oblig'd to discover their real Designs.

But in short, my Lords, every Argument that was offer'd against the former Motion, is certainly equally strong against this; and as your Lordships have thought fit to disagree with the former Motion, I make no Doubt of your disagreeing likewise with this.

[The Reply to this in our Supplement, in which these Debates will be ended.]

sat. Nov. 29. and Dec. 6.

erty, and Marks of a free Con-
in the Reign of Edward III.

HIS K's Reign began as
infamously as that of his
Father Edward III. ended,
by Reason of the young
King's Minority, who was
but 15, and the vile Ma-
nagement of the Queen,
and her Favourite Mortimer,
who seiz'd the whole
into their Hands contrary to the
of Parliament, which had no-
gents; and thus these infamous-
ly bent on securing their illi-
ity and the Enjoyment of their
sent the young King on a fruit-
against the Scots, while they
tunity to murder his Father.
inee (observes Rapin) who was a
, for not having had Resolution
Favourites. They now endea-
rt the Eyes of the publick from
Hions, by the young King's Mar-
these Ceremonies were over,
p a scandalous Peace with Scot-
ndifferent one with France, and
former Treaty by a Marriage
ince of Scotland, and the King's
was another Wedding to dazzle
he People, and Mortimer was
March as a Reward for his ne-
shameful Treaty. But Affairs
her Turn, the King, with Con-
amand, took the Government
lands, Mortimer was sent to the
Parliament call'd, the Queen's
ry lessened to a Pension of 100l.
he E. of March, was impeach'd
about the King, &c. condemn'd,
for a Traitor, on the common
burn, without any Evidence
him, or being suffered to speak
defence.* (Next, M: D'Anvers
count of his Military Achieve-
Bailiuf on the Throne of Scotland,
France; and then pro ceeds to
particularly point out to the

Reader, in his Reign, viz. his Character and
Conduct in the domestick Part of his Govern-
ment.) HE was so far from acting like a Mo-
narch, who thought himself invest'd with ab-
solute Power, that he always cultivated the
Affections of his People, in their collective Ca-
pacity, and seldom undertook any great Enter-
prize, without the Advice and Concurrence of
their Representatives. The many excellent
Laws, made in his Reign, can scarce be pa-
rall'd in any other.

The first was the Statute of Treasons; the
best Security of the Lives, Liberties and
Estates of the Subject, that was ever obtain'd
of the Crown, not excepting even Magna
Charta, and the Habeas Corpus Act themselves;
for till this Act was pass'd, Treason was so in-
definite a Crime, that it might, by the Help
of a little State Law, be construed to signify
any Thing, which a King, or a Minister, had
a Mind to punish as such: But by this Act the
Parliament was to judge of it also.

Another beneficial Law, made in the same
Reign, was the Statute of Praemunire, by
which the People of England were restrain'd,
under severe Penalties, from carrying any
Causes into foreign Courts, the Cognizance of
which belong'd to the King's Courts.

To this was added another Act, call'd the
Statute of Provisors, by which all ecclesiastical
Persons were prohibited, under the like Penal-
ties, to procure, or accept any Provisions from
the Court of Rome.

These two Acts, with the Statute of Mort-
main, in the Reign of Edward I. laid the
Foundation of shaking off the Pope's Autho-
rity in England.

Besides the glorious Acts already mention'd,
and several others of the same Nature, his
Ears were always open to the Complaints of his
People, and his Heart ready to concur in the
Redress of their Grievances.

Among other Things, it was ordained that
all Pleadings and Judgments should be in the
English Language, instead of the French or
Norman, which had been in use from the Conquest.

It ought farther to be remember'd, to the
immortal Honour of this Prince, that he con-
firm'd Magna Charta ten several Times.

He likewise granted his People a general

the Daily Gazetteer makes the
following Remark.

a Liberty for which the Craft-
is is the Liberty which would ac-
ishes, to hang without Evidence,
heard. Could they once regain
erty, the Object of their Hatred
a Victim to their Cruelty. This
nt Liberty, should condemn and
they d-d not like, without Trial,
ce, without Justice, and without
we find the true Reason of all
s against our present excellent
It requires Evidence of a Man's
can be condemn'd, it gives him

a Right to be heard, it gives him a Liberty of
making all the Defence he can. But what terri-
ble Burs are these to the Designs and Ambition
of modern Patriots

They may continue to read Lectures on the
Equity of Violence, and the Patriotism of As-
sassinations, but so long as any Sense of Justice
remains among Men, these Incitements to
Butchery and Murder, will meet with the ut-
most Abhorrence and Detestation, and the Au-
thors will be seen in their native Deformity.
Surely never was such an Injury offer'd to
the Understanding of Mankind, could not the
Faction have recommended lawless Executions,
without representing them as the Traces of Li-
berty?

Pardon, more than once, not excepting even *Treason* itself, unlike *some of his Successors*, who have been willing enough to extend their *Grace*, as it call'd, to all Crimes and Offences, except those against their own Persons.

To all this I might add, the first Regulation of our *Coin*, his Institution of the noble Order of the Garter; his nice Discernment of *Merit*; and just Distribution of *Honours* and *Rewards*; promoting Trade; with several other *Virtues* and *Endowments*, which constitute the Character of a great and good King.

But if any Thing had been wanting in himself to complete such a Character, it was amply supplied in his eldest Son, the Prince of Wales, who was the Glory of his own Time, and ought to be a Pattern to all succeeding Princes. Never was a Father more worthy of such a Son, nor a Son more worthy of such a Father; equally valiant, wise, and generous; equally bold in Adversity, and modest in Prosperity. In short, as he possess'd all the Virtues of his Father, so he was equally beloved and honoured by the whole Nation.

Edward III. was likewise happy in a great, and good Queen, who reign'd in the Hearts of the People, as much as in that of her royal Consorts, without any mean Arts to captivate either; and not only blest'd his Bed with a numerous and distinguish'd Offspring, but gave an additional Lustre to his Reign, by her own personal Conduct, so that the whole Royal Family seems to have been a Constellation of

Heroes and Heroines.

The Character of this Prince hath been the darling Subject of all Historians, ancient and modern, foreign and domestick; and was never traduced, till it was found necessary by some late Writers, in order to finish their high-strain'd Panegyrics on the present Times.

Daily Gazetteer, Nov. 1. N° 133.

Of our Colonies and Possessions abroad.

Several of our intelligent Countrymen have complain'd of the Danger our American Colonies are in of being surrounded and over-run by the French, who exceed us in several Commodities; they say, that these Colonies by an unhappy Fatality, were too little understood, or too much neglected, as well during Q. Anne's Reign, as at the Conclusion of the Treaty of Utrecht, on which famous Treaty an ingenious Gentleman makes the following Observations.—"I hope Canada, Annapolis Royal, with the whole Country of Nova Scotia, which belong'd to the Crown, and do of Right now, will be restor'd, [after having clear'd up our Title to these Countries, and shewn how they were given up to the French by K. Charles I. but recover'd by Cromwell, who insisted they were the ancient Inheritance of the Crown of England; then how Charles II. deliver'd them up to the French, and how Col. Nicholson recover'd Nova Scotia, he goes on.] The only Question is, Whether the Kings of England had Power to alienate these

Countries, which being incorporated into the Crown, were Parts of the Commonwealth, and descended to them from their Ancestors? The Civilians, and all that have wrote of the Law of Nations, establish it as a Rule, *Non alienandus esse Imperii Partes*. They expressly say, That a Prince can no more alienate any Part of his Dominions, than the People may renounce their Obedience. Thus Baldwin, Molina, Bodin, Mathews Parisiensis, Gratias, Pessendorff. And for our own Laws, Sir Robert Cotton, in his Preface to the Abridgment of the Rolls in the Tower, observes, That our Parliaments have in all Times been careful to resume Lands alien'd from the Crown, which they condemn'd as an undue Practice, and therefore reunited them. If it be pleaded, that these Countries came to the Crown by Acquisition, and therefore may be disposed of at Pleasure, I reply, that they were not acquired by Charles I. and II. but came to them both by Hereditary Descent: And further, that if Acquisition gives a Right of Alienation, then it is within the Prerogative to give or sell Ireland and all the Plantations, to any Potentate in Europe; which I believe no Lawyer in Great Britain will give under his Hand for Law.

[The Writer of this Essay, under the Name of the NATIONAL MERCHANT, proceeds to enumerate the terrible Consequences to Trade if we should ever give up these Places, which, for want of room, we must leave to the Conception of the intelligent Reader.]

Daily Gazetteer, Dec. 6. N° 138.

Why the People were Slaves in their Principles, before the Revolution, and Freemen since.

SOON after the Restoration, an Oath was imposed upon us, That it was not lawful upon any Pretence whatever, to take up Arms against the King: No, tho' he subverted all our Laws, and made our Government as arbitrary as that in Turkey; yet Resistance was Death and Damnation too; for we had a Bishop, I think it was Bp. Sanderson, who affirmed in Print, that it was not lawful to resist the King, tho' to save the whole World. These Doctrines, established by the Legislature, and preached in every Pulpit, even by those Divines we called Whigs since, as well as by the Tories, joined to the Remembrance of the infamous Acts of the Usurper (who, after he had fought several Years for Liberty, established a Tyranny) brought almost every Man in the Kingdom, Laity as well as Clergy, to think of Resistance with the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation. And I make no Doubt, but had King James been a Protestant, or been so wise as, for a while, to suspend his Designs, he might have done what he would with us and our Posterity: But his Endeavour to introduce Popery roused a sleeping Lion; the Clergy of the Church of England, and the Men whom we then called Tories, and since Jacobites, began to awake and look about them: They joined the Wigs and Malecontent Courtiers of

no Principle; and desired the Assistance of the Prince of *Orange*. But what caused this sudden Change? Why, the *Dread* and *Apprehension* of *Papery*, whereby another Set of Men would have entered triumphantly over the Heads of the Clergy, and great Estates in Lay-hands would have been seized, as anciently belonging to the Church. These Considerations induced the Clergy and High Church to come so zealously into the first Steps towards the Revolution, and not any Principles of Liberty; for, God knows, they had none, as appeared beyond all Manner of Doubt, by their Conduct, immediately after the Crown was settled.

But let us change the Scene, and behold a more delightful Prospect, the Growth of the Principles of Liberty in Church and State, after the Revolution was established. These Principles increased among the *Laiety* first, as was reasonable to expect, and made but a slow Progress among the *Clergy*, till one of their own Order, (now one of the highest Dignitaries, and greatest Ornaments of the Church of *England*) entered thoroughly into the Argument, and wrote more and better for Civil and Religious Liberty, than all the Clergymen since the Reformation: He convinced more Clergymen by his cool, decent, and strong Way of Reasoning, than any *Layman*, or perhaps any Number of Laymen, tho' of equal Abilities, could have done; he has been the great *Apostle* and *Converter* of the Clergy to the Principles of the Revolution, and to Sentiments of Liberty worthy of Men and Christians.—Long may the Great and good Man live to enjoy the Reward of his Labours so beneficial to his Country, for, as I verily believe, there are 20 Clergymen in the Interest of Liberty to one before the Revolution, so I also believe, that his Writings have greatly contributed towards the Change.

Besides his Writings there have been Thousands of Books, Pamphlets, Journals, and Papers, wrote with great Force of Argument, and publish'd with the same View: To the Impressions of these Books, the Clergy are open as well as other Men, however they may have been misled, I believe they begin to discern, that they can have no Interest in this Kingdom against Liberty; for, if they look about them, they will see a Family upon the Throne, whose Minds are stored with Principles of Liberty, and who are fixed and determined in supporting of them: They will see a People, from the highest to the lowest, thoroughly instructed in the common Rights of Subjects, jealous of the least Incroachments upon them, and resolved to defend them against all Sorts of Invaders, but especially Ecclesiastical Invaders, whom they view with the utmost Contempt.

Fog's Journal, Dec. 6. N^o 370.

Of MERLIN, and his Cave.

MOST Nations form themselves upon the Model of their Princes. Vice and

Virtue, as well as Arts and Sciences, flourish in Proportion as the Court either practises or encourages them. For the Taste of the Court is always the Standard of every thing, but Liberty, to the rest of the Nation.

The great Concourse of People, that have lately flock'd to view that celebrated Edifice call'd *Merlin's Cave*, the universal Applause it has met with, and the several humble Imitations of it, carrying on in divers Parts of the Kingdom, prove the Truth of this Maxim, and give us Reason to hope that Taste in Building will, from this Pattern, be soon brought to its utmost Perfection.—I therefore thought it would not be disagreeable to your Readers, if I presented them with a short History of that great Man, to whose Memory this Cave is sacred, together with an Account of the other Figures ^{to} amend him.

Merlin liv'd in the Reign of *Vortigern*, and by his Means was begot the famous King *Arthur*, a just and brave Prince; but whose great Qualities were eclips'd by his Uxoriousness for his Queen *Guinever*, so call'd, as *Geoffrey of Monmouth* informs us, from her inordinate Love of Guineas. This avaricious and ambitious Princess after having for a long Time left the King her Husband but the Shadow of Power, resolv'd at last to deprive him of that too, accordingly shut him up in a Cage*, and plac'd him to watch her Chest of Gold. Notwithstanding which an old Historian observes, that a Prince of *Wales* found Means to get at the Treasure, and to distribute in Acts of Generosity, what had been acquir'd by Oppression and Avarice.

Chaucer, in his *Wife of Bath*, gives us a remarkable Instance of this Queen's predominant Love of Power—in Order to satisfy this Passion, she made Use of our *Merlin*, whose Arts and Incantments well seconded her Influence over her Husband, and pav'd the Way to his future Confinement.—The first Service by which he recommended himself to her Majesty, was by his Fountain that chang'd Love into Hatred and Hatred into Love, so celebrated in that great Poet *Ariosto*. He gave her a large Provision of these Waters, which she took Care to make the King drink of upon proper Occasions; so that in a little while he was observ'd to hate all those he had lov'd, and to love all those he had hated. The Consequence of ^{which} was, that he had not one Friend left, those whom he lov'd, now hating him still, for his having bated them once; so that he became the helpless Slave of his Wife and Minister.

We have no Authentick Account of the Birth and Family of *Merlin*, only that being born a Welchman, it is to be supposed he was a Gentleman; but of his great Skill in Magic History he gives us many Examples, and that

* See *Don Quixote* and the *Knights of the round Table*.

that he had several inferiour Sprites at his Command, appears from *Spencer*, (See p. 661 A B)

From which it is plain, that his Art was of the black malignant Kind, and employ'd only in wicked Purposes; and that the Sprites made Use of by him, were only of the inferiour Sort, but none of them Genius's to execute good Designs.---He was likewise a great Dealer in Brass, and propos'd making a Wall of Brass, for the Peace and Security of the Nation; but tho' such immense Sums were rais'd upon the People under this Pretence, yet it was always doing, and never done.

Having thus explain'd, the Character of the famous *Merlin*, and those Merits which have intitled him to a Place in the Royal Garden of *Richmond*, we shall now give what Account we are able of the other Figures.

When we consider where and by whom this singular Edifice is erected, and these extraordinary Figures placed, we cannot imagine the Whole to be a mere useless Ornament, nor reflect, without some Indignation, on the Indecency of those who tract it as no better than an idle Whim, a Painter's Fancy, a Gardiner's Gogaw, a *Salmson's* Wax-Work, a *Sawoyard's* Box, a Puppet-Shew, Raree-Shew, Pretty-Shew, &c. On the contrary, we doubt not but that, like the Works of the ancient *Egyptians* frequently placed in their Royal Gardens and Palaces, it is wholly Hieroglyphical, Emblematical, Typical and Symbolical, conveying artful Lessons of Policy to Princes and Ministers of State.

After *MERLIN*, the first Figure that presents itself is the Amazon † *Britomartis*, by whom (as the Name seems to imply) we suppose is meant the Martial Spirit of *Britannia*, as we see her represented on some of our Coins, half Soldier, half Woman, form'd ably arm'd; but incumber'd with Petticoats.

She seems to be in a very declining Condition, and (being no Conjuror herself) comes in the most anxious and submissive Manner to enquire her Fate from the Mouth of that Inchanter, who by his Skill in the Black Art had brought it to depend upon him.

This *Britomartis* or *Britannia* is led by a Jean elderly Lady, whose Name is not absolutely agreed upon, some styling her *Glauce*, mention'd by *Spencer*; others * *Melissa*, from *Ariosto*; and others Mother *Sibpton*, famous in *British* Story; but her Character and Office are better known, being allowed by all to be a sort of a Witch or Cunning-Woman, and something between Dry-Nurse and Governess to *Britomartis*, employed by *Merlin* in the

† This Writer mistakes; for the Amazon is *Miled* Bradamant. (See p. 671 F)

* Here be again confounds what be writes about. *Melissa* the Prophetess, with a Laurel Wreath on her Head, is on the other Side with *Bradamant*. See the Frontispiece to *MERLIN*, a Poem, by a Lady, price 6d.

blackest of his Art, viz. as his Priestess or *Pope Joan*. She is likewise a great Pretender to Sciences, and Diver into Mysteries.

Before *Merlin* is seated, as his *Secretary*, a great Boy with a Pen in his Hand, submissively looking up to his Master for Orders and Instructions. A busy, dull Perplexity appears in his Countenance; he seems distrustful of his Master's Purposes, but without Sense enough to understand them, or Courage enough to dispute them.

The next Figure, which by an unaccountable Mistake has been vulgarly called *Q. Elizabeth*, can by no means be supposed to have been intended for her; not only because the Face is taken from a young and very beautiful Lady, but because it is impossible, that in the present nice and critical Conjecture of Affairs a Person so obnoxious to *Spain* should be so openly avow'd and distinguished in that Place.

This Writer proceeds to give as erroneous an Account of the Library in the Cave; as he has of the Figures; and concludes with puffing some of Mr *Curl's* Books, yet has the modesty to Sign PHILAETHES.

Daily Gazetteer. Dec. 9. No. 140.

Reflections occasioned by two late Craftsmen.

ONE would think it was impossible for any Man to review the Annals of *Britain*, without being convinced of this Truth, that there are no Advantages which the People formerly enjoyed under the best of our *English* Kings, from Indulgence, but what at this Day they possess of Right.

We will give all due Honour to the Merits of former Princes; nor shall the Craftsmen go beyond us, in revering the Generosity and Bravery of *Edward III.* but this cannot hinder us from seeing the Preference betwixt a Possession of Right, and an Enjoyment from Favour.

This happy Difference perfects our Constitution, and exalts the Liberty of these Times above whatever our Forefathers saw.

Let it be the Glory of *Edward III.* that he encreas'd the Bounds of his Dominions, and conquer'd *France*; but no Lover of his Country, will, at this Time of Day, ever wish to have his Sovereign govern'd by a Passion for extending his Dominions.

As to *Edward's* Conquest of *France*, let me here repeat the just Observation of an ingenious Writer, "That the Grandeur acquir'd to *England* thereby, was a dangerous Grandeur, which would, if it had gone on a little longer, have ended in its Ruin."

I hope Mr *D'Ancers* will agree with me in what History will inform us to be true, that there were no such Craftsmen to pester this happy Reign, as have been the Stain of the *British* Name ever since the Revolution. But had it been the Misfortune of this great King to have depended for his Support upon

France, upon such Craftsmen as these latter Ages have produced, his Fate might not have been more fortunate than that of his immortal Successor, in the Passion of subduing France. Such a Passion would have taken Care that his Supplies should have come too scanty for glorious Achievements, or too late to accomplish the great Ends he had in View.

Craftsman, Dec. 13. No. 493.

National Poverty a Blessing.

THIS Letter-writer observes, that Mr Walsingham and his Conjurors made their attack upon Mr D'Aveners in relation to the Case of the Bank Contract, with great Vigour, threatening to give him no rest on that Subject, till he had ask'd the Pardon and Sir R. W.'s Pardon, but they have not follow'd their Blow; but suffer him to go on for a Month together without any Reply; being employ'd as he supposes, on some important Work which the Publick is to be oblig'd with before the meeting of the Parliament. He proceeds to tell us that the same Man, Person deserves our Blessings instead of Curses for all his Schemes, tho' they have a direct Tendency to introduce a General Poverty amongst us. For

If we look back (says he) to the first Institution of free States, We shall find them all founded in Poverty, and supported by it. This was the Case of Athens, Sparta, and Rome, in the more early Ages of the World, as well as of all the Gothic Governments, in later Times, and even Holland, not above an Age or two ago. Whilst this original Principle subsisted, nothing could oppose the Force of their Arms abroad, or weaken the Sinews of their Government at home; but as soon as their Conquests pour'd in Riches amongst them, their Glory began immediately to decline; from rough, invincible Heroes, They soon degenerated into soft, tractable Slaves.

I was led into these Reflections by reading the Abbot de Vertot's introductory Discourse to the Revolution of the Roman Republic; where He tells us, 'That of all the Precautions, which the Romans made Use of to preserve their Liberty, none is more worthy of Admiration than their long Adherence to the Poverty of their Ancestors.

"The first Romans were all Husbandmen and the Husbandmen were all Soldiers; their Habit was coarse; their Labour constant.

"To these illustrious Husbandmen it was owing, that Rome, in less than three hundred Years, subdued the most warlike Nations in Italy, defeated prodigious Armies of Gauls, Cimbri and Teutons, and broke the formidable Power of Carthage.

"But (pray observe Him here, Mr D'Aveners) after the Destruction of that Rival of Rome, the Romans, invincible abroad, sunk beneath the Weight of their own Greatness.

Isis sociæ miles. —

Luxury and the Love of Riches came into Rome with the Treasures of the conquer'd Provinces; and that Poverty and Temperance, which had form'd so many great Captains, fell into Contempt.

This is not a particular Whim of my own, nor even of Monsieur de Ferrot, but the Sentiment of the best Writers upon the Roman Government. I could add the Authority of Seneca, and several other ancient Authors, of the first Rank, who have written in Praise of Poverty, and display'd the great Advantages of it, in publick as well as private Life; but this is needless.

Now, our Government being founded on the same Principles of Liberty, with That of ancient Rome, though not constituted in the same Form; what can be a greater Preservative of it, than such a diffusive Poverty as supported the other? or, how can any Man deserve better at our Hands, than by putting a Stop to that Torrent of Riches, which has been breaking in upon us, for an Age or two past, and might in a short Time have overwhelmed all our Liberties?

I know very well that you will endeavour to make a Distinction or two, in this Case; and therefore I shall take Care to obviate them.

I suppose You will observe that Poverty amongst the Romans, was not confined to the common People, but extended itself to their highest Magistrates, to their Consuls, Censors, and Dictators, who gave the most illustrious Examples of it, and were not ashamed to put themselves on a Level with the meanest of their Fellow-Subjects; whereas the Complaint of our Day is, that the Body of the People is growing poor, and obliged to undergo the greatest Hardships, whilst a few Upstarts in Office are accumulating immense Riches, and rioting in all the Excesses of Luxury. — But this Objection, is a meer Cavil, and can proceed only from a Spirit of Envy; for if it is necessary to the Preservation of our Liberties, that the People of England, like the ancient Romans, should be only Husbandmen and common Soldiers; or, according to Scripture Language, *Growers of Wood and Drawers of Water*; what Good would it do Them, to see their Superiors in the same wretched Condition with themselves, except gratifying that base Passion, which makes Men replace at the Felicity of others? Besides, though it was the Fashion, in those unpolish'd Ages, for great Men to be poor abstemious and disinterested, every Body knows that it is ridiculous at present.

You will, likewise object, that Rome was a Sort of military State, or a Nation of Soldiers who lived upon Booty, from Time to Time, and therefore did not require any great Stock of Riches; whereas England depends chiefly upon Trade, and maritime Power; the first of which cannot be carried on, without a

Dis-

Diffusion of Wealth, in private Hands; nor the latter be acquir'd, without the former--- This Way of Reasoning is as plausible as the other, and as likely to catch People at first Sight; but, upon Examination, will appear equally frivolous and inconclusive; for, notwithstanding *vulgar Notions*, it hath always been a controverted Point, amongst *wise Men* whether *Trade* itself is not really prejudicial to a *State*, by introducing *Riches*, and consequently *Luxury*, amongst the *People*. Thus much, at least, appears to be true; that, however *Trade* may aggrandize a Nation for some Time, it commonly hastens its Destruction. This was the Case of several *trading Countries* in former Times; and I wish We may not live to see some Instances of it in *These*, which are call'd so at present.

Another ill Effect of *Trade* and *Riches* is, that it always makes Men *turbulent and seditious*; or, as Lord *Hastings* says, in the Tragedy of *Jane Shore*,

*The resty Knaves are over-run with Ease,
As Plenty ever is the Nurse of Faction.*

The only Way therefore to preserve the *Peace*, and *Quiet* of the *State*, is to keep the *People* low, and prevent their becoming *sturdy Beggars*. This is exactly agreeable to the Theory of *Machiavel*; from whom most of our *modern Politicians* seem to have learn'd the Art of Government, and a more effectual Way to crush *Opposition*, than all the Writings of my worthy *Brethren* in the *Gazetteer*, or elsewhere; and though our *Patron* may think proper to encourage Them for the present, in crying up the *Wealth* of the *Nation*, He hath plainly another *View* at the Bottom, *viz.* to reduce us to our *original Principles*.

For this Reason, I am not a little surprized that You, Mr *D'Anvers*, who contend for our *ancient Constitution*, should exclaim so much at his Conduct; or that Mr *Osborne* (You must pardon me for making Use of the *masculine Gender*) should be ashamed to vindicate it, upon the *right Footing*; for I will be bold to say that *this Scheme* is a much better Specifick against *Luxury*, than his own Prescription of *living within our Fortunes*; since *Men of Estates* may have a thousand Temptations, stronger than all his Lectures, to out-run Them; whereas Those, who have neither *Money* nor *Credit*, will be *frugal* by Necessity.

Yours,

COURTLY GRUB *Esq.*

Mag's Journal, Dec. 13. N^o 471.

To the Renown'd 'Squire WALSINGHAM.

S I R,

YOU have lately been pleas'd to throw away some of your precious Time, in making Remarks on an Essay of mine. (See p. 654.) Tho' I own it to be a very great Misfortune, to fall under the Censure of so illy-

strious a Wit, I must offer something in Justification of what I have published.

I must beg Leave to inform you, Mr *Walsingham*, that much greater Wickedness has been imputed to some Ministers, than that of acting against Law. (See p. 659 A) I say some Ministers have been taxed with making Laws, or procuring Laws to be made, that have been oppressive to the Subject,--this, Mr *Walsingham*, is infinitely more wicked than the other. ---If a Minister acts against Law, there is some Remedy left for the injured Subject, and they may hope to hang him for it by Law, but in the last Case they are without Redress; the first is indeed giving a Wound, but the last is committing a Kind of Murder upon the Constitution.

You are mighty angry, Mr *Walsingham*, that any Body should make Objections against Penal Laws, and you say, that the Remedy that naturally follows for this Grievance is a Rebellion. (ib. B.) Oh! Mr *Walsingham*, I find you are hard put to it, for something to say upon this Subject, which I wonder at in a Man of so many Words; could you hit upon nothing, Mr *Walsingham*, to reconcile the World to the Justice and Lenity of Penal Laws? you almost frighten me with talking in this Manner, because it looks like insinuating as if the M--- would rather drive Things to a Rebellion, than Consent to the repealing of any Penal Law; which I am sorry to hear, from a Person who sometimes gives himself the Airs of being in very great Secrets; for I believe all the Penal Laws may be repeal'd in an orderly quiet Way, by the same Authority which made them, without the least Apprehension of Rebellion, unless you think the disbanded Excisemen should be strong enough to raise a Rebellion.

You say, Mr *Walsingham*, there is no Nation in the World, except our own, where there is any Distinction made, betwixt Manslaughter and Murder, (ib. G) and you likewise say, that the Edict against Duelling in France, is of all others the most inexorable. I must beg Leave to differ with you in both these Points,--the Edict against Duelling is no more inexorable than any other Edict, but I believe it to be more just, because it is founded upon the Law of God, which perhaps among you Wits may be a Jest,--it is an Edict made to prevent the Effusion of human Blood, but when one Gentleman happens to kill another, in a sudden Quarrel, and it does not appear there had been any Challenge, or any prepense Malice on either Side, the Survivor is not put to Death; it does not come within the Edict against Duelling, nor is he condemn'd as a Murderer; which shews, Mr *Walsingham*, that there is a Difference made betwixt Manslaughter and Murder. I will grant you, Mr *Walsingham*, that the Word Manslaughter, which is a Law Term amongst us, is not used there, which, to a Gentleman who

who is possib'd with the strong Spirit of Quibbling, as you seem to be, may be thought enough to justify what you have said.

You say, by the Constitution of this Kingdom, that only is punishable by the Common Law, which is *Malum in se*. (ib. E)

Suppose, Mr *Walsingham*, that twelve or more Persons being met together, a Justice of Peace should think fit to read a Proclamation, and they should not disperse; suppose they should be punish'd for it, I mean, they should be hang'd a little, that's all. I fancy, Mr *Walsingham*, you with all your Oratory, would hardly be able to persuade them, that this which the Law had made a Crime, was *Malum in se*,---but perhaps you will laugh at my Ignorance, and tell me this is Statute Law, not Common Law, and your Words are, It is not punishable by the *Common Law*. With all my Heart, come off by that Chicane if you can;---but upon second Thoughts, who knows but you may speak here, as a Philosopher, not as a Lawyer; for I think you affect that Character sometimes; if it be so, I have no more to say; for as with you Philosophers, Death is not an Evil, of consequence Hanging can be no Punishment.

Suppose a Person who deals in excisable Goods, should refuse to admit the Excisemen into his House at Midnight, and he should be fined forty Pounds, for this Offence; I fancy he would be apt to tell all the World, that he had done no Hurt, and if he should happen not to be quite so great a Philosopher as you are, he would think the Fine a Punishment too.

I cannot forbear taking Notice of your want of Discretion in exclaiming against absolute Government, and the late Grand Monarch of France, for draining his People (as you are pleas'd to express it) to raise magnificent Palaces, to cover his Walls with the Wealth of the World in Pictures, and to plant his Walks with Groves of ancient Statues.---Now the Indiscretion, as I take it, lies here, that you put us in mind of a Person who has no Qualities that are *Grand*, who has not so much as one Drop of Noble Blood in his Veins, and who, in the Memory of Man was not worth Sixpence, who has laid out in the Article of Pictures alone, as much as he could fairly and honestly get in his Life,---I say fairly and honestly, for a very little Skill in Arithmetick will serve to cast up what 5 or 6 thousand Pounds *per Ann.* will amount to in 16 or 17 Years.

Daily Gazetteer, Dec. 16. No. 146.

The Craftsman *prov'd* an Enemy to the People.

HE who endeavours to make the People dissatisfied with the *best Constitution* of Government that can enter into the Idea of *Man*, is an Enemy to the People;---But Mr *D'Avers* does this;---Therefore Mr *D'Avers* is an Enemy to the People.

If Mr *D'Avers* should deny the Minor, I prove it thus:---Mr *D'Avers* labours to render the People dissatisfied with our *present Constitution*:---But our present Constitution is the best that can enter into the Idea of Man;---Therefore Mr *D'Avers* is an Enemy to the People.

If Mr *D'Avers* objects to the Minor Term of this Syllogism, I prove it from his own Works.---“The Constitution of the *British Government* is such, that it is in the Power of none but *Britons* themselves to destroy it.”---

A Constitution, in which none can hurt the People but themselves, is the best and most perfect Constitution that can enter into the Idea or Mind of Man:---Therefore the Constitution of the *British Government* is the *Best* we can raise our Ideas to.

I prove the *Minor* of this Syllogism also from the Works of Mr *D'Avers*; where Mr *Oldcastle*, speaking of the *new Settlement* of the several Branches of the Legislature in Henry VII's Time, has these Words:

“Thus (says he) our limited Monarchy became capable of as much Perfection, as Wisdom, and favourable Accidents, can communicate to any human Institution. For can we raise our Ideas of this kind of Perfection higher than ordering the Distribution of Property and Power, in such a Manner, that the Privileges of the People, and the Prerogatives of the Crown cannot be taken away, unless with their own Consent, and by their own Fault? Now to this Point of Perfection was the Constitution of our Government brought, and farther it could not be brought; because it is impossible to secure either Prince or People against themselves, or the Effects of their own Conduct.” * Crafts. Vol. 6 p. 188.

This is what the Friends of the Government have declared all along of the Revolution Settlement:

The Conclusion then first made will be valid, since it is found to rest upon Premises allowed by the Craftsman, and it comes out Demonstration, that the present Constitution of the *British Government* is as perfect and good as our Ideas can rise to;---That Mr *D'Avers* has labour'd to render the People dissatisfied with this Constitution;---Consequently, Mr *D'Avers* is an Enemy to the People, unless he will controvert the Point, whether He shall be deem'd an Enemy to the People, who would destroy their Contentment under the best Constitution of Government that they can attain to, or are capable of.

BRITANNUS

Craftsman, Dec. 20. No. 494.

To Mr *D'Avers* on the present Conjunction.

OF all the various Conjectures of Affairs which have succeeded one another, since your first Undertaking in the Craftsman,

none seems to be so peculiar, in several Respects, as the present. We have seen the chief Powers of Europe, except Ourselves and the States General, engaged in a War, which strip the Emperor of all his Dominions in Italy, and reduced Him to the last Extremity. In vain did the maritime Powers interpose their good Offices, from Time to Time, with Offers of their Mediation, and even Plans of Accommodation. Yet, all on a sudden, a Suspension of Arms, and even Preliminaries for a general Peace, were secretly agreed upon by the contending Powers Themselves, without any Mediator, and at a Time, when such a Turn was least expected. What the particular Articles of this Convention may be, or how they affect the Interests of Europe, can as yet be only guess'd at by the World in general, tho' it hath now been concluded for some Time, and communicated to several Courts. But as it seems to include a new Partition of Europe, and some considerable Variations from that excellent Plan of Power, which was lately establish'd by the Treaties of Seville, and Vienna; I am surpris'd to find People so little inquisitive, or concern'd about it. Whether this Indifference arises from that Multiplicity of Treaties, with which They have been lately cloy'd, or from their Reliance on the Wisdom and Conduct of our Ministers, I cannot pretend to determine; but as the Terms of this Accommodation cannot be kept much longer in the dark, I hope they will prove perfectly agreeable to the true Interest and Balance of Europe, upon its lasting Tranquillity can only depend.

But, in all Events, We may promise ourselves Neighbour's Fare, at least, if not somewhat more; as We have a particular Interest with the three great Powers, who are principally concern'd in the present Negotiations; for, First, We may safely rely on the good Offices of his present Neapolitan and Sicilian Majesty, who owes his Crown to Us, for the effectual Security of Gibraltar, the full Satisfaction of our injured Merchants, and the undisturb'd Freedom of our future Commerce.

Secondly, the French Court will certainly acknowledge their Obligations to Us, for not interfering in their Disputes with the Emperor and leaving Them to make the best of their Game.

Lastly, his Imperial Majesty hath assured us, in a publick Memorial, delivered to our Court, that He shall never forget the Services of the British Nation, in the Reign of Q. Anne; so that We can have nothing to apprehend from Him.

I shall therefore conclude with wishing my Country a happy new Year; even much more happy than many, that have gone before it; and am,

Tours, &c.

The Prompter, N^o 112.

Against a Writer in the Grubstreet Journal.

It is a common Observation, that a good Cause, managed by Beggars, or hot-headed

Zealots, may be in Danger of an Overthrow. Arguments, like Arms, in unskilful Hands, may prove a Prejudice, where they are design'd as a Defence.

A The Method of some to raise Religion, has been to pull down Reason; as if the one could not subsist but by the Ruin of the other. It will be sufficient to observe, to their Confusion, that neither their Great Master, nor his Apostles, set them the Example, the one's being found disputing (that is reasoning) at the Age of twelve Years, with the learned Doctors in the Temple, and Paul's (not to mention any other) preaching at Athens (which is reasoning again) are two Facts too well known to be contested.

B Of all the hot-headed and ignorant Bigots, this Age has produced, none has distinguished himself, in this wrong Method, so much as the Reverend Drayman at the Pegasis, whose Employment in writing Grubstreet Journals, is just as becoming the Function of Priesthood, as was his, who employ'd his Time in inventing Gun Powder, the one used to destroy the Bodies, the other, the Characters of Men.

C This Mixture of Priest and Scavenger, this merry Composit of Sacred and Profane, after having, in vain, endeavour'd, from my Defence of the Philosopher's Prayer, to make me not only deny the Truth of the Christian Religion, but the very Existence of a God, goes on thus:

"I once more (says he) challenge and defy these Men, to disprove the Truth of the Christian Religion." (See p. 168. F.)

D One general Answer to this, or any future Insinuation of this Kind, is, that by the Discovery of Reason, the Prompter, as a Philosopher, acknowledges the Existence of a supreme Being, governing by general Laws, and a general Providence; and has the profoundest Veneration for him; that as to the Christian Religion (—even supposing it be an Imposition) there is not a Religion now subsisting, that he would prefer to it, for this plain Reason, that it is full of most excellent Morals, calculated for the Good of Mankind, and the least oppress'd,

E (kept in its original Purity) of any: But that, at the same Time, the Inventions of human Pride have here and there, defaced its primitive Beauty;—That, he knows no State can subsist without a publick Religion, no more than it can without received and acknowledg'd Laws; that a publick Religion, consider'd only in a political Sense, is a Fence against the Whims of the ignorant Many: And if there were no other Reason, for that alone, ought to be maintain'd. After this, it is needless to say, that whenever The Prompter is charged, by his over-zealous Accusers, with Atheism, or Want of the Regard due to the established Religion of his Country, he is falsely and unjustly charged, unless to come at the Knowledge of a God, and of true Virtue, by the Means of the Faculties he has, may be call'd Atheism and Infidelity.

F This Orthodox-Kafrill, who, like Ben. John: son's angry Boy, has learn'd the Art of Quarrelling, lets out with such an Ambiguity, and

H

modo loquendi, a Figure often used by bad Writers, that I am obliged to borrow another Figure, called, *Reductio ad absurdum*, or *impium*, to bring him back again.

The Passage is very singular. His Delicacy, for Fear of being thought capable of telling a *Lye*, is so very great, that, Good Man! he won't not *lye* for God himself. Now, to suppose God could ask a Man to *lye*, or accept it, is horridly profane; and if God cannot be supposed to ask a Man to *lye*, nor to accept it, his Asseveration is absurd, and says nothing; and we may, as well now, as before, think him very capable of *lying*. And this is what is called *Reductio ad absurdum*, or *impium*.

I now shall take the Figure *Reductio ad absurdum*, and apply it to this very wise Passage.

"Did the ancient Philosophers doubt about Articles of Faith, when they had never heard of any?"

None but the most absurd Creature living will pretend to say, that the *Points* of the *Heathen Mythology* were not so many *Articles of Faith* to the *Heathen World*, and that *Philosophers* did not doubt about them.

There never was yet a Religion without Articles of Faith, and Pretence to Revelation, and where the Divinity of it was not as much asserted as with us. It will therefore remain a standing Absurdity thro' all Ages, to try a philosophical Prayer upon its Conformity to *Articles of Faith*, and *Points of Revelation*.

In another Place, he puts a very extraordinary Question, *viz.* Whether *They*, that is *Philosophers*, do not from their Hearts believe, that a *wicked Life*, and the *Dread of divine Vengeance* hereafter, are the *Foundations of Infidelity*—

That a *Dread of divine Vengeance* is an Article of *Gospel-Faith*, that tends to keep Men honest, and may influence their Behaviour, is as true, as that, for that Reason, it ought strongly to be impress'd on the People, from the Pulpit. But that either ancient or modern Philosophers disbelieved any receiv'd Opinions, for the Reasons here given, *viz.* a *Dread of divine Vengeance*, or the *Badness of their Lives*, is such a *daring Insult* to the common Sense, as well as common Honesty, of Mankind, that it is no Wonder a Religion falls under Contempt, whose Teachers profess from it, they not only want the very Foundation of all Religion, *Charity*; but that they are actuated by a Spirit of *Perversion*, or of turning into *Atheism* and *Infidelity*, every Discovery, Philosophy makes of the Existence of a God, and the profound Reverence due to such a Being, by the Light of Reason: As if the Discoveries of Reason, and the Use of our Faculties, could render Man contemptible, or *wicked*.

Faith, says this Joiner of Opposites, whether *human*, or *divine*, is one of the *Assists* of the *Understanding*. But

Faith, in the Language of the Scripture, is

the *Vicar of Grubbing*.

IN Answer to the foregoing, Mr *Bavius* says, he may safely aver, that the *PROMPTER* has not return'd any Answer to 4 Parts in 5 of the 2 Letters written against the *Philosopher's Prayer*. However, in the abusive Part of the controversial Method, he has made ample amends for all Deficiencies in the Argumentative. As I did not (continues he) write either of the two Letters which have so much compos'd our *PHILOSOPHER*, 'tis certain, that he shot at random, when he fir'd off this vindictive *Discharge* off *Lay-Wit*. Whether the Author will think it worth while to make any Reply to such a rambling Vindication I know not. As to this rhetorical Volley, I shall only observe, that if a *PRIEST* had complimented a *PHILOSOPHER*, with half these genteel Appellations, he won't have been represented, as *throwing off both the Clerk and the Gentleman*; as *inflaming with Anger*, *working up his Passions into a Tempest*, and *embitter'd by the most flagitious Effects of them*. But as it is a *PHILOSOPHER* that thus treats a supposed *PRIEST*; the Case is vastly different; such Appellations are only the *Artillery of Meekness and Reason*, of *Gentleness*, and *attentive Humanity*, and a *due and decent Respectment*.

Weekly Miscellany, Dec. 20. N^o. 158.

A Vindication of the Bible.

MANY Passages in the Scripture relate to Things long since transacted, of the Circumstances of which we are not fully informed; many Passages were accommodated to Things then well known, which we are ignorant of. Others relate much to Things future and to come; the Wisdom and Excellency of which will not so fully appear till hereafter: And so we see it was in the Old Testament, the Use and Reason of many Things then, could not be so fully discerned till explained and interpreted by the Gospel. The Book of *Ruth* might then happily have been judged by some as impertinent; but since the writing of the New, we see an excellent Use of it, to make good our *Saviour's* natural Descent in the *Flesh*, according to the Promise. He that saw no more than the Old Testament, might have thought the historical Descendants of *Nelchisedee* to be very defective, mentioning so considerable a Translation of so great a Man, in those early Times of the World, without giving any further Account of him; but under the New, we are informed, how eminent a Projection of divine Wisdom was wrapt up in the seeming Imperfection of that Story, and that the *eternal Generation* of our *Saviour* in his Divinity, in a strange and unthought-of Way, was represented and figured thereby. Again, many Parts of the Bible relate to the Customs and Laws of particular Countries, without the Knowledge of which, no Man can be a competent Judge of them. In the Books of *Esther*, *Ezra*, and *Nehemiah*, many Things relate to the Customs and Laws of the Persians. In the New Testament, many Passages relate

o the *Laws and Customs of the Romans*; and both in the Old and New Testament, many Places are never to be well understood, without a distinct Knowledge of several Customs and Practices extant in those Times amongst the *Jews*; this may be seen in this one Instance: Our *Saviour* says, *He that will receive him, and embrace the Gospel, must forsake Father and Mother, Houses and Lands, Wife and Children. and all he possesseth in this World.* These Passages of our *Saviour* in themselves seem extremely hard to be understood, but become intelligible by a Knowledge of the *Jewish Customs* at that Time, for 'twas but the same Doctrine applied to himself, that was taught daily among the *Jews* in admitting their *Proselytes*. The Manner of whose *Initiation* was to be washed in some great Water up to the Neck, and there solemnly to renounce their former *Gods*, all their *Relations* and *Kindred* whatever, and so to come out of the Water as new born, and from that Time to commence *legitimate Jews*. The Bible being written at several Seasons, and in several distinct Parts, Revelation ascending gradually to its *Meridian*, 'tis not reasonable to ground an Exception from any one Part, without a due Consideration of the *Whole*. Many Things in the Infancy of Revelation were less perfectly made known, some Practices less condemned, than what we now find are under the Gospel. And thus it was in the Case of *Marriage*; for although God had virtually determined by the Manner of his Creation, that one Man should have but one Woman, also, by his last Prophet; yet the Doctrine of *Marriage* was never so fully cleared till the Times of the Gospel, our *Saviour* then makes a full and final Determination about it, for he positively declares, that *whosoever shall put away his Wife, except for the Cause of Fornication, and shall marry another, committeth Adultery.* By which these two great Points about *Marriage* are fully and for ever determined, 1. That *Divorce* is lawful in no Case but that of Fornication. 2. That *Plurality of Wives* is a Thing utterly unlawful, and the Practice of it a great Evil.

From the Daily Gazetteer, Dec. 25. N^o. 154.
The Detection of a villainous, groundless Rumour, concerning a pretended *Secret Article* in the Treaty of Seville.

A Restless, ruined Set of Miscreants, who labour to overthrow his Majesty's Title, having, in the Close of the Year 1729, forged a Thing, called a *Secret Separate Article* belonging to the Treaty of Seville, by which Great Britain is made to stipulate for the Surrender of Gibraltar to the Spaniards, at the End of six Years: They have now the Confidence to reckon the Term expired, and all the Jacobites in England, with the utmost Vehemence of Passion, maintain the Right of the Spaniards to the *Restitution of Gibraltar*.

Yet, disingenuous as the Patriots in the present Opposition have been, they have not ven-

tured to countenance this Forgery of a *Secret Article*, knowing it to be of such infamous Extraction, as would equally reproach their Understanding, their Honesty, and even their Allegiance.

It will appear from the Journals of Parliament in the Year 1729, seven Months before the Treaty of Seville was concluded, that the whole legislative Power of this Kingdom, joined in a solemn Act for the Security of Gibraltar, from all Apprehensions of being endangered by the Consequence of that Treaty, Which they beg'd Leave to lay before the King, viz.

RESOLVED, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, 'That they do entirely rely upon his Majesty, that he will, for the maintaining the Honour, and securing the Trade of this Kingdom, take effectual Care in the present Treaty, to preserve his undoubted Right to Gibraltar and the Island of Minorca,

To which His Majesty answer'd.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I thank you for the Confidence you repose in Me. I will take effectual Care, as I have hitherto done, to secure my undoubted Right to Gibraltar and the Island of Minorca.

The Sense of both Houses of Parliament having thus been declared, and the Honour of the King engaged, the Treaty of Seville was sign'd 28 October, O. S. 1729.

Can any Man in his Senses, who considers this great and solemn Proceeding in Parliament, believe or surmise, that the *Secret Article* is any Thing better than a Forgery? Can so base a Slander be endured, as that the King could be prevailed upon, not only to sacrifice his Interest, but to violate his Honour and falsify his sacred Assurances to both Houses of Parliament? Or can any Man have so small a Share of Sense or Honesty, as to imagine all the Ministers of Britain utterly void of both, or, that they would first procure this Declaration on the Part of the King, the Lords, and Commons of Great Britain, to govern and restrain the Treaty then depending, yet conclude an *Article* in the same Treaty, absolutely in Defiance and Contradiction of such Declaration?

Since these Absurdities are so notorious, let another be consider'd. Would the Court of Spain have thought such a *Secret Article* of any Validity or Use to them, after the King had bound himself to the Nation, totally contrary to the Effect of it? Would they have thanked any Minister for signing it? Or would they have held it to be in the Power of the Crown to perform it?

This Article was handed about in most Companies six Years since, and was first communicated to the World by the Pope's Nuncio at Paris; it was cordially received by all the Jacobites at Home and Abroad, it was treated with the utmost Contempt by every one else, and it is now revived by that Faction which were the Fathers of it.

Thx

That great Statesman, *Camillus*, hath been the Champion for this *Secret Article*, and will prove, perhaps, by the Witnesses who saw this signed, that the *Protender* positively refused to consent to another of the same Nature.

This Magnanimity in the *Protender* is exceedingly to be admired for two Reasons. The one, that he refused so positively to give up a Place, which he never had either Right or Power to dispose of. The other, that he would not give such a Trifle as *Gibraltar* for all the Dominions of *Great Britain*, but haggl'd in his Bargain, when he had the Opportunity of buying the Crown so cheap.

Must not the *Courts of Spain*, restoring such a Person to a Kingdom, which, as he pretends, is wrongfully withheld from him, very naturally demand the Retribution of Places, which they alledge to be violently withheld from them?

And could he, of all Mankind, refuse these Places to *King Philip*, considering that his Catholic Majesty lost them by the Fortune of that War, which was chiefly occasioned against his Grandfather and himself, for their Attachment to this Person's Pretensions?

I cannot however think this *obstinate Refusal*, if it be true, was owing to his Modesty, or his Unwillingness to dispose of other People's Dominions, when in his Declaration in 1722 he could leave *France* out of the Titles of the *British* Crown. I remember, in a Fit of Generosity, he went so far in his Declaration from *Lucca*, as to offer his late Majesty *King George the First*, no less than to make him *King of his own Dominions in Germany*; tho' whether he hath since repented himself of such Prodigality, and is now more sparing of his Bounty, *Camillus*, who seems to be of his *Cabinet Council*, may inform the Town in his next Paper.

Stog's Journal, Dec. 27. N^o 373.

The Fall of Marechal D'Ancre.

It is natural to think, that the Fate of *Sejanus* should be a Warning to any Man from treading in the same Steps; but we find the Conduct of other Men, has been as like his, as if they had set him before their Eyes, as an Example.

The Marechal *D'Ancre*, in the Minority of *Lewis XIII.* of *France*, was one of these, he, like *Sejanus*, was the Minion of Favour, ---he came into *France* a private Gentleman of no Fortune, in the Retinue of *Mary of Medici*, married to *Henry the 4th.* ---He was a Native of *Florence*, and his Family-Name was *Onicini*, but having purchased the Lands of *D'Ancre* without Merit, was made Marechal *D'Ancre*.

When this Gentleman found that he had gain'd some Ascendant over the Queen, who was Regent, he thought of nothing but building up a great Family, and aggrandizing his own House, at the Expence of *France*. --- There was not a Man of Sense in the Kingdom, but who plainly saw it, so that by Degrees he

became universally odious to the People, but what was worse for him, he at last, made himself disagreeable to the Court, to such a Degree, that they resolv'd to get rid of him, ---but the Question lay in what Manner. --- It was at first propos'd, that he should be accus'd and tried before the Parliament of *Paris*, but many Objections were made to this Kind of Proceeding. --- It seems he had obtain'd the King's Hand for several Things, which might be objected to him as Crimes, and it would give the People a mean Opinion of the Court itself, for being so imposed upon, and for suffering a Fellow to play the Tyrant, for a Course of Years; it was taken for granted, that if he was out of the Way, by whatever Method it was effected, the People would be easy, and therefore private Orders were given to *Vitri*, a Captain of the Guard, to take an Opportunity to dispatch him, which was executed by a Pistol. Shot in the middle of the Day, as the Marechal was passing the Bridge, over against the Louvre, *August 24, 1617.*

The Rumour of this Stroke ran quick thro' all the Streets of *Paris*, and the People overjoy'd, flew to the Place of Execution, drag'd the Body thro' the Streets, 'till they came to *Pont-neuf*, where it was hung up by the Heels upon a Gibbet. If there be a Man in the World, who treads in the Steps of the Marechal *D'Ancre*, it ought to check his Insolence to reflect, that this Man, who one Day, saw a Hundred Mercenary Fellows with Equipages, and Ribbons, and Titles, cringing at his Levee, was the next Day drag'd thro' the Streets, his Body cut to Pieces, and afterwards broil'd upon the Fire, and then thrown to Dogs to be devoured. When the News was brought to the King, that the Marechal *D'Ancre* was kill'd, the first Thing he said was, *Now I am a King*, and a Bishop, who was going into the Louvre, at the Time the Populace was up, being ask'd by some Persons of Quality who met him, what was the Matter? He answered we are deliver'd from our Tyrant. ---

As soon as this Man was dead, it is remarkable that the Parliament of *Paris* proceeded to enquire into his Conduct, they condemn'd him as guilty of many Crimes, of which indeed they wanted no Proof, and as his Wife had been an Accomplice in many of his Crimes, and had been particularly instrumental in imposing upon the Queen, she was condemn'd to be beheaded, his Sons were render'd for ever incapable of any Title, Office or Employment in *France*. *Montf. Bayle* makes the following Remark upon the Fate of Marechal *D'Ancre*. --- "The Insolence of this Man, says he, gives us a sad Example of a strange Fatality which accompanies the French Monarchy, which is, that the Kings being always married to Foreigners, the Queens are oblig'd to preserve Foreign Hearts, as long as they live, and more than once have been the Instruments which God in his Wrath hath made use of to punish the Sins of the French Nation.

Two Queens of the House of Medici brought France very near Ruin. What an insufferable Thing must it have been to the whole Nation, to see their King become the Tool, nay, the Slave of one Man? and what a Baseness to observe many of the Nobility, cringing to a Fellow whom they inwardly detested?"

The Marechal D'ancres himself knew well enough that he was hated, and curs'd behind his Back, yet he never pass'd thro' any of the Provinces but the Magistrates of the Towns, and other Officers of the Crown, made him their Compliments, and paid him as much Respect as they could do their King. Upon this one of their Historians remarks, that several Lords of the Court did, upon some Occasions, make their Compliments to this Fellow, to have some Share of his Favour, while at the same Time they were very cool in their Affections to the King; and the same Author says, That the ancient Nobleness of Spirit was banished from many a French Heart, and its Place filled up with a mercenary Zeal for a Scoundrel.

It is as certain, he seldom pass'd the Streets of Paris, but he heard himself curs'd to his Face, for as to those Magistrates and Officers of the Crown that made him these Compliments, they were mostly Fellows put in by himself, and chosen out as Spirits base enough to be Flatterers: and there is no Nation, where, if you search curiously among the Millions, you may not find some Spirits who will be very willing to cringe, fawn and flatter, and do all they can to aggrandize a Fellow only for the Favour of keeping those Employments.

From the Prompter. N^o 115.

On encouraging young Poets.

Then blush not, Noble Piso, to protect,
What Gods inspire, and Kings delight to hear.
Rosc. Transl. of Hor. Art of Poet.

THERE has been a Time, (in the Memory of many now living) when, if a young Gentleman, without Friends or Recommendation, shew'd but the *Glimmering* of a Genius, there was a Struggle among the Men of Birth, or Fortune, who should usher him into the World, and publickly patronize him. They would wait with more Impatience for such an Opportunity, of manifesting the Noble-Man, than they do now for one to disgrace it, by watching the Odds at Newmarket, or the best of the Lay at George's. A Noble Man's Chariot was seldom seen without a Man of Wit in it; nor his Table thought elegant, unless the Conversation of Men of Letters seasoned the Repast. To what but such an early Notice of Genius and Merit, do we owe our present Pope, the late Mr Congreve, Dean Swift, and many others, that might be named? These did not shine out at once, Stars of the Magnitude they appeared afterwards to be. They but glimmer'd, and their Influence was felt. They were taken from their narrow Sphere, and placed in that

of the great. They were cherished by their particular Patrons, recommended by them to others, and honoured by all. Even Women distinguish'd themselves by a laudable Partiality to Poets, and thought themselves honour'd by the Favours they confer'd. This Spirit shew'd itself very visibly, a small Number of Years ago, when the very worst Thing that ever was wrote, only because it was a posthumous Work of a favour'd Poet, was usher'd in with so strong a Party, that nothing but the Wretchedness of the Performance could have frustrated the Strength of the Support. The Opera of *Achilles* is fresh in every Body's Memory, and the *Quality* and *Quantity* of its Favourers not to be forgot. At present, if a Man of Wit is not a Man of Fortune, his Approaches to the great must be very slow, and his Works must support themselves.

I would not be understood to mean, that the Great should think themselves obliged, by their Rank and Figure, to support every Man, who takes it in his Head to turn Poet, dance him about Town, from one Person of Quality to another, and cry up Performances he would be ashamed himself to have wrote. I would have them only qualify themselves to become the just Patronizers of Merit, that they are born to be. Why else are the Great distinguished from the Bulk of Mankind? Why their Superiority, unless it be to give Aid to their Power of drawing Merit out of Obscurity? Are they only High and Great, to dress fine, have more splendid Equipages, eat and drink more deliciously, game more largely? Are they to know, that there is more intrinsic Worth in a ragged Man of Sense, with a Mind rich in Sentiments, than in all the glaring Splendour of outward Fortune? It is the Mind that characterizes the Man. Without a Mind, as well as a Birth of Quality, the best-born are a Disgrace to their Rank.

One Reason of the want of good Poets, is the Difficulty for a Man of Genius, in this Age, to make his Way without *Servility*, or *unbecoming Flattery*, to the Great. Those that remain among us, who deserve the Name of good Poets, and are publickly known, owe not the Esteem they have, or their Situation in Life, to any Spirit of Patronage now reigning. If they are cherished, 'tis owing to their established Reputation; which, not to acknowledge, would be thought a Want of Sense. If they are invited by the Great, 'tis because the Great know, they do not want their Assistance. That Encouragement was in all Times the Foster-Mother of Poets; and that Poetry will never rise to any considerable Height without it, is evident from History.

N. B. The Craftsman, Dec. 27, has begun an Essay upon our Ancient Ecclesiastical Constitution, which is to be continued, therefore it will be properly defer'd till our Books for January, where, and in those that follow, we shall have more room for the Favourers of our Correspondents than we have had of Late.

MR SYLVANUS URBAN.

the Progress of Religion has been
id, and the Growth of it check'd
in all Ages, it is very remarkable
objections raised against it by our
believers are little different from
of the ancient Philosophers. How
the Existence of a Deity been call'd
? and what absurd Notions have
ained rather than acknowledge a
ing? but this Opinion was so
hat the Generality of Mankind
And even those who declar'd a
the divine Nature, had no full
Conviction upon their Minds;
ations often staggered, and their
ions, tho' often suppress'd, could
y be extinguish'd.

liberty can never be at rest: When
to fly from one Retreat, he seeks
he is obliged to acknowledge the
God, he will divest him of all
and allow him no Share in the
human Affairs. *Epicurus* thought
d's Greatness and inconsistent with
is to extend his Providence to
ings. His Followers seem to cor-
row Apprehensions of the Deity,
m to extend his Care over ce-
terrestrial Things in general, but
y Particular of each Kind. The
n his Defence of the *Philosopher's*
l not allow God to trouble and
Mind with individual Things; for
o suppose the divine Nature em-
ially in regarding the Thoughts,

Actions of Man, is what hu-
desiring to render Man a Being of
uence may please itself with the
; the modest Philosophers were
live under the general Eye of Pro-
out making the Divinity a minute
their Actions."—See p. 681 A.
hese modest Philosophers were no
he *Epicurean* Sect; and 'tis plain
is was an *Atheist*, tho' he pre-
spect for the Deity, he denied
r Providence of God, that he
greater Freedom indulge himself
ures of Sin. *Lucretius*, his pro-
ner, thought the divine Nature
n up in Contemplation of itself
nostris rebus, se junctaq; lenet,
uch are those modest Philosophers
ons the Prompter has espous'd!
ask this Gentleman what No-
rtains of the supreme Being. Do
unto him the utmost Degree of
Is he infinite in Wisdom, Power,
? This I think you cannot deny
our of Reason, if you acknow-
g of a God. For what less than
els can communicate so many

different Degrees of Happiness to so many
different Sorts of Creatures? What less than
infinite Wisdom could contrive this admirable
Frame of the Universe? What less than in-
finite Power can superintend all Things, con-
tinue them in their Beings, and dispose of
their Operations and Effects in such a wise
Order as may be most suitable to those Ends
and Purposes for which they are designed?—
If therefore you allow God to have infinite
Knowledge and Wisdom, you must confess
his Providence over every individual Thing,
or else deny his Goodness and Justice. For how
can you imagine that a Being infinitely good
can neglect the Work of his own Hands?
And if you say that he regards all Men in
general, how will you reconcile this with
his Justice? If his Providence is extended in-
differently over all Men, the Righteous will
have no Advantage over the Wicked. Can
we then suppose a God infinitely good to have
no Regard for Goodness?—Besides, how can
God distribute Rewards and Punishments in a
future State, if he has not been a minute
Inspector of all our Actions? From the Con-
sideration therefore of his infinite Wisdom,
Justice, and Goodness, we must conclude that
all Things are naked and open before the Eyes
of him with whom we have to do.

But again; If you deny the particular
Providence of God, you must believe that he
cannot or will not take Care of us; that he
wants either Power or Inclination to do it.
The latter I have shewn reflects upon his
Goodness; and the former is inconsistent with
the Notion of a Deity whose Power is infinite.
He that created all Things out of nothing
cannot want Power to continue them in
Being. And if we suppose the particular
Beings to be regarded as infinite, yet so is his
Power infinite likewise. And there is the same
Proportion of infinite to infinite, as of one to
one. And thus from his infinite Power we
conclude that he governeth and supporteth all
Things both in Heaven and Earth. *The*
Lord therefore is King, let the Earth rejoice,
and let the Multitudes of the Isles be glad thereof.

I have hitherto considered only the natural
Notions of God, and made it evident from thence
that this Attribute of particular Providence
doth belong unto him. Let us now see what we
may learn further from reveal'd Religion.
And here we find him represented as the
Searcher of all Hearts, the Judge of all
Men's Designs and Actions, the Avenger of
all evil Practices, and the Refuse of all good
Men; here we are assured that the Ways of
Man are before the Eyes of the Lord, and he
pondereth all their Goings. That he, from
his Habitation, looketh down on all that
dwell on the Earth; he fashioneth the Hearts
of them; he understandeth all their Ways,
and tho' many are the Devices of the Heart,
yet it is the Counsel of the Lord only that shall

And In a Word, it is said, that God *worketh all Things*. So that nothing comes by Chance, nothing is done in vain. Now what can we desire more? Or what Words can we invent that shall declare more fully the Thing we are speaking of? I will not trouble myself to add any more Texts; for if our Adversaries are to be convinced by Scripture, what has been said is sufficient.

But let us now extend our Views a little farther, and see what Confusion and Disorder will spring up in the World if we deny this Attribute. And, first, What will become of all Religion? To what End do we offer up our Supplications unto God for the Things we stand in need of, if he concerns not himself in the Affairs of Mankind? To what End are religious Rites appointed for the Expiation of Guilt, if God is not present to hear our Prayers and grant our Requests? In short, they who deny his particular Providence, do in Effect, call Religion a Cheat. They set up for the only Men of Wit and Sense, and think all the World besides themselves are a credulous Company of Fools; for among all Nations this Notion of a particular Providence has prevailed; as appears from the general Custom of Swearing by him and praying to him; & doth sufficiently evince their Belief of his being present with them.

But, secondly, Nothing can more effectually deter Men from Sin, than the Dread and Awe of an Almighty Being, who is privy to all their Thoughts, Words and Actions. Fear (as a Right Reverend Father has observ'd) is a Passion most deeply rooted in our Natures, and flows immediately from that Principle of Self-Preservation which God hath planted in every Man. Every one desires his own Preservation and Happiness, and therefore hath a natural Dread and Horror of every Thing that can destroy his Being, or endanger his Happiness; and the greatest Danger is from the greatest Power, and that is Omnipotency. So that the Fear of an Omnipresent and Almighty Being restrains us from Sin, and subdues the unruly Affections

of corrupt Nature. Men would soon run into the wildest Extravagancies, could they convince themselves that God had not an Eye upon all their Actions. For if he was not an Inspector of every Action, he could not call them to any future Account, and consequently whether their Actions were good or bad would be the same.—These Absurdities naturally flow from the Denial of God's particular Providence.

I think I have now fully proved that God is eternally employ'd in regarding our Thoughts, Words and Actions, both from the natural Notions we have of him, and also from Scripture. I have likewise given you a brief Specimen of the Disorder and Confusion that would spring up in the World if we denied this Attribute. I shall conclude all with a Passage out of a learned Author, wherein he proves the Necessity of a particular Providence, from the Government of this visible World.—Many, says he, do imagine, that in a Chamber, for Instance, which is full of Light and Air, all Things are still and quiet, and consequently that there is no Want in that Place, of any Power or Wisdom to preserve us from Accidents: But if one was to represent to such Men the incredible Strength of the Air surrounding them, and that without the Intervention of a wise and powerful Being, which continually restrains its restless Violence, by a Counterpoise and Balance of Force, they would be crushed to Pieces in an Instant. And so if they were made to conceive the terrible Motions of Light, which unless it were governed by certain Laws, by which its Rays are separated and scatter'd, would in the Space of a few Minutes, put this whole Globe of Earth in a devouring Conflagration; who could doubt if he had the least Spark of Reason in him, that he has not the justest Cause imaginable to praise and extol the Greatness, Power, and Wisdom of a God, who only preserves us from all those Dangers, and hinders us from perishing in so miserable a Manner? *Thus,*

Oxford, Dec. 10.

W. J.

ADVERTISEMENT.

*I*N the first Proposal to the Poets of a Prize of Fifty Pounds, to which some Additions were made, in January last (see p. 41.) it was said (see Mag. for July 1734, p. 382.) "A true Account shall be given in the Magazine for December 1735, which Poem has the Majority of Votes; immediately upon which the Author shall be entitled to the aforesaid Reward." — But a Decision by publick Votes was not approv'd by the Majority of Candidates, they thought a certain Number of Judges, no less than Three, a more eligible Method of Determination. We have apply'd accordingly to three proper Persons, and beg'd the Favour of them to send their Opinions separately to the Rev. Mr Birch, F. R. S. and Dr Mortimer, Secretary to the Royal Society; which two Gentlemen will be so good to make the Declaration to what Poems the respective Prizes shall be adjudg'd. So that the Candidates cannot have any room to suspect the least Partiality; and they may depend that the Money will be expeditiously paid, and the Books deliver'd as soon as this Volume is finish'd, if the Decision is then made. Some unforeseen Difficulties have occasion'd its being deferr'd, so that we could not publish the Declaration this Month, but we hope to do it in our Supplement, or in our Magazine for January 1736. At the same Time will be declar'd the Subjects and Conditions of next Year's PRIZE, for which we shall allot *FOURTY POUNDS.*

TO FIDELIA.

WITH sympathizing sense the muse
 Surveys Fidelity's grief,
 And thus with friendly counsel shows
 A method of relief.

No more bright Nymph! with anxious care
 At Fido's loss repine!

Whose profferd vows were all a snare,
 And mischief his design.

His pen stirr'd up a civil fray,
 Set rival wits at war;
 Now quits the cause and sinks away,
 And laughs to see them jar.

Then wisely with Melissa join
 In mutual terms of peace,
 With that ingenious fair combine
 To baffle his success.

Let Love's fantastick pow'r be quell'd,
 He flies when once withstood;
 The sallowy urchin's but a child,
 And shrinks at reason's rod.

Invoke the muse's powerful aid,
 Still charm us with thy Lays;
 For sake the willow's mournful shade,
 And rea-sume the bays.

PASTORAL.

On a young LADY's favourite CAT.

In Imitation of Namby Pomby.

WHAT wild schemes your breast perplex,
 Tender, fair, fantastick sex?

Giddy still your passions move,
 Restless still your fancies rove,
 Still prepossessing ye love.
 Cold, when courted: sure to burn
 Fiercest, where there's least return.
 Slow to ease a lover's care,
 Senseless toys your hearts ensnare;
 Dwell such whims in breasts so fair?
 Can your fluttering hearts, ye belles,
 Flutter thus for bagatelles?

Thoughtless what her lovers feel,
 DELIA's flame is dear quadrille:
 'Midst her Strephon's sleepless hours,
 DELIA doats on Mattadores.

Whilst knight errant in romance
 Bustles, flares, fights, discombants,
 CLOE, sympathizing, pants:
 For the fancy'd hero sighs,
 Whilst her real lover dies.

Pug with mimic arts endears;
 Daphne charms with slouching ears;
 Whilst the fond, enamur'd beau
 Feels, ah! what a world of woes!
 MIRA, in her choice more wise,
 Pish! at dogs and monkeys cries:
 Mats and beaux alike disdain,
 Puts her only favourite reigns.

Shining, spotted, downy fur!
 Melting, soft, harmonious purr!
 Nimble, wanton, harmless play,
 Eyes, that shed a sparkling ray,
 Kindling midnight into day:

Now, charms at once conspiring,
 Sport bring.

Conscious of their happy fate,
 Puss's eyes their specks dilate,
 MIRA's brighter eyes collecting,
 MIRA's brighter eyes reflecting.

Whilst each caterwauling note
 Swells with warbling screams her throat,
 (Notes out-rivalling CORELLI,
 Screams out-screaming FARINELLI.)
 Soft sensation awaits the sound,
 Thrilling rapture spreads around.

Happy! cou'd the rural squire
 Half that warmth of love inspire;
 Wondrous happy, Puss, were he,
 Cou'd he purr and please like thee!

Happy Puss, indulg'd to sip
 Balmy sweets from MIRA's lip!
 On her lap indulg'd to sit;
 From her hand indulg'd to eat,
 Tea to drink from MIRA's dish,
 Cream'd and sugar'd to thy wish!

Thou alone hast pow'r to charm,
 Pow'r her frozen breast to warm:
 Powder'd smarts, a num'rous train,
 Ogle, cringe and sigh, in vain,
 One indulgent smile to gain:
 Spite of ogles, cringes, sighs,
 Who admires, admiring dies.

Feebly ah! thou scrawls, my pen,
 Puss, thou hast a scribler slain,
 Envy damps the muse's flight:
 Nonsense, MIRA, Puss,---goodnight.

CORYDON.

TO MRS MARY BARBER, on reading her Poems
 lately publish'd.

'Tis not to wound, but to instruct she writes.

Mrs Grierison, to the Author, See p. 492.

LET wanton lovers in an amorous way,
 Cloe's or Flavia's boasted charms display:
 With nobler passion, to no fair confin'd,
 I sing th' enchanting beauties of the mind.
 Such thine Sapphira—fringed with arrows keen,
 Which pierce the soul, and wound the self unseen.

Thou the best advocate, when Gordon sues,
 What heart of steel the suppliant could refuse?
 So strong your arguments, so well you plead,
 We melt into compassion as we read.

At Orpheus' voice all nature was pleas'd:
 The list'ning rivers stop'd, and tempests ceas'd.
 Those golden precepts to your children giv'n,
 Teach them to live, and pave their way to heav'n.
 Your pious care restrains each giddy flight,
 Commands their reverence, yet affords delight.

On lower subjects when Sapphira writes,
 E'en there, Urania sings, and heav'n indites:
 No useless tale or fable's e'er allow'd,
 But virtue's shadow'd in the veiling cloud.

The 'PRODIGE' a lesson for that clan,
 Who, like Xanthippe, plague unhappy man.
 Oh! may your friendly zeal, devoid of pain,
 Correct that foible, and disciples gain.

For Philomel, we're told in ancient story,
 Losing her tongue acquir'd immortal glory.
 Let Cælia titter, Fulvia vent her spite,
 You've prov'd that Females can with judgment write.

The COW's Tale

Humbly inscrib'd to the Worshipful Society of
Old Bachelors, at the ***** in *****.

S Till cross in love, and vex'd with spleen,
Thus MOMUS went his chagrin:
And o'er a cup of fulsome ale,
Told all his club, this odious tale.

' Truth seldom needs the help of art;
' Tis best, when bolted from the heart.
' The man, too delicate and nice,
' But rarely gives ye sound advice:
' Then let the following tale commend
' An honest, unrefining friend.

10
' CLODIO two pretty nymphs had courted;
' And now with one --- now t' other sported;
' Had vow'd, protest'd, swore, and ly'd;
' With all the common forms beside.

' Love grows apace! --- for both are won,
' And something quickly must be done.
' Poor CLODIO saw the crisis near,
' He saw --- but knew not how to steer.

20
' --- Small judgment to direct his fancy ---
' For PEG was fair as well as NANCY:
' And scarce a grain in either scale,
' To make this side --- or that prevail.

' How useful is a friend indeed,
' To help one out, in time of need!
' --- Such CLODIO had --- a friend in college ---
' A FELLOW --- yet a man of knowledge!

' But since he does not covet fame,
' 'Tis no great matter for his name.
' Deep learn'd he was in antique lore,
' Had read the casuists all o'er.

30
' Was vers'd in ARISTOTLE's rules,
' And all the mazes of the schools:
' Nay, --- (having often --- since his youth
' Spy'd FALSEHOOD dress'd in modes of

TRUTH)

' He knew --- as in the close you'll find ---
' The real worth of womankind.
' To him in haste young CLODIO bies,
' And thus accepts him for advice.

40
' "Two girls there are, of honest fame,
' (And here he told each fair one's name)
' Of equal beauty equal spirit;
' And faith! to me --- of equal merit.

' I know no difference --- I vow;
' But --- that PEG's richer by a COW.
' Now, Sir, I own I've courted both;
' Yet --- thinking soon to plight my troth,

50
' And since the chubking of a wife
' Is certain weal, or woe for life; ---
' Methinks I'd make a prudent choice,
' And fain be govern'd by your voice.

' Good Sir! assist me to decide
' Which I had best to make my bride.
' The matter bad so little in it,
' The SAGE was ready in a minute.

' Idiot! --- quoth he --- it makes me mad
' To see so ignorant a lad!
' What folly has possess'd thy mind!
' I never thought thou wert so blind.

' Amongst the sex --- thou silly Goose!
' Trust me --- there's not a COW to choose.

A. B.

On SYLVIA's Reply, (See p. 614.)

W Hile Sylvia of "praising herself is accus'd,
And of blaming those thoughts, which first
after words we'd,

In irony, fine were those thoughts, she replies,
And boasts her own couplets are wond'rous concise.
As frisk some folk at cross purposes play,
So she from the subject is quite run away.

5
More than † deacon Philip she must be perplex'd,
He his notes only lost, but Sylvia her text.

* See her letter and verses in the Magazine of
September, p. 554. † See her true story in the
same.

A LITTLE WISH.

In Imitation of the GREAT Mr PHILIPS.

GRANT me, gods, a little seat,
Modern-built and furnis'd neat,
Let it stand on rising-ground,
For a prospect all around:
Call the mansion Cowper's-hill,
From the mount a little rill
Let meandering gently flow
Thro' a verdant vale below.

10
Add a little garden too,
Planted, wall'd, and well laid out,
And a little bow'r therein,
Little bow'r ever-green,
And a little shady grove,
Or for study, or for love,
And some little trees that bear
Pippin, cherry, plumb, and pear,

20
And the apricot and peach,
On the wall within my reach,
And each fragrant flower that grows,
Fragrant flower for the nose,
And the rose in all its pride,
Blooming rose for blooming bride,
Tulips too, in richest show,
Tulips gay as birth-night brow.

30
Let us now go in a door,
And see what to ask for more,
Grant, ye powers, a little wine
For a guest that comes to dine,
And a stock of mild and stale
Honey neighbours to regale,
And October strong and mellow,
Tubes, and weed for hearty fellow;

40
These in Cestrian moulds compress'd,
Tear of Brocas very best:
Cordials too in cupboard be
Rum, arrack, and ratifia,
Now and then a little cup
Serves to keep the spirits up.

50
As a sportsman, give me horses,
Some for chase, and some for courses,
And a pack of little hounds,
To drive reynard o'er the downs,
Grant for these a fit estate,
Nor too little, nor too great.

60
But if ask again I shall,
I will ask what's all in all;
Give a little pretty spouse,
For to grace my little house,

40

30

20

10

her *haze complexion fair,*
bling eyes, and auburn hair,
as white as neck of swan,
th as down that grows thereon,
ing locks, and ruby lips,
that tapers to her hips,
fine arms that easy fall,
soft bonds and fingers small
'd to touch the warbling strings,
' her lays, or mine she sings:
her frank and pleasant be,
ty friends, as well as me;
with wit and beauty's charms,
my heart, and blest my arms.
be produce of our joys,
girls, and little boys.
' the sweets of such a life,
' blest'd with such a Wife!
' but these; may I be poor,
' I ask a little more.

See Vol: 5. 51. answer'd.
 to Mrs PRUDENCE MANAGE.

ADAM, *Were I dispos'd to flatter,*
I own you've giv'n me ample matter.
er my self--I mean--not you,
nife and incense are your due.
but half as much pretence,--
 ASTROPHIL--*that foe to sense!*
in a faithful mirror see
st--to whom he bows the knee.
've me, madam, this digression,
ten to a rake's confession.
k the truth, in modern phrase,
in the world--and all its ways.
'd with male and female wits;
nds--knights--country quires--and cita.
takes with dutchesses, and--punks,
mour'd many a jealous hunk.
 LELIA *I have pass'd some time,*
met famous, and sublime:
und the good poetick lady,
what squemish--always ready.
 ets *I've known--but prudes!--by scores,*
as--London common shores.
impartial was my love,
nd I were hand and glove:
a--heroically tipsy--
y tilted for the piply.
ion was a standing jest,
serv'd to give the bowl a zest.
orter--op'ra--masquerade,
open walks, or secret shade;
assembly--park--or play,
l ev'ry night--and ev'ry day.
rt--I've made a tedious range
rom St. James's to th' Exchange:
which knowledge, gain'd at home--
--as much--in France and Rome!
is the world that I have seen,
gives philosophers the spleen:
'gives your men of sense distaste,
'll deceive us all at last.
 g *rakes reform'd--good Mrs Manage--*
an heir--who, past his non-age,--

Comes early, to paternal wealth,
 In the strong flow of active health;
 'Ere ebbing life his schemes destroy,
 And leaves but minutes to enjoy.
 Ev'n such was my propitious fate!
 Reflexion didn't come too late:
 Reason assur'd her pow'r in time,
 And made a convert, in his prime.

I never had--I thank my stars!
 A dangerous wound in Venus' wars:
 Nor did the Asak's repeated fire
 Make ALMA from her post retire;
 Firm and secure the mud-walls stand.
 Well lin'd within, well arm'd and man'd:
 I'm sound as any man alive,
 And barely turn'd of--thirty five.

For twice seven years I've serv'd the crown,
 But if I marry--I'll lay down--
 --"Not sell--(you'll say)--there's no such thing".
 Then--I'll exchange--God save the king!
 Retreat from all the din of war,
 And peace and love shall be my care.

Some acres of my own I boast--
 Nor have I by the service lost:
 Which--and some fortune with a wife--
 Will keep the rank, of middle life.

This brings me, madam, to the point,
 In which our interest is conjoint.
 Yet some few things we shou'd dispatch;--
 Preliminaries to the match.

'Tis fit your daughter's mind be known,
 And that her heart be quite her own.

No pre-engagement of her love,
 For that wou'd ruin all--by Jove!
 My own estate is free and clear,
 And I'll have no incumbrance there.

Nor will you treat the fair with force,
 And trust that love may come of course:
 For tho' she leaves to you the choice,
 'Tis hers to give the casting voice;
 She ought to see and know her man,
 And then determine, as she can.

I don't presume to call in question,
 By rash surmise, or ill suggestion,
 Your daughter's merit--more than yours--
 Your name, and wisdom both assures:
 If sh'e's the copy of her mother,
 Ye gods! there's hardly such another.

In order, then, to clear the way,
 And hear what both sides have to say;
 I'll wait--with leave of you--and spouse,
 Upon Miss Manage--at your house.

FIDO.

WORDS are but WIND.

Tale of a Tub.

IF words are but wind, as some allow,
 No promises can bind;
 For breaking of the strictest vow,
 Is only breaking wind.

S. D.

A Dialogue between a Bookseller and a young Divine.

B. Will you buy, Sir, of poems a new Miscellany?
 D. No--I must buy sermons: if books I buy any.

THE ACTOR'S EPITOME.

HE, who wou'd all, must think:—for, thought will find

The art, to form the Body, by the Mind.

Weigh, for example, those few Maxims, right;

And steer your course, by the befriending light.

On the rais'd neck, oft mov'd, but ever lit, it

Turn your unbending head, with easy state.

Shew Rambling looks.—Fix your attention, high;

Pointedly earnest; meeting eye, with eye.

Spread, be your opening breast: oft chang'd, your

Deep, with a slow severity of grace. (face)

Pausingly warm, (significantly) rise,

And Affection's empty Swell despise.

Be, what you seem.—Each passion'd passion weigh;

Will, first, your thoughts, with all your words must

Strong, yet distinguish'd, let expression paint, (say)

Not straining mad, nor negligently faint.

On rising spirits, let your voice take wing:

And nerves elastic, into passion, spring.

Let ev'ry joint keep time, each sinew bend:

And the thot soul, in every start, ascend.

Prompter cxiii.

HOR. Lib. 1. Epist. V. imitated.

From a Country Parson to a Country Squire.

If you can sit on an old three legg'd chair,

Sup on a salad, and such paltry fare,

As a poor tatter'd parson can afford,

Descend this night to grace my homely board.

But where the wine my guest to entertain?

No generous burgundy! no brisk champagne!

My port all out!—how then shall we regale?

Faith! you must e'en take up with muddy ale.

You have terse claret.—I'm ashamed to ask—

But—prythee—be so good—to send a flask.

Joan (if she don't get drunk before you come)

Will scour my pewter, and will sweep my room.

A-while the drudgery of dull books give o'er;

On Dalton's country justice cease to pore;

Leave warrants to your clerk; let me prevail

To save a poaching rogue one night from gaol.

No business on to-morrow can be done;

To-morrow's Sunday; you may snore till noon;

Let then the sparkling glass, like Harvey bright,

And chat diverting stretch this summer night,

'Tis not worth while to board my little self;

I'll spend it on my friend—and on my self.

He, who, like Gripus, pines amidst his store,

Scraps for a booby heir, or spendthrift whore,

Is touch'd with madness, of a raging kind,

The most consuming canker of the mind.

I long to quaff the lazy hours away,

Nor value, while I'm tripping, what folks say.

Jeune with liquor, friendly we impart

The pleasing secrets of an open heart;

Enlivening hope now feeds the famish'd eye,

And represents the yielding charmer nigh;

Wine makes a sneaking run-away pretender

As stout, as is our warlike faith-defender;

A jovial bumper drowns oppressive care,

And bids the meagre curate not despair;

Promptly empty Y—e to prate, yet never think;

Ev'n Horace can be witty—when in drink.

U'n torn cassock, and a threadbare gown,

, buff a dux, look big, and frown.

My wife, if not in a dam'd dapp'd mood;
Will find us nephews, tolerably good;
No greasy cloth, offensive to the sight,
Shall make you snuff your nose, and bid good-night;
My jugs shall all be wash'd, my glasses clean,
And nothing dirty—but myself, be seen.

No pension'd, prouling spies shall damp our
I hate 'em of all scoundrels upon earth. [mirth;
Avant, such pimps!—when we are met together,
You'll find none here, but birds of the same feather:
My honest neighbour Manly I'll invite,
And to Squire Briton I design to write;
I wou'd Sir Arthur—but he daily sips
Delicious nectar on celestial lips.

Here's room enough for you, and for your friend.
My guests are few—and sound, you may depend.
If loss on justice-business crowd your hall,
Whip out at the back-door, and bite 'em all.

Caleb D'Anvers.

A Letter from a Clergyman in Derbyshire, to his
Friend at Cambridge. In Imitation of Part of
HORACE'S Sat. VI. Book II.

Sermoni propiora. ——— HOR.

YOU know, my good Friend, that I heretofore
crav'd

A bare hundred a year, with a neat little house,
And a garden adjoining, for profit alike,
And for pleasure contriv'd, far remote from the
Of an opulent city, or populous town. (noise)

But now in a pleasing retirement I'm blest'd

With the yearly revenue of seven score pounds.

May this income suffice, may I still this enjoy,

With health and with vigour—till three score & ten.

Mean while may my sheep, my two horses, my cow,

And my hogs still be fat, and in excellent plight:

And still may their owner be jolly and free

With this only exception—may sneerers ne'er say,

When they pass by my house, "It looks neatly enough;

"But oh! there's a fat-headed parson within."

How rarely sever I meet with a friend,

Both judicious and learn'd, to talk a few hours

Of the sweet satisfaction that erst we enj'y'd

In perusing the Classics, both Latin and Greek,

And enriching our minds with philosophy's stores

Yet cheerful I walk, in a morning serene,

By the sides of those mountains, which far over-top

The two brows of Parnassus, or Gogmagog hills,

Alike fam'd for the Muses' retreat: here I think

Of my juvenile studies, and sometimes indite,

Or a song, or a ballad, in plain country verse,

And full glad if it please but a yeoman of sense,

Tho' unletter'd, of crickets I scorn the whole tribe.

And sometimes alest in my garret reclus,

When I'm weary'd with penning a homely discourse.

For my parish, I kill the best poets of Rome,

Or of Greece, (tho' my Greek I have almost forgot,

To my shame be it spoken,) with spectacles read.

Descending from thence, I my palate regale,

Or with bacon and beans, (if the season permit,)

Or with mutton plain dress'd; food for Princes and

Kings, [health,

Did they know their own good, and how noxious to

Are made dishes, and kick-shaws, and soup, and

ragoos!

When I've din'd, if the weather's too gloomy, or hot,

I lounge in my velvet elbow-chair, where at once

I forget both the pleasures and troubles of life.

When I've taken my nap, and three dishes of tea,
I make a short visit abroad, or I muse
In my garden, retir'd, or sometimes at home,
While the evenings are long, I deliciously treat
My good neighbour Dobson, and two or three more,
With fam'd Cestrian cheese, and right Derbyshire ale,
My own brewing: no rigorous laws I impose,
Let 'em quaff a full glass, or a thimble full drink.

Here we talk, nor how large an estate has this
How plenteous his table, how fancy his slaves, (knights,
But of what 'tis of greater importance to know—
How we best may improve our own lands, how my
glebe

With a proper manure may produce a fine crop,
Whether riches immense, or a moderate share
Of the goods of this world, with contentments enjoy'd,
Can afford the most real and durable bliss,
Or whether 'tis better obscurely to live
In a village, or shine with a garter at court.

And now neighbour Dobson, in jovial mood,
Just pat to the purpose, some story relates,
Which he heard from his grandfather 50 years since:
For should any unskill'd in such weighty affairs,
Now extol to the skies the solicitous wealth,
And the cumbersome power of this Ld or that Duke,
The old tale of the city and country mouse,
He merrily tells us, and lengthens it out
Till his pipe is exhausted—“here, bring t'other pipe,
“And a bottle.” — “No, master, your clock has
frack nine,

“Tis time to be moving, and wish you good rest.”

In the Magazine for Oct. p. 616. Verse 1. for
Æneas r. Æneas. lb. v. 5. for thought r.
thoughts. lb. v. 35. for arms r. arm. lb.
v. 86. for weather r. weather's.

The 3 following (from the public Prints) are
supposed to be written by Mr H. — 5th Edition, 2
Gentleman of the Law. 5th Edition, 2 p. 105.

On the Praise of TOBACCO.

Mr. Thomson's Style Imitated.

O Thou, mark'd by glad Hesperian sun,
Tobacco! fountain pure of limpid truth,
That look'st the very soul! Whence pouring thoughts
Swarms all the mind, absorb'd is yellow care,
And at each puff imagination burns,
Flashes on thy bard, and with exalting fires
Touches the mysterious lip that chants thy praise,
In strains to mortal ears of earth unknown!
Behold an engine wrought from tawny mines
Of dustlike clay with plastic virtue form'd
And glaz'd magnificently. I grasp, I fill
From Pothoeke with pungent powers perfum'd,
Lest one tortoise all, where lives imbib'd
Each parent ray, then rudely ram'd illumine
With the red touch of æther enkindling sheet,
Mark'd with Gibsonian lore, forth issue clouds
Thought thrilling, thirst inciting clouds around
And many-mining fires, I all the while
Lolling at ease, inhale the breezy balm,
But chief when Bacchus, wont with thee to join
In genial strife, and orthodox ale
Stream life and joy into the musing bowl.
Oh! be thou still my great inspirer, then
My muse, oh! fan me with thy æther's boon,
While I, in clouded tabernacle shroud'd,
Burst forth all oracles and mystic song.

Dr. Young's Style Imitated.

Criticks avow, tobacco is my theme;
Tremble like burners at the blasting steam,
And you, court-insects, flutter not too near
Its light, nor buzz within the scorching sphere,
Pollio, with flame like thine my verse inspire;
So shall the muse from smoke elicit fire.
Coxcombs prefer the tickling stink of snuff,
Yet all their claim to wisdom is—a puff!
Lord Fopling smokes not, for his teeth afraid;
Sir Taudry smokes not, for he wears brocade.
Ladies, when pipes are brought, affect to swoon;
They love no smoke, except the smoke of town.
But courtiers hate the puffing tribe—no matter;
Strange, if they lov'd the breath that cannot flatter,
The tainted temple (more prodigious yet)
Rails at tobacco—the 't makes him spit.
Citrona, verily it has an odious stink,
She will not smoke (ye gods) but she will drink!
And chaste Prudella (blame her if you can)
Says pipes are us'd by that vile creature man.
Yet crowds remain, who still its worth proclaim;
While some for pleasure smoke, and some for fame;
Fume, of our nations universal spring,
For which we drink, eat, sleep, smoke, ev'ry thing!

Mr. Pope's Style Imitated.

BEST leaf, whose aromatic gales dispense
To temples, modesty, to persons, sense;
(So raptur'd priests, at fam'd Dodona's fountains,
Drink inspiration from the steam divine)
Poison that cures, a vapour that affords
Content more solid than the smile of lords;
Rest to the weary, to the hungry food,
The last kind refuge of the wife and good.
I spir'd by thee, dull cities adjust the scale
Of Europe's peace, when other statesmen fail;
By thee protected, and thy sister beer,
Poets rejoice, nor think the bailiff near:
Nor less the critic owns thy genial aid,
While supperless he plies the piddling trade;
What tho' to love and soft delights a foe,
By ladies hated, hated by the beau:
Tis social freedom, long to courts unknown;
Fair health, fair truth, and virtue are thy own;
Come to thy poet, come with healing wings,
And let me taste thee, unexcis'd by kings.

TO GEORGE COURTHOR, Esq; on his Marriage, November 11, 1735.

Fruit piratis & valido tibi
Latro donet, & precor integræ
Cum mente. Hor
Feliciter te, & amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
Divulsi querimonia
Supremâ citius solvit Amor die. Idem!

LONG has my tuneless harp neglected hung,
Each string unbrac'd, and ev'ry wire unstrung;
No more its bristly vibrations charm the ear,
Lost is its melody, its sound unclear.
But when I see, and see with raptur'd eyes,
A friend's accumulated joys arise,
Warm'd with his bliss my breast with ardour glows
(A breast! which rankling envy never knows)
Once more obedient to the muse I sing,
And try once more to touch the trembling string: 10.

So when the sun his vernal beams displays,
And glads the world with his enlivening rays;
All nature cheerful owns his genial heat;
The Sylvan choir with joy his rising greet;
The sympathizing lark expands her wings;
Exulting soars in air, and soaring sings.

Disdain not thou my humble lays to hear,
Tho' rough the verse, the friendship is sincere:
With generous candour to these lines attend,
And tho' you damn the Poet, love the friend.

May heav'n on you, and your fair bride, bestow
Those joys, which only virtuous minds can know:
The quiet conscience, and the soul serene,
Where nought of guilt or fear can intervene;
The body strong, where no diseases reign,
Exempt from ev'ry sickness, ev'ry pain.

By no intemperance fr'd, no spleen depress'd,
But a fit mansion for its heav'nly guest;
Add, providence! a competent estate,
Too small for luxury, for want too great;
To each extreme a kindred vice allies,
Like Agur's, be the golden mean your prize.

Bless'd with these gifts, thy sire's example trace,
Perform the part becoming Courthop's race;
Pursue the glorious pattern—let me see
All, that adorns thy father, shine in thee;
Reflect the lustre his good actions give,
Assist the orphan, and the poor relieve:
His publick, private virtues emulate,
The pious strict, th' impartial magistrate;
Th' indulgent father, tender husband join'd,
And (in one word) the friend of all mankind.

With all thy mother's softest, sweetest charms;
Oh! may thy lovely consort bless thy arms!
May sprightly humour! each maternal grace!
Exalts the beautiful features of her face;
May she, like her, fill up each scene of life,
The fruitful parent, and the faithful wife;
Niece! economy with plenty blend,
The decent matron, and the cheerful friend.

Pleas'd with each other, social bliss enjoy,
With new delights, each day, each hour employ:
Extend your years in mutual content,
And, ripe for glory, end a life well spent.

Then sprung from you, when you ascend the skies,
May a like George and Katherine arise. J. H.

Epistle to Mr. POPE, on his excellent POEMS,
continued, from p. 610.

HADST thou no foes thou ne'er hadst known
A friend,
Nature e'en works from opposites her end, 60
A faithful patron where her friendship's due,
Hence scarce a friend to any bard but you,
So just your thoughts, your scheme so well design'd
In all th' extended imag'ry of mind,
That in thy works her perfect form we see, 65
As if her model had been plan'd from thee:
Not so the lab'ers in the thorny maze,
Of tortur'd meanings and ambiguous phrase,
Who wage, unmindful of the vast expence,
Eternal war with nature and with sense, 70
Who blood'ring round whilst they would heal the
Like eating caustics they enlarge it more: [Note,
E'en thoughts displease, which if themselves
had spun,

Th' extended thread had thro' whole folios run,
A living strip, the race condemn'd that's gone, 75
e more to die in meanings not their own.

Sure of all heirs the dincing press can boast,
The critic means the least, yet rails the most,
Nations grown tir'd of course compose their jurs;
But that mad people's evermore at wars. 80

But thou! on whom distinguish'd glories smile,
Superior genius of the British isle!
Whom snarling rage attempts to wound in vain,
Whilst *Swift* endures, and *St John* hears thy strain;
Friend to distress, and to the heav'nly way 35
Reform our speech and moralize our lay,
Once more exalted in thy friendly strains,
Sing *Windsor's* palace, and her Sylvan scenes,
Applaud the patriot, o'er the warrior mourn:
And bid fresh laurels flourish round his urn: 90

Extort the sigh in *Eloisa's* name,
And wait *Belinda* on the wings of fame,
Or in thy *Dunciad* bid those dupes to live;
A boon their whole fraternity can't give.

There's scarce a bard that ever fortune bore, 95
Expects applauses in his native shore,
From other lands must approbations come,
The critic's lash, the condescending sneer from home:
Whether 'tis pride that, studious to dethrone
The fame of others, would exalt its own? 100
For fancy'd worth in thought degrades the rest,
As every madman thinks his acts the best,

Or if from plain antipathy it spring,
Like dipping coxcombs to the mule's wing,
Or lest the same a mule like thine might know,
(Which, baring dunces, ne'er had found a foe,)
Be not in nature! policy more great,
Than suits the maxims of the mortal state,

Hence dull word hunters snuff their usual game,
And check the progress of our steps to fame. 110
Too oft neglected sinks the genial lay,
Thus *Dryden* fell, and thus the blameless *Gay*:
Illustrious wits! whose ever-during stile
Shall add fresh laurels to the British isle,
Beyond those shores where *Arctos* pole declines, 115
And high in air exalted *Argo* shines.

Why shou'd this series of confirm'd neglect
Infringe the sanction of the muses' feet,
Whole sons, like comets in their heav'nly stage,
Scarce pay their visits in a threefold age, 120
And then like meteors in the plains on high,
Catch fire, blaze up, are study'd at, and die.

A glorious Race whose universal parts,
Augment in vain the commonwealth of arts,
Whilst fate averse with constant odium lowers,
On all their tribe from *Homer's* time to ours. 126
'Ere that ev'n kings approv'd the fav'rite strain,
They tun'd the lyre, & heav'n indulg'd the vein,
Seraphic thoughts distill'd from *Moses'* tongue,
Jesides taught, and *Sel-mon* had sung. 130

[To be continued.]

A S O N G.

Thoughtless of all, but love and you,
From place to place I range,
But still no happiness I know,
Nor pleasure by the change.

The murm'ring stream, the fruitful field,
The plain, the shady grove,
Alike to me, no pleasure yield,
When absent from my love.

Yet if my *Delia* but appears,
How chang'd is all the scene!
Nature a gayer livery wears,
And I forget my pain.

*Stream, the fruitful field,
be shady grove,
ill pleasure yield,
with her I love.*

Philodelia.

*ROLINE and Lady ISABELLA
at the Assembly in Bury, Septem-
ber 1735.*

wo illustrious maids, divinely fair,
nature's boast, and her peculiar care,
of life much more engage
la of their sex in riper age,
they're dancing, motions we descry,
charm ev'ry judicious eye,
they're known to, gaze with high
rgers they surprize excite, (delight,
ds in them who most admire,
rm'd that *Grafton* is their fire,
o's birth deriv'd from * her who
nes,
over death in *Granville's* lines.
as *Hermione's* descent,
o *Iulus* lent.
progeny renew'd were seen,
nanding, and the graceful mien.
rek and *Roman* bards of old
st enchanting numbers told,
by *British* poets sung,
ine and *Isabella* sprung;
s justly is transmit'd down,
ecorded live their own renown.
ctions in which they excell,
l, and describ'd as well,
auty that they have displaid,
e the fav'rite subject made,
's majestick aspect trac'd,
with which *Isabella's* grac'd,
plendour that's in both beheld,
qual to the theme reveal'd;
e readers will bless the day,
ight nymphs in the beau-monde
sway,
e proud each charmer to obey.

W. BRYAN.

*Chiefs of Grafton, celebrated in Ld.
insdowne's Poems.*

on the NEW YEAR.

begins its round;
olving months be crown'd
solid and serene
ling hours have seen!
a glowing cheek appear!
grateful olive bear!
ter ample horn!
like her wish'd return!
na cease to rage,
tant climates wage!
holds th' impartial scales,
favour, still prevails
nechanic brain,
improvement gain,
ray outvie in fame
oman, * *Celine's*, name.

42

Nor let the Poët's sacred fires,
Which heaven peculiarly inspires,
Our *Æra* gild with fair errays,
Than crown'd the first *Augustus* days.

And lo! new themes for rapture spring;
Thy pleasing triumphs, *Love*, to sing!
Thee, *FREDERICK*, dear to smiling fates
A beauteous virtuous Bride awaits,
Ye *Zephyrs*! breathe propitious gales,
When o'er the deep the vessel sails.
Thou *HYMEN*, bless the royal pair!
LUCINA, make the nymph thy care!
For not in vain the * *Cambrian* muse!
MELISSA, rapt with future views,
Foretells, shall spring from their embrace:
A numerous, fair, heroic race,
That heav'nly orbs shall cease to shine;
E'er set the stars of *BRUNSWICK's* line.

SYLVIVS.

* See *Proposals for Printing a description of
China &c.* † See *Merlin: A Poem.*

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

O Power supreme! eternal God and king!
Thou sacred source whence all perfecti-
ons spring!

O worm my break with that seraphick fire
Which tunc'd to raptures the *Jessean* lyre!
Assist my daring muse to wing her flight,
And guide her course with thy celestial light!

My thoughts elate revolve the sacred theme,
The fountain-head of life's eternal stream;
Whence grace and mercy in full current glide,
And sweet salvation swells the noble tide.

Ador'd Redeemer! how immense thy love!
To leave the splendors of thy throne above,
A servant's humble flighted form to wear,
And the big load of all our sins to bear,
To yield thy spotless life a sacrifice,
That we might from the depths of death arise.
But hence th'almighty Saviour's triumphs spring,
Thus hell he foil'd, and vanquish'd, Death, thy
king.

Now near the Father's throne, with power divine,
The glories of the Filial godhead shine;
He there receives from saints and angels praise;
Nor flights the vows the humble sinner pays.

Saviour ador'd! thy cleansing grace impart,
And purge from sinful stains this sensual heart!
Imprint thy lovely image in my mind,
And give a soul to virtuous ways inclin'd!
O let not wealth, nor pleasures ever draw
My feet to deviate from thy righteous law!
Refrain my wand'rings, teach me to recede
From vicious paths which to perdition lead!
That when this earthly fabric shall decay,
And mix again with its maternal clay,
My soul, thro' Christ, may wing her airy flight,
To blissful regions of resplendent light!
Where rivers of eternal pleasures roise
And full unfading joys intrance the soul!
There with the heav'nly concert let me frame
Glad *Hallelujahs* to my Saviour's name.

FLAVIA.

LIFE -- came too late, — D. P. GRADIN.

DECEMBER 1735.

RALPH RHYMER's Chronicle :

Inferred for Variety sake, and to divert the Reader at this Season.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 1.

SIR Robert Walpole, Europe's Fame,
From his lov'd Houghton, hurrying came :
Where he unbends but twice a Year,
On such Terms who the Helm wou'd steer ! A

Tuesday 2.

- Good Captain Hare to Bristol bound,
A French Ship just on Sinking found,
And Fifty Souls receiv'd on Board,
Who movingly his Aid implor'd.
They soon, forgetful of his Care,
Forc'd him away for France to bear,
That Shore approach'd, Jove storm'd amain,
And angry drove them into Spain :
Where when the Treach'rous Act was told,
The Magistrates secur'd their Gold,
And touch'd with this inhumane Action
Assign'd the Captain Satisfaction.

*Here GALLIC gratitude you see
To BRITISH Generosity.*

Wednesday 3.

Brinkman his Maj. sty's Vale,
I' th' Daily Papers kill'd—I met.
And pried his unhappy Case,
Hearing he'd lost to hinc a Place.

Thursday 4.

To Chandos' Duke a Parent giv'n;
(Bless his Endeavours bounteous Heav'n),
To search the Bowels of the Earth,
And to a Golden Age give Birth,
To smelt, and from its Dross refine,
The Product of a * Stafford Mine. *Sec p. 618
*This Patent long ago was granted,
But News was in the Journals wanted.*

Friday 5.

Britons joyce—a blooming Bride,
For Wallia's Prince and England's Pride,
We are assur'd will soon be here,
To Welcome in th' ensuing Year,
Of sprightly Wit and form Divine,
Defended from th' Erneſtin Line.
*This is no vain Report obscured,
The Marriage Treaty is concluded.*

Saturday 6.

Two Drury Lawyers late fell out,
(Tis no great Matter what about.)
One swore a Robbery gainst t'other,
And to New-prison sent his Brother,

He—not to be behind in Favour,
Contemplates Plaintiff's past Behaviour;
And on Examination found,
Him Bail for many a hundred Pound.
Nor had he—as poor Culprit fancies,
Discharg'd his several Cognizances.
So mov'd in form th' Exchequer Court,
To call him up to answer for't.
He's summon'd—thence to Newgate sent,
Must pay the Debts, and late repent.
*CONUNDRUM, their past Crimes to smother,
Admires this Justice to each other.*

Monday 8.

A Scheme was on the Carpet laid,
How to prevent the Smuggling Trade,
In which Fog thinks contained are,
Some things cannot be brought to bear.
First—Officers, the Nation's Lumber,
Are not to be increas'd in Number.
Nor the Laws alter'd, (Judge how true 'tis)
For thus collecting publick Duties;
C Nor India Goods advanc'd in Price,
But Stock considerably rise :
Clandestine Trade shall be destroy'd,
The Charge of Customs laid aside.
So yearly gain'd, by Computation;
Near half a Million to the Nation.

Tuesday 9.

From Abingdon we had Advice;
D Of the sad Consequence of Dice.
Two Friends contending at Back Gammon;
And greedy of that Idol Mammon,
By Passion or by Wine misled,
The Nephew stab'd his Uncle dead.

Wednesday 10.

✓ Different Proposals shrewdly made;
Before the Ministers were laid,
E From which their Judgments might devise
For Murder and for Felonies,
The present Punishments to alter,
And throw aside the useless Halter,
In hopes those Evils to redress,
And check the Growth of Wickedness.

Monday 11.

The Sessions at th' Old Bailey Ended;
F Justice to execute intended,
Where Malefactor's 87
Were fairly try'd—condemn'd 11;
To Four of which we wish good Journeys,
Two Bailiffs followers two Attorneys.

whom *Julian Brown* did swear,
bym were abetting and near,
: *Gray* yob *Dr Lancaster*.

this *Fack Mac Gray* indicted,
their Perjuries acquitted,) }
ck—the chief, a rich Attorney, }
n Arrest of Judgment—He }
cou'd not supposed be,
lly himself surrender'd,
the Bar his Person tender'd,
—he was a great way distant,
Evidence was inconsistent.

b! how justly is his ruin wrought,
by that *PERJURY*, which himself had
taught.

, his Brother Quill, deny'd
it, for which he had been try'd,
Comrades the same Plea prefer'd,
Unsett, Cumberlain, and Bird.
n his modest behaviour,
ter, seem'd to claim some favour.

ney, to an unhappy End
aling Horses was condemn'd,
ll, and *Brace*, Street-Robbers two, }
le, and *Alder*, and *Refuse*, }
use Robbing, receiv'd their due. }
Thorn who for starving her Child stood
rain'd, (See p. 680.) tain'd.
ar'd, and a Copy of th' Indictment ob-
night's Lady's Woman of *Leicestershire*,
aling old Clothes, at she Bar did appear,
y Butler, for stealing some Perquisites too,
y both were acquitted as taking their
due.

ndictments then were deliver'd unto 'em
the Audience wish'd, some Service might
do 'em.

is Night an arch Wag am whole Parish
reguill'd,
i Cat in a Basket wrap't up like a Child,
oble descent too 'twas there represented,
youd an Expence for their care be re-
zed.

turchwards came without further delay
ly open'd the Clouds and let Puffs run
Y.

laugh'd, others frighted were ready to
om, [room,
xt Night a true Infant was laid in its
o help out their loss a poor Woman they
ye.

fter came thither to lose her great Belly.
eviv'd an Accompt a Churchwarden once
ted, [roasted.)
which by the Vestrymen he was well
ting a *Woman with Child* our oth' Parish,
rem for Wine her Spirits to cherish.

thus the old Dons, who had left of the
Sports, [pay for't ?
you think you shall whore, and we must

Wednesday 17.

General Court of *South Sea* met,
after Several Hours Debate,
ed, half their * Bond Debt to pay.

Cash in hand, next *Ladiday*. *107600l.
o th' *Directors* leave was granted,
ugh to *Bogrow* (if Sudden wanted.)

A Second Motion then was made,
That the *Memorial* might be read,
Which from the King of Spain was sent,

A Their Father's Crimes to Represent,
(*Woolley* his Name—a pretty Fellow!
As e'er was seen at *Porto-Bello*.)
But this Postpon'd was to next Year,
When his *Memorial's* to appear.

Then that there might be free Election
Of Gentlemen for the *Direction*,
Order'd, upon a Vote well put,
No Transfer be, while Books are shut.

Saturday, 20.

A Dwarf from *France* arriv'd in Town, }
Measuring but Inches twenty one, }
At Court a wonder great was shown,
Where He, tho' aged 46
Performed 20 childish Tricks.

Thursday, 18.

At *Guild-hall* fierce Debates arose, }
'Twixt Common Council Friends and Foes, }
About a Lord Mayor's Mansion House.
Some were for having it Erected,
At *Sticks Market*, as first projected.
But others, nor their Number small,
Voted for *Market Lenden-hall*,
One of the Places all agreed,

D Should for that purpose be decreed. [yet,
Whence springs this Strife we are i'th' dark
Whether to keep, or make a Market,
And on th' Altair, all can be said,
They differ but at *Sticks*, and *Lead*.

Friday, 19.

To *Bromham* in *Wilts*, came the high flying
Stranger, (danger,
Whose whimsical Project the Church put in
His Rope from the Weathercock stretch'd by
the People, [Scephe.
Away brought this wild Fowl, and part of the
He perch'd on a Tree, and escap'd th' small pain,
Tho' a Rope in the End will I doubt prove his
Bane. [the Bottom,
May a Brief have these Numps who pull'd as
Precedence to take of the Wiscmen of Gotham,

Monday 22.

From the old Common Council but few were
rejected.
But of the same Stamp all the new ones Elected,
For *Fog*, much approv'd, facetious and witty,
Says, the brave Country *Perry* carries all in the
City,
And that all the Disputes, (@ tis pity to name)
Betwixt Gentlemen are of Interest the same.

Tuesday, 23.

A Prisoner to the Judges of *Scotland* prefer'd,
An innocent *Pray't*, which was fav'tably heard.
He had years lain in Goal by his Creditor fed.
But now only for Fees, by the Keeper was flaid.
G He requested, those Fees as a Debt might be
stated, [rated.
And towards his Subsistence the Goaler be
His Petition was granted without hesitation,
May it be a Rule thro' out the whole Nation.

Monday, 25.

This Truth I am about to tell,
Will seem almost incredible.
A Gentleman had two Bank Bills,
Which to secure from reigning Ills,
He wrapt them in a Cover close,
Then down into his Cellar goes,
And Slyly laid them on a Tressel.
Betwixt the Scantling, and the Vessel.
But Spite of all his prudent Care,
Some Thieves had found them ev'n there.
But ruminating on the Case,
And Situation of the Place,
He thought each Circumstance a Proof,
The Villains lodg'd beneath his Roof,
And in an Instant did determine,
How to discover these vile Vermin.
The Rat—here Thief-catcher was brought,
Cunning as Jonathan 'twas thought,
Who ransack'd all the Cellar round,
Till he the valu'd Treasure found.
(Viz.) Two Bank Bills intire and whole,
Lodg'd in a safe but private Hole.
The Wrapper into Atoms rent
Was scatter'd round the Tenement.

Let Virtuosi now declare

If Rats to Reason have no Share.

Wednesday, 31.

We're told the Depth of Northern Ways
The Scottish Members muckle frays,
So, th' ancient Realm's Epitome,
Resolve to come to Town by Sea.

Taints of Ambition will remain (a)
And Scottmen in great George's reign
Will tempt the Treacherous Sea for gain.

Another Typhus shall command (b)
The LISTED Heroes' hardy Band:
An ARGO too, tho' not from GREECE,
Bear them to win the Golden Fleece.

Good (c) Ship in London River,
Of Commons and of Peers,
Thy Cargo safe deliver,
And Free, at GREENWICH Stairs!

(a) Pauca tamen suberunt priscae vestigia fraudis
Quae tentare Thetin ratibus. Virg.
(b) Alter erit tum Typhus, & altera quae vehat Argo
Dilectos Heroes. Virg.
(c) Navis, quae tibi creditos debes—sinibus Atticis
Reddas incolumes precor. Hor.

A short Prospect of Foreign Affairs in the
Kyberian manner.

NOW, EUROPE! let thy Joys abound,
Since warring Powers their Fury cease;
And the new Year begins its Round.
With happy Auspices of Peace.

The French and Germans close unite,
Tir'd with th' afflicting Toils of War,
And on kind Terms slow Spain invite
The Fruits of friendly Acts to Share.
Contenting Monarchs cease to Frown,
And seek Alliances in Blood;
Old Stanislaus quits a Crown
Freely to do his Subjects good.

Let Hymen, chasing discontent,
The Pledges joyn of future Bliss;
His Bands of Union ne'er be rent,
But Truth and Peace each other kiss.

A Secret Article discovered.

A T Paris an unlucky Blunder,
Was by a Prelate made,
Which Laughter caus'd, as well as Wonder;
To all th' intriguing Trade.
A One Evening He two Letters wrote,
Which made the mighty Pocher,
Twixt Love and Duty rack'd in thought,
Directed one for t'other.
That which was for his Mistress meant,
Fell into Fleury's Clutches,
And his by the mistake was sent,
To young Chantillon's Dutches.
B The Cardinal, (as 'tis advis'd)
At th' opening shook his Head,
You'd judge, no doubt, was much surpris'd
When he what follows read.

MY charming Queen, at present all my care is
How to contrive to visit you at Paris,
To his old Eminence for leave I've sent,
And hope to speed by dint of Compliment,
The Air so pure—my Health is quite restor'd;
Our happy meeting will full Proofs afford,

The aged Prelate step'd aside,
And to the Billet thus reply'd.
Y Our impure Passion curb, such Views are vain;
And in your Diocese contrait remain;
D There live, till further orders you receive,
Pure, as the Air you now so healthful breathe
His old Eminence does you thus advise,
Think of your Holy Function, and be wise.

SO far, Mr Urban, in uneven Verse,
December's Translations I've try'd to rehearse,
To the great Prince of Posterity, willing to give 'em,
In long or short Feet, as I best cou'd contrive
E 'em. [ons,
But as for Deaths, Burials, Births and Promoti-
The Bankrupts and Weddings, with the Ladies
large Portions,
In Lists as they come, I leave you to hand 'em,
For no Bard alive in Rhime cou'd have scann'd
'em.

LIST of BIRTHS.

Dec. 4. HON. Wm Townshend, Esq's Lady
deliver'd of a Daughter.

6. Lord Nassau Powlett's Lady—of a Son.

8. Sir Robert Grosvenor's—of a Daughter.

9. Lord Torrington's Lady—of a Son.

Hon. James Brudenel's Lady—of a Son.

22. Lord Monson's Lady—of a Son.

G LIST of MARRIAGES.

William Morgan of Richmond, Esq; married
to Miss Emerson of Holly Port, Berk-
shire, 15,000 l. Fortune

George Shelleys, Esq; of Broom's Barn, Hert-
fordshire—to Miss Laydeman, 7000 l.

Jeremiah Howard, Esq;—to Miss Pearse-
house, 16,000 l.

H Wm Skew, of Cleves, Esq;—to Miss
Lane, of Roxhampton, 14,000 l. Fortune.

George Hook, of Lewes, Esq;—to Miss
Humphreys, 8000 l. Fortune.

Rt. Dr Moore, —to 100 l.

The Complete Dowager of Dyser, — to
Warren, Esq; of Cheshire.

Wm Lacey, of Lyngington, Hunts, Esq; — to
Miss Meyers, 8000 l.

Dr Butts Bp of Norwich, — to Miss Reynolds.

Jn Johnson, Esq; — to Miss Curtis of Berks.

Richard Warren, Esq; — to Miss Tate.

Wm Champness, Esq; — to Miss Hollings.

Mr John Blackell, a wholesale Grocer, —
to Miss Kirby, 6000 l.

Samuel Byam, Merchant, — to Miss Grace
Warner, of Eltham, Kent.

Pinkney Wilkinfon, Merchant, — to Miss
Thurles, 30,000 l.

George Ogle, Esq; — to Miss Twisden.

John Wilkinfon, of Newcastle, Esq; — to
Miss Crow.

Ambrose Gower, Esq; — to Miss Knight,
with 3000 l. and 200 per Ann.

Kandrick Clayton, Esq; :: to Miss Herring,
with 20,000 l.

Ralph Pennel, Esq; :: to Miss Constanina
Erskine, Niece to D. Hamilton, 24,000 l.

Lancelot Charles Lake, Esq; of Harrow on the
Hill, :: to Miss Gumley of Ilseworth 25,000 l.

James Titus, of Southwark, Hop Merchant,
:: to Miss Forth, of Putney, with 14,000 l.

George Capel, of Watford, :: to Miss
Jane Russell, of Harrow on the Hill, 8000 l.

Edward Morgan, Esq; :: to Miss Hanson.

Thomas Clench, of Kemshott, Oxfordshire,
Esq; :: to Miss Atkins, with 16,000 l.

Charles Buckworth, Esq; :: to Miss
Brockley, 8000 l.

Richard Page, Esq; :: to Miss Anne Herne,
with 12,000 l.

George Lewis, of Wiccomb, Bucks, Esq; ::
to Miss Castle of Chelsea, with 6000 l.

Thomas Gladman, of Barnet, Esq; :: to
Miss Lane, with 8000 l. and 200 l. per Ann.

Stephen Lowther, of Lancaster, Esq; ::
to Miss Houghton, of Grosvenor-street.

Edward Cadrofs, Esq; :: to Miss Ferrey,
of Cumberland.

Jacob Morgan, of Ilseworth, Esq; :: to
Miss Fotherby, of Richmond, 12,000 l.

Champion Beale, Esq; :: to Miss Wilson.

John Medlycot, of Parson Green, :: to
Miss Clifton, 2,000 l. Fortune.

Mr Hopkins, Timber Merchant, :: to Miss
Blacey, 5,000 l.

Mr Sam. Crispe, :: to Miss Hudson, 6000 l.

Isaac Page, Esq; :: to Miss Bird, 5000 l.

John Reynolds, of Hastings, Esq; :: to
Mrs Malden, 15,000 l.

Josiah Haywood of Stretlam :: to Miss
Broughton, 15,000

DEATHS.

Nov. 3. PETER Beckford, Esq; in Ja-
maica, worth 300,000 l.

24. Miss Holton, Daughter of Holton, H
Esq; of Farley Castle, Wilts, a Fortune of
20,000 l.

Mr John Ellys, of New College Oxon.

29. Dr Temison, Bp of Offory, at Dublin.

Lady Anne Erskine, Countess Dowager of
Airly, and Wife to Sir Alex. Mackdonald, Bt
at Edinburgh.

30. Tho. Neale, Esq; at Maristack, Surry.

DEC. 1. George Woodward. Esq; Envoy
at Warsaw.

James Lynn, Esq; at Aston.

Peterwall Hunting, Esq; at Mary-bone.

Bowater Vernon, Esq; near Worcester.

Philip Swinford, Esq; at Barnet.

Finch, Esq; of Tenterden, Kent.

2. Cba Mitchell, Esq; at Chistern Wilts.

Ed. Middleton, Esq; at Wells Sommerstsh.

Capt. Roger Mower, at Preston Gloucestersh.

3. Jos. Digby, Esq; of Huntingsh. aged 62.

George Bradshaw Lang, Esq; at Stonely,
Warwickshire, aged 96.

4. Jn White Esq; at Clare Hall, Cambridge.

5. Thomas Taton, Esq; at Westminster.

John Russell, Esq; at Bath.

6. The Lady Dowager Foley, in Hanover-sq.

7. Philip Foley, Esq; of Worcestershire.

Robert Goodshaw, Esq; of Maiden-head
lately marry'd to a great Fortune.

8. Anne Temple, the Lady of Henry Temple,
Visc. Palmerston.

James Elding, Esq; of Cambridgeshire.

9. George Gadin, Esq; of Glamorgan.

10. Joseph Rogers, Esq; of Worcester.

Andrew Holyhead, Esq; at Brompton.

Mr Darby, Rector of Comb, Suffolk.

11. Jacob Booth, Esq; of Cirencester.

Joseph Houlton, Esq; at Aston Lees, Berks.

Mrs Elizabeth Northey, at Hackney.

Samuel Oliver, Esq; in Denbighshire; just
came to Age and to an Estate of 3000 l. per Ann.

Nich. Zinzans, A. M. at Hampton, Midd

12. George Wareham, of Shrewsbury, Esq
who was married in August, to Miss Betts
worth 12,000 l.

Hugh Griffith, Vicar of Bettsworth, Surry.

14. George Ayleff, Esq; at Westminster.

Dr Tanner, Bp of St Asaph, at Oxford.

He was a Prelate of great Learning, exem-
plary Piety, and universal Benevolence.

15. Capt. Henry Mouliff, in Crutched Fryars.

16. Mr Chandler, formerly Mayor of
Maidstone, Kent, suddenly, he left his Estate
to Chandler, Son to the Bp of Durham.

17. Mr Mellis, Governor of Guy's Hos-
pital, at his House in Goodman's Fields.

Rev. Nathaniel Collington, A. M. Rector of
Pluckley, in Kent, 59 Years.

18. John Burton, A. M. Vicar of Silling,
G near Feverham, Kent.

The Hon. Henry Bertie, Brother to the E.
of Abington, at Bologne in France.

Mr Forman, late Haberdasher in Cheapside.

19. Mr Smith, Rector of Melfony, Yorksh.

Francis Eyles, at Earnhill, Somersetsh. Esq;

John Merricks, Esq; near Stratford, Essex.

Capt. Geo. Fishard, drowned in the Thames.

20. Rev. John Cropps, at Norwich.

Samuel Roudray, Esq; of Colchester, worth
20,000 l.

Dr Sibthorp, lately come from Ireland.

Mrs *Howe*, at *Battersea*, 1200 l. Fortune.

21. *James Drummond*, Esq; a Turkey Merchant, worth 50,000 l. and 200 l. per Ann.

22. *Roger Gale*, Esq; at *Mary le bone*.

Rev. Mr *Eden*, Vicar of *Hariburger*, in *Northumberland*, aged 90.

Mr *Abraham Rudbal*, a very eminent Bell-founder in *Gloucester*.

Frederick Tulley, Esq; of *Berks*.

23. *Thomas Peploe*, Esq; in *Sackville Street*.

24. *Geo. Spencer Frazier*, Esq; of *Cornwall*.

25. *Robt Eyre*, Kt Ld Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and one of the Governors of the *Charterhouse*.

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentleman.

B *P Hoadley's Son*, Sworn in Chancellor of the Diocese of *Winchester*.

Mr *Brewster*, PRESENTED to the Rectory of *St Mary Watts* near *Bristol*, worth 200 l. per Ann.

Edward Shakespear,---to the Living of *Mails*, in *Lancashire*.

Hon. *Charles Hervey*, 5th Son of the E. of *Bristol*,---to the Living of *Sprauston*, in *Suffolk*, Vacant by the Death of Mr *Beecham*.

Mr *Sherman*,---to the Curacy of *Callmouth*.

Mr *Wilkes*---to the Rectory of *Blebbey*, *Bucks*, in Room of Dr *Benson*, Bishop of *Gloucester*.

Mr *Douglas*,---to the Living of *Kello*, near *Durham*.

John Head---to the Rect. of *Pluckley*.

John Arnold---to the Vicarage of *Stalling* near *Feverham*.

Dr *John Whatcombe*, made Bp of *Clonsfert* and *Kilmacduagh* in *Ireland*, in Room of

Dr *Mordecai Cary*, Translated to the See of *Killalab* and *Acobury*, in Room of

Dr *Robert Clayton*, Translated to the See of *Cork* and *Ross*.

The Rev. Mr *Colebatch* made Minister of *Tedbury*, *Gloucestershire*.

PROMOTIONS.

H *Henry Kelsall*, Esq; made one of the Commissioners of the Land-Tax, in the room of *John Williams*, Esq; who resign'd.

Mr *Rawlins*, :: Register of *Barbados*, in the Room of *Robert Warren*, Esq;

Counsellor *Clayton*, of the *Temple*, appointed Deputy Steward of *Westminster* in the

Room of *John Lotton*, Esq; who resign'd.

Mr *Townshend*, :: Cryer at the Court of Common Pleas, in room of Mr *Gale*, preferr'd.

Mr *Latman*, appointed Page of the Presence to the Prince of *Wales* in the Room of

Mr *Wesfall*, made Gentleman of the *Ewry*.

Samuel Gibbons, appointed Stationer to the Pr. of *Wales*, in Room of *Jacob Tonson*, dec.

Mr *Charles Townley*, created Pursuivant at Arms, for the County of *York*.

Thomas Abney, Esq; appointed Judge of

the *Marshalsea* Court in the Room of Sir *John Darnel* decd, and Knighted.

James Coventry Bulkley, chose Verdurser of *New Forest*, *Hants*, in the Room of Sir *Drwy Bulkley*, Kt, his Father, decd.

Heber Hamon, Esq; made Major in *Howards*'s Regiment of Foot.

Robert Maynard, :: Captain ditto.

John Howe, Esq; a Capt in *Kirk's* Foot.

Newton Barton, Esq; a Captain in *St Clair's* Regiment of Foot.

Edward Brereton, Esq; a Capt ditto.

Lord *Shannon*, made General of Horse, *Marquess de Montandros*, General of Foot.

Lieutenants General.

Richard Sutton *Henry Grove* *Robert Dalzell*

Andrew Bisset *Ld Mark Kerr* *James Dormer*

Humphry Gore *Robert Napier* *Thomas Pantton*

Philip Honeywood

Majors General.

Sir James Wood *John Moyle* *David Montolieu Esq*

Albert Borgard *Gervais Parker* *de St Hippolite*

Fran. Colombine *James Tyrrel* *Lord Dunmore*

Richard Franks *Edmund Fielding* *Lord Scarborough*

Charles Churchill *In Pet. Desbordes* *Duke of Montagu*

William Barrell *William Kerr* *Lord Pembroke*

Jafer Clayton *E. of Hertford* *Lord Moleworth*

Piercy Kirke *Sir Robert Rich* *Lord Harrington*

Paul de Gually

Brigadiers General.

John Cavalier *Henry Harrison* *John Armstrong*

Balthazar Fofac *Edward Montagu* *Lord Tyrwley*

Sir Daniel Carroll *Thomas Howard* *Joshua Guest*

Theodore Vezey *John Cope* *Lord Catherlogh*

And. de Boismorell *John Middleton* *Sir Adolp. Oughton*

Richard Kane *John Ligonier* *Lord Cathcart*

Charles Cockburne *Peter Campbell* *Charles Otway*

James Douglass *John Orfeur* *Robert Murray*

James Campbell *James Scott* *Wm Cosby*

Clement Nevill *Thomas Jones* *Henry Berkley*

Sir John Arnott *Richard Phillips* *Phineas Bowles*

Win Hargrave *Roger Handalayd* *Lord Cadogan*

Henry Cornwall *Henry Hawley* *Philip Aufrathe*

BANKRUPTS.

Onciphorus Christie, of *London*, *Plasterer*.

Nicholas Little, of *Hounditch*, *Saleman*.

Arthur Goelde, of *Charing Cross*, *Broker*.

John Willoughby, of *Spittle Fields*, *Brandy Merchant*.

William Pen, of *Chelsea*, *Grocer*.

Francis Muhl, of *Broad Street*, *Merchant*.

John Heywood, of *Manchester*, *Chapman*.

Francis Burton, of *High Holborn*, *Distiller*.

Richard Summers, of *Haverford West*, *Brewer*.

Jos. Knight, of *Tooley Street Southwark*, *Visualler*.

Edward Lamton, of *Bloomsbury*, *Apothecary*.

John Knowles, of *London*, *Mercer*.

James Brown, of *Nottingham*, *Pedlar*.

Jos. Fry, of *Bristol*, *Chapman*.

Francis Greenwood, of *Grantham*, *Grocer*.

Richard Norwood, of *Wandsworth Surry*, *Factor*.

John Peirce, of *Oakingham Berks*, *Mercer*.

William May, of *London*, *Merchant*.

John B. adbury, *Milden Hall Suffolk*, *Dealer*.

George Bowes, of *Leeds Yorkshire*, *Merchant*.

William Bomer, of *London*, *Dealer in Brandy*.

Nathaniel Evans, of *Newton Montgomeryshire*, *Mercer*.

William Payne, of *London*, *Mercer*.

Thomas Parker, of *Newport Pagnell Bucks*, *Inhoider*.

Arthur Manwaring, of *Ross Herefordshire*, *Chapman*.

Abraham Ambrose, of *London*, *Brewer*.

Michael Gee, of *Deptford Kent*, *Brewer*.

James Hollingsworth, of *London*, *Chapman*.

Jos. Cooke, of *of Ilington*, *Rag Merchant*.

John Bury and *George Thomas*, of *St. Martins in the Fields*, *Coachmakers*.

James Lyley, of *St. Katherine's*, *Visualler*.

Nicholas Towart, of *Stepney*, *Mariner*.

John Longman, of *St. James's Market*, *Cheefmonger*.

Edward Poole, of *Fore Street London*, *Cooper*.

Thomas Harvey, late of *Garthen Denbighshire*, *Chapman*.

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742 A REGISTER of BOOKS published in DECEMBER, 1735.

A Paraphrase and Commentary on the Prophet Joel. By S. Chandler. Sold by R. Hett, and J. Gray in the Poultrey.

2. Pinkethman's Jest, price 2s.
3. A Sermon preach'd at Dublin, October 23, being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion, before his Grace the Duke of Dorset. By Dr Randle, Ld Ep of Derry. Sold by J. Roberts, pr. 6d.

4. Considerations on Patronages. Address'd to the Gentlemen of Scotland. Sold by J. Roberts, price 6d.

5. The Impartial Catechism. Or, a faithful Enquiry into the principal Things of the Christian Religion. Wherein the Inventions, Impositions, and Additions of Men are fairly considered and exposed, without Prejudice, Priestcraft, or Party View. Sold by J. Noon.

6. Les Larmes du Refuge. Sermon sur le Ps. 137. Prononce le jour du Jeune, etabli en Memoire de la Revocation de l'Edit de Nantes. Par Cesar Desmisy. Min. de la Savoye. Chez P. du Noyer.

7. The Works of Anacreon Translated Into English Verse, with Notes Explanatory and Poetical. The original Greek plac'd opposite; the Translation with the Heads of Anacreon and Sapho curiously engrav'd. Sold by J. Osborn, price bound 3s.

8. Italian Book-keeping reduc'd into an Art; being an intire new and compleat System of Accounts in general, demonstrated in a chain of consequences from clear and self-evident Principles. Dedicated to the Rt Hon. Ld Chancellor. By Huitcraft Stephens, Accomptant. Sold by Wm Mears, price 10s. 6d.

9. Three Important Questions fairly debated, viz. 1st. Whether a Man may choose his own Religion, or depend upon others to choose it for him? 2d. Whether a meer certainty of some Churchmen's being of the orthodox Religion can give them a right to impose that religion upon others, on pain of eternal Damnation?

3d. Whether all supreme Powers who are firmly persuaded that they are of the orthodox Religion, have Authority from God to oblige their Subjects openly to profess the same, by the Sanctions of Rewards and Punishments? By a Layman. Sold by Batley and Wood.

10. A Treatise of the Fruits, Vegetable and natural Substances made use of in Physick; containing the History and Description of them, their several Vertues and Preparations. To which is prefix'd, an Enquiry into the constituent Principles of mixt Bodies, and the proper method of discovering Medicines, and the largest and most accurate Account of Quicksilver that was ever yet printed. By Stephen Francis Geoffroy, M. D. Chemicall Professor, and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris, By G. Douglas, M. D. Sold by W. Innes, price 5s.

11. Merlin: a Poem. Humbly inscrib'd to her Majesty. To which is added, Verses on the Royal Hermitage; both by a Lady. With several curious Representations of the Cave and Hermitage. Printed by Edw. Cave, at St John's Gate, and sold by the Booksellers, price 6d.

12. HELL. Being the 4th and last Part of a Poem, entitl'd Thoughts on the 4 last Things; with Contents and Notes to all the Parts. Sold by L. Gilliver.

13. Mogul Tales; or Dreams of Men awake. Translated from the French, with a Prefatory Discourse on the Usefulness of Romances. Sold by J. Brindley, pr. 5s.

14. A Sermon preach'd before the University of Cambridge, on Commencement Sunday June 23. 1735. being one of the Days appointed for the Commemoration of the Founders and Benefactors. By Sam. Kerrick, D. D. Fellow of C. C. C. sold by J. Roberts.

15. The History of the Revolutions of Poland, from the Foundation of that Monarchy to the Death of Augustus II. By Monsieur Des Fontaines. Translated from the French, sold by T. Woodward, pr. 5s.

16. The several Principles of Grammar, especially adapted to the English Tongue with a Method of passing Examination, for the use of Schools. By S. Collier, sold by R. Roberts, pr. 1s.

17. The History of the first planting the Christian Religion, in 4 vols. In this History is a continued Paraphrase of the Acts of the Apostles, with critical Notes in the Margin. The gradual Progress of the Gospel among the Jews and Samaritans, the Devout and Idolatrous Gentiles, is pointed out. By G. Benson, sold by R. Ford.

18. A new Treatise of the Christalline humour of the Eye, with a new Theory of their Causes, and an Endeavour to demonstrate that there are no membranous Cataracts; with an Exact Description of a new Method of making the new Operations necessary to the removal of the several Species of those Diseases. Qui dat videre, dat vivere. By John Taylor, M. D. Oculist, sold by J. Roberts.

19. The Female Profelyte, a Book-finder; a Burlesque Poem inscrib'd to Dr. Swift. Sold by T. Cooper pr. 1s.
20. The Reasonableness of applying for the Assent or explanation of the Corporation and Test Acts Impartially Consider'd. Sold by J. Roberts pr. 1s.

21. The Presbyterian Plea of Merit for taking off the Test impartially examined. pr. 6d.

22. A Vindication of the Dissenters; in answer thereto, pr. 1s. both Sold at St. Johns Gate.

Just Published, beautifully printed,

THE New-Year's-Gift complete. In Six Parts. Composed of Meditations and Prayers for every Day in the Week: with Devotions for the Sacrament, Lent, and other Occasions.

London: Printed for S. Birt, at the Bible and Ball in Ave-Mary-Lane, 1736.

N. B. The first Part is printed alone in 24s. price bound 6d. or 40s. a Hundred.

Just Published.

(With very large Additions. Together with the New Powers granted to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace by the several Acts lately pass'd, relating to Highways, Turnpikes, Hedges, Assaults with intent to Rob, Hue and Cry, Ruffians, &c. all inserted under their proper Heads)

The Third Edition of

THE Practical Justice of Peace: Or, A Treatise shewing the present Power and Authority of that Officer in all its Branches. Compiled from the Common and Statute Law, and other Authentic Books written upon that Subject, and digested under proper Titles in an Alphabetical Method. To which are added, great Variety of correct Forms of the most useful Precedents inserted under their proper Heads; the Indisments, &c. being all judiciously render'd into English. The Whole fitted for the use of Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Sheriffs, Clerks of Assizes, and of the Peace, Commissioners of Sewers, and Turnpikes, Overlookers of the Poor, Surveyors of the Highway, Ministers, Churchwardens, Constables, and all others who have any Concern in Country or Parish Business. With several adjudged Cases never before Publish'd, and a Continuation of all the Statute, to the End of the last Session of Parliament, with proper Tables to the Whole.

By JOSEPH SHAW, of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

In Two Volumes, Octavo.

Printed for McBeurs Ward and Wickstead in the Inner-Temple Lane.

In a few Days will be Publish'd.

BRITAIN: being the 4th Part of **LIBERTY**; a Poem, by Mr Thompson, pr. 1s. 6d.

N. B. There is a few printed for the Curious, on a Superfine Royal Paper, the same size of his four Seasons. Printed for A. Millar, over against St Clements Church in the Strand. Where may be had,

1. Antient and Modern ITALY compar'd: Part I.
2. GREECE: Part II.
3. ROME: Part III. Price 1s. each.

And on the 15th of Jan. will be Publish'd.

The 5th and last Part of Liberty. The design of this Poem is to Trace the Rise and Fall of **LIBERTY**, in the several States where She has flourish'd; and as Advice to Mankind how to preserve it in this Island.



SUPPLEMENT 741

TO THE

gentleman's Magazine:

For the YEAR 1735.

CEEDINGS in the present Parliament, 1735. Sess. 1. concluded.

Reply to what concluded our December Book was as follows.



My Lords, whatever may be my own private Opinion, I have to great a Deference for the Opinion of this House, that if there were no Difference between this and the former Motion, I not have stood up to have said any in its Favour; but I hope when you consider it, you will see, that there is great Difference between the Papers called for and the Papers called for by former Motion; for tho' the Transaction which the former Motion related happened several Years ago, yet it cannot be said the Affair is quite at an End, because dispute about the Election of a King of is still subsisting; and for that Reason of your Lordships might think it imto have any Papers published, which is related to that Dispute; but in the now before us, there is no Foundation for an Argument, the Affair relating to the tion of the Treaty of *Seville* is now at an End, the Treaty has been fully ed in all its Parts, except so far as particularly to this Nation; I mean, rds, with respect to the Depredations ted upon our Merchants by the *Spa-*; and as Satisfaction was due to us by w of Nations, I hope we have made pos, nor used any Arguments that can : disoblige any Power in *Europe*, not larly concerned in that Affair: Indeed, Doctrine of Consequences takes Place, E must never call for Papers relating to ranfaction as long as its Consequences on the Anvil, I doubt much if this can ever call for Papers relating to any ction that has happened for at least a

Century past; for every Transaction mu' be the Consequence of some former, perhaps a great many former Transactions, so that we could never call for the Papers relating to any Transaction as long as the Persons concerned in it were alive, which would indeed be an excellent and a safe Doctrine for Ministers; but for that very Reason I hope it will never be received within these Walls.

I shall readily admit, my Lords, that the Consequences of the Treaty of *Seville* are now upon the Anvil: I shall readily admit that the present War is a most natural Consequence of the Treaty of *Seville*, and of the Negotiations that were afterward entered into for executing that Treaty by Force; and I am so far from thinking that those Negotiations, or the Papers relating to them, can have no relation to the Causes or Motives of the present War, that I am convinced the War is chiefly owing to that Treaty, and the Measures concerted for its Execution. By that Treaty the ancient Union and intimate Correspondence between *France* and *Spain* were restored; and by the Introduction of *Spanish* Troops into *Italy*, we not only opened a Way for the *Spaniards*, but by that very Step we lost the King of *Sardinia*, by which we opened a Way likewise for the *French* into the same Country, and thereby united those three Powers in that close Confederacy which occasions the present Disturbance in *Europe*.

But, my Lords, tho' the present War be a most natural Consequence of the Treaty of *Seville*, and the future Negotiations for the Execution of that Treaty, I am so far from thinking this a good Reason for our not calling for any Papers relating to the Execution of that Treaty, that I think it is a most convincing Argument for our enquiring strictly into all those Transactions; and there is no Danger to be apprehended from publishing any Paper relating to them: There can be

nothing in any of those Papers that can possibly disoblige either of the three Powers now united against the Emperor, more than we have already done by the Treaty of Vienna; and if there be any Thing in either of those Papers which might at that Time have been disobliging to the Emperor, we have since sufficiently atoned for it by the unlimited Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction, which the Honour of this Nation now stands charged with by the Treaty of Vienna; so that it is not possible to conceive how there can be any Thing in the Papers now called for, that may tend towards defeating the Plan which has been concerted for restoring the Peace of Europe, and which the noble Duke says will appear to be a wise and a good Plan.

As I know nothing, my Lords, about this Plan, I shall not pretend to say what it will appear to be, but if it should appear to be a wise and a good Plan, I am sorry to find that the *Dutch* only are to have the Honour of it; for as we have been at all the Expence both in concerting it, and in endeavouring by our Preparations to make it effectual, it was, I think, but reasonable that we should have had a Share of the Honour. However, be the Plan what it will, it can receive no Prejudice from any Papers now moved for: It is impossible that either of the Parties engaged in War can from thence find any Colour of Reason for rejecting the Plan; and if from frivolous Pretences they reject it, their real Designs will appear as evident as if they had rejected it without giving any such Reason: But, my Lords, whatever may become of the Plan, the present Posture of Affairs is of so great Importance that we cannot, in Honour, neglect giving his Majesty our Advice; and it is impossible to give him any Advice, without seeing the Instructions, now moved for. Indeed, if the Plan should be rejected we must then see a great many other Papers, before we can pretend to be so thoroughly acquainted with the Circumstances of Affairs, as to be able to give any reasonable Advice, with respect to those Measures which his Majesty ought in that Case to pursue.

The Question being put, was, upon a Division, carried in the Negative, by 72 to 29.

This Motion was made by Lord B---, and supported by the Earl of C--- and Lord C---. The Speakers against it were the Lord H--- and the Duke of N---.

As soon as this Division was over, the Lord C--- stood up and made the following Motion, viz.

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officer or Officers, to lay before this House the several Allotments of Quarters which had been made for his Majesty's Land Forces in Great-Britain, since the 25th of March last. *Which Motion was agreed to without any Debate or Division.*

March 7. *the H. of C---as resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, and came to several Resolutions, which were next Day reported to the House, and are as follows, viz.*

That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, there be issued and applied the Sum of one Million, out of such Monies as have arisen, or shall or may arise for the Surplusses, Excesses, or Overplus Monies, commonly called the *Sinking Fund*.

That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several Duties on Salt, and also on red and white Herrings, delivered out for home Consumption, which, by an Act of the 7th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, were continued and granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, until March 25, 1744, be further continued from March 24, 1745, to March 13, 1746.

And Bills were brought in pursuant to these Resolutions.

March 12, *A Petition of George Herriot, Provost of the Royal Burgh of Haddington in Scotland, Robert Forrest, Brewer there, John Hay, Sadler there, George Hunter, Wheelwright there, and George Waller, Shipper there, was presented to the House, alleging,*

That upon Application made the 24th of October then last, by James Erskine, John Chaddel, Andrew Wilson, and others, assuming to themselves the Name of Magistrates in the said Burgh, and complaining that the Petitioners had disturbed them in the pretended Exercise of their Offices, the Hon. Andrew Fletcher, of Mithras, one of the Judges of the Court of Justiciary, and also of the Court of Session in Scotland, tho' there was evidently no Foundation for such Complaint, without any Jurisdiction to judge of the Merits of the Election of Magistrates of the said Burgh, without any Evidence laid before him, without Notice given to the Petitioners, or any of the other Persons concerned, and so without hearing them or calling them before him, gave forth a summary Warrant, directed to all Officers whom it concerned, civil or military, to search for, seize and apprehend the Persons of the Petitioners and many others, to the Number of 40 Burgesses and Inhabitants, whereof 17 were acting Magistrates or Counsellors of the said Burgh, where ever they should be found in Scotland, and to imprison them within the nearest sure Prison; that this Warrant was lodged in the Hands of Humphry Colquhoun, one of the Maceis or Messengers of the Court of Justiciary, without the Privy of any others of the Judges of that Court; and, as the Petitioners have Reason to believe, the said Andrew Fletcher order'd the said Macei to take Direction from Patrick Lindsay, Provost of Edinburgh, as to the Manner of executing that Warrant; and with Directions

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Accordingly given, as the Petitioners learn to believe, in Writing; that grant was accompanied by an Order rigadier General Moyle, then acting as under in chief of the Forces in Scotland the commanding Officer of the Dragoon quartered in Haddington, to assist in Dragoons in the Execution of the it; that upon the 25th Day of the month of October, the Petitioners were by said Humphry Colquhoun, and tho' it were Prison was that of Haddington or that of North Berwick, and tho' litioners desired either to be committed or to be carried to Edinburgh, the the Courts of Justice, where they apply for Redress, yet he told them is Orders were to carry them to the of Dunbar, and no other, a Place so distant from Edinburgh, and eight from Haddington, and three Miles from Edinburgh than North Berwick; ough the pretended Crime was bailable, Alexander Hepburn, the Sheriff Substitute to the Petitioners applied, was by Law tried, and willing to admit them to Bail, ld Humphry Colquhoun told, that he wd dismit them upon Bail, his express being to take no Bail, but to commit litioners to the Prison of Dunbar; they were accordingly imprisoned from d 25th of October to the 27th of the month, till by a Warrant from the Hon. Erskine, of Dun, another of the of the said Courts of Judiciary and , the Petitioners were set at Liberty, ecution of the Warrant was stay'd a- his rest, upon Bail given by the Petiti- nd them; and that since that Time no l Prosecution has been moved for, up- of these pretended Crimes charged a- the Petitioners or the rest; that these dings, as the Petitioners apprehend,

and are advised, were utterly illegal and oppressive on the Part of the said Andrew Fletcher, of Milton, tending to destroy the personal Liberties of every Subject, the Freedom of the Royal Burghs, and of consequence the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for such Burghs; and as the Petitioners can hope for no Redress but from the Justice of Parliament, therefore praying the House to take the Premises into Consideration, and to grant such Redress therein as may effectually prevent such Oppressions in Time coming, and as otherwise to the House shall seem meet.

After this Petition was read, a Motion was made for referring it to a Committee of the whole House, upon which there was a long Debate; but the Question being at last put, it was, upon a Division, carried in the Negative, 197 to 155.

That this Petition relates to a private Affair, yet it is of such an extraordinary Nature, and has such a close Connection with the Freedom of our Government, and with the Liberty of the Subject, that we could not omit taking Notice of it, since it seems to have given occasion, to the following Motion made on the Friday after, viz.

"That Part of an Act of the Parliament of Scotland in 1701, intitled, An Act for preventing wrongous Imprisonment, and against undue Delays in Trials, might be read; which being accordingly read, it was moved, That Leave might be given to bring in a Bill for explaining and amending the said Act; and the same being agreed to, Mr Dundas, the Lord Polwarth and Mr Sands were ordered to bring it in."

March 17, the said House resolved itself again into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty, when they resolved to grant his Majesty the following Sums, viz.

Expenses incurred by augmenting his Majesty's Forces, and in con- juring such other Measures as the Exigency of his Majesty's affairs had required.	l.	s.	d.	q.
	10,393	5	11	
enced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines —	49,834	13	4	
pensions to the Widows of such reduced Officers —	37,800	0	0	
Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service —	79,760	3	9	
Expense (ditto) not provided for by Parliament —	24,693	1	6	
to make good the Deficiency of Grants for the Year 1734 —	36,405	15	4	1
to make good the Deficiency of the general Fund —	37,557	13	4	
Ordinary of the Navy (including Half-pay for Sea Officers)	198,914	9	7	
the Support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich —	10,000	0	0	
the maintaining the African Company's Forts and Settlements	10,000	0	0	
the settling the Colony of Georgia —	26,000	0	0	
the Repair of Westminster Abbey —	4,000	0	0	
the Repair of St Margaret's Church, Westminster —	3,500	0	0	
Sums before granted, viz.				
Women —	1,560,000	0	0	
Land Forces in Great-Britain —	794,529	4	7	2
Garrisons —	215,710	6	5	2
Extraordinary Expenses incurred	10,213	1	7	1
on-pensioners of Christ Church College	18,850	9	2	
for the Denmark Treaty —	16,200	0	0	
Total of the Supply Granted	3,140,452	4	1	2

March 19, it was ordered, that Leases should be given to bring in a Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons; and Mr Sandys, Mr Wortley, Air Howe, Sir John Hanke Cotton, Mr Watkin Williams Wynne, and Sir William Lowther, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same; which was accordingly presented to the House on the 21st, by Mr Sandys.

THE same Day the Commons in a Committee of the whole House, resolved, that towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Sum of two Shillings in the Pound and no more, should be raised in the Year 1735, upon Lands, &c. and that a proportionable Less (according to the 9th Article of the Treaty of Union) should be laid upon that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland: And a Bill, pursuant to this Resolution, was ordered to be brought in.

March 13, *The Mutiny Bill* was, according to Order, read a 2d Time in the H. of Lords, and ordered to be committed: But as soon as the Motion for committing was agreed to, a Motion was made, That an Instruction should be given to the Committee on that Bill, to receive a Clause for providing, That the Number of Land Forces to be mentioned in the Preamble, and subjected to the Penalties of that Bill, should not exceed 17,704 Men.

Upon this Motion there was a long Debate, in which the Arguments made use of for the Motion were to this Effect, viz.

MY Lords, altho' I have agreed to the committing of this Bill without any Objection, yet I can't but take Notice of the Number of Forces mentioned in the Preamble. The Number of Forces kept up last Year was much greater than I thought necessary for the Defence of our Country, and much greater than I thought consistent with the Safety of our Constitution; but by the Bill now before us I find, even that Number is now to be greatly increased; and why a greater Number is now necessary or safe I cannot comprehend. I have always thought myself obliged, as a Member of this House, to take Notice of every Thing that might occasion any additional Burden to be laid upon the Subject, or that might, in my Opinion, be of dangerous Consequence to the happy Constitution of this Kingdom; and I have always thought it my Duty not to give my Consent to either, till I heard some very sufficient Reason for convincing me that it was necessary. This, my Lords, is what makes me now stand up; for I have always been of Opinion, and I think it has generally been admitted, that the keeping up of a great Number of regular Troops within this Island, in Time of Peace, is of the most dangerous Consequence to our Liberties, and the increasing that Number upon any Occasion, must oblige us to lay new Burdens upon the People.

As the Circumstances of Europe are now much the same they were last Year, if no greater Number had been proposed for the ensuing Year, I have to great a Respect for the Opinion this House was of the last Session of Parliament, that tho' I am still of a different Opinion, I should not have given your Lordships any Trouble upon the present Occasion; but since a great Addition is now to be made to that which last Year I thought too great a Number, I expected some of the noble Lords, in the Secret of our Affairs, would have stood up and shewn us the Necessity for this Augmentation: This I not only had Reason to expect, but I am in Honour obliged to insist upon it, before I give my Consent for keeping up the Number now proposed; and every Lord of this House, who is in the same Circumstances with me, has Reason to expect the same, and lies under the same Obligation to insist upon it. There may be, for what I know, a very urgent Necessity for this Augmentation, but I desire to have that Necessity explained to us; for if this House should ever come into the Method of increasing our Fleets and our Armies, and loading our People with Debts and Taxes, for no other Reason but because the Ministers tell us it is necessary, the Parliament of Great-Britain will soon come to be of the same Nature with the Parliament or States of the Province of Brittany, or of any other Province of France; we may perhaps continue to meet in this House, but we shall meet here for no other End but to approve of what our Ministers may be pleased to inform us of, and to give a parliamentary Sanction to what ever they may be pleased to propose.

The chief Reason therefore, my Lords, for my standing up, is to demand that some noble Lord, who is better acquainted than I am with the present Circumstances of the Nation, especially with respect to our foreign Affairs, would explain to us the Necessity for our making the Augmentation proposed; for unless that Necessity be fully explained to us, I hope your Lordships will agree to the Motion I now make, which is, That there may be an Instruction to the Committee upon this Bill, to receive a Clause, &c. (as above-mentioned)

THE ANSWER to this was in Substance thus:

I Shall readily admit, my Lords, that the keeping up a numerous Standing Army within this Island, in Time of Peace, is of the most dangerous Consequence, and absolutely inconsistent with our Constitution, I shall likewise admit, that no Augmentation can be made to our Army, without laying some additional Burden upon the People; and therefore I must admit, that we ought never to agree to either without some very apparent Necessity for so doing; but the Affairs of Europe are at present in such a dangerous State, and that State is so

d so publicly known, that the Necessity making an Augmentation of our Army my Opinion; of itself apparent, and so that there is no Occasion for any a this House to explain it. The present be properly said to be a Time of Peace: e: in a State of Doubt and Suspence, can neither be called a State of Peace or s: for tho' we are not actually engaged in War now carrying on in Europe, no us force see how soon we may be obliged age; and therefore it is highly necessary to begin early to provide for the work, er that we may be able to engage with Vigour as may contribute both to the and the Honour of the Nation, in Case rare Event should render it absolutely try.

Number of Troops mentioned in the ble of this Bill is, 'tis true, greater than which was mentioned in the same Bill sion of Parliament, yet, my Lords, the ention is not so great as it may at first no be: The Number of Troops proposed ensuing Year, does not very much ex- has Number which was thought necessary ear, for your Lordships must remember, onards the Close of last Session, there Power granted to his Majesty to sup- his Forces both by Sea and Land, if the ady of Affairs should so require, and, rnuance of this Power, there was last an Augmentation made to our Land ; which his Majesty thought absolutely ary, for enforcing those Measures he was aking, in Concert with his Allies, to re- the Tranquillity of Europe. His Majesty's usion, in Conjunction with his Allies the , had been accepted by all the Parties ed in War; and in such Circumstances, certainly very necessary for his Majesty e himself into such a Condition as might Weight to what he was to propose, as sor of the Differences subsisting in Eu-

A Plan of Peace has accordingly been d to the Parties engaged in War, if the s of that Plan be accepted, Peace will be ed to Europe, the Balance of Power pre- l, and this Nation freed from the Danger it: present exposed to, ot being obliged age in a bloody and expensive War: It refore very much the Interest of this Na- in particular, as well as of Europe in ge- to have that Plan made effectual; and it be granted, that the most certain Me- or making it effectual, is for his Majesty to all the Parties concerned, that he is pre- g to join against those who shall refuse to t of those reasonable Terms of Peace he has been pleas'd to propose. This be Reason for making an Augmentation ear, this is the Reason for making still a tr Augmentation for the Year to come, his, my Lords, is so apparent, that I did xpect it would have wanted any Expla- n.

i, my Lords, if his Majesty's Endeavours

should fail of the desired Success, the Augmen- tation we have made will then be of great Use; for if that reasonable Plan his Majesty has offered should be rejected, it will be a Proof, that some of the Parties engaged in War have Designs which are inconsistent with the Liberties of Europe, this must, of Course, necessarily oblige us to join the other Side, and by the Preparations we have made we shall be able to put a Stop to the Designs of the Ambitious, before they have had an Op- portunity to push them too far; in which we shall certainly have the Assistance of our Friends the Dutch, who, as they are joined with his Majesty in the Mediation, will, without Doubt, join with him in such other Measures as may be necessary for preserving the Balance of Power, and this they will do the more cordially and the more freely, when they see that his Majesty is prepared for the immediate Execu- tion of any Measure proposed. In this Re- spect, they were in a Situation very different from that in which we were at the Beginning of the War, because they had made no Reduc- tion of their Land Forces ever since the Treaty of Vienna between the Emperor and Spain, and therefore it was not necessary to make any Augmentation; all they had to do was, to de- lay making that Reduction which they had actually resolv'd on before the present War broke out; whereas we had long before re- duced the Augmentation we made of our Land Forces on Occasion of that Treaty, and were, for that Reason, oblig'd to encrease them last Year, in order to put ourselves upon an equal Footing with the Dutch, and to con- vince them, that we were resolv'd to be ready to join with them in any Measure that should appear necessary for preventing the ambitious Views of either of the Parties now engag'd in War.

Upon this Occasion, my Lords, we ought to consider, that immediately after the Treaty of Utrecht the Dutch reduced their Land Army to 32,000 Men, which they suppos'd to be a Number sufficient for the Defence of their Country in Time of Peace, and accord- ingly it appear'd to be so; for they never made any Addition till they heard of the Treaty concluded between the Emperor and Spain at Vienna, and the Counter-Alliance con- cluded between England and France at Hanover, upon which Occasion, as the Affairs of Europe seem'd to tend towards an open Rupture, they augmented their Army with 20,000 Men, and at the same Time, and for the same Rea- son, we increased our Land Forces to the Number propos'd by this Bill, but upon the Conclusion of the Treaty of Seville, we re- duced our Forces again to their old Standard, whereas the Dutch never reduced a Man of the 20,000 additional Troops they had rais'd, tho' it is certain they were resolv'd to reduce every Man of them, as soon as they saw that the Affairs of Europe would admit of such a Reduction, and had actually come to a formal Resolution to reduce some of them. It be-

fore the late King of Poland's Death, but upon that Prince's Death, they very wisely suspended that Resolution, so that they certainly have now 20,000 Land Forces on Foot, more than they would at this Time have had, if no War had broke out, therefore it may be properly said, they have made an Augmentation of 20,000 Men on Account of the present War, and to do them Justice as our Allies, and as being united in the same Interest with us, we can do no less than increase our Army to the Number now proposed, as being the least Number we can have, in Proportion to the Army our Allies the *Dutch* have at present on Foot.

The Number of regular Forces kept up within this Island in former Times is, I find, my Lords, an Argument constantly made use of when this Bill comes before us, but it is always in my Opinion, an Argument rather for than against the Number of Forces proposed by the Bill, for, considering the Difference between regular Forces and Militia, which the late Troubles in *Poland* have made sufficiently manifest, it must be granted, that the Number of regular Forces kept up in this Nation, or in any Nation, ought always to bear some Sort of Proportion to the Number of regular Forces kept up by neighbouring States, especially by those from whom the greatest Danger is to be apprehended, and as all the Nations of *Europe* have of late Years very much increased their Number of regular Forces formerly kept up, we must necessarily do the same, but in particular, we ought to consider our neighbouring Kingdom of *France*, the Nation from which we have the most to fear, and if we compare the Number of regular Forces now kept up by them, even in Time of Peace, with the Number they formerly kept up, I believe we shall find, that the Increase we have made in our Number of regular Forces, bears no Proportion with the Increase they have lately made; so that this Argument generally made use of against the Bill, is really, when rightly considered, one of the strongest Arguments that can be made use of in Favour of the greatest Number of Forces that was ever proposed to be kept up within this Island in Time of Peace; and considering the doubtful State we are in at present, considering the present dangerous Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, I am surpris'd to see any Opposition made to the small Augmentation now proposed.

The REPLY was in Substance thus,

MY Lords, as every Day seems to furnish us with new Maxims in Politicks, which to me appear very extraordinary, so this Day has furnished us with a Maxim, that is not only extraordinary but inconsistent with our Constitution: We have been told, that the Number of regular Forces kept up in this Nation is always to bear some Proportion to the Number of regular Forces kept up by our Neighbours, especially by our Neighbours of *France*, from whom we are said to have most

to fear. My Lords, if we were so unlucky: as to be situated on the Continent, or to have any Neighbours that could come at us by Land, there might be some Truth in the Maxim now discovered to us, but as we have the Happiness to be surrounded by the Sea, as we have the Happiness to have a Fleet superior to any that can probably be sent against us, we have no Occasion to give ourselves any Trouble, or to put ourselves to any Expence, on Account of the Number of regular Forces kept up by any of our Neighbours: Our Neighbours may keep up as many Thousands, or as many Hundred Thousands as they please, but they cannot put Hundred Thousands on board Transports, and without putting them on board Transports they can do no Harm to this Nation's Navy, they cannot put any great Number of Thousands on board Transport Ships without our hearing of the Embarkation, and if we have the least Suspicion of their being designed against us, we can find our Fleet and lock them up, or perhaps burn their Ships in their Harbours, therefore we can never have Occasion to keep up in this Island any greater Number of regular Forces than are necessary for securing our Coasts against sudden and unexpected Invasions, which can never consist of above four or five thousand Men, and as guard us against such, I am sure a much smaller Number of regular Forces would be sufficient than has been kept up for many Years past in this Island.

We have likewise been told, my Lords, of the great Difference between regular Forces and Militia, which 'tis said, has been manifested by the late Troubles in *Poland*: But, in this Case, we ought to distinguish between Veteran Troops, and those that can only be called regular Troops: We ought also to distinguish between a regular well-disciplined Militia, and a meer Rabble or Mob, by Veteran Troops, I mean those who have been inured to Action, and are acquainted with Danger, and such I believe will always be found better than the best disciplin'd Militia, or even the best regular Troops that never look'd an Enemy in the Face, unless it was the Smugglers and Thieves of their own Country: But that there is any very great Difference between these last mention'd Troops, and a regular well-disciplin'd Militia, is what I cannot admit of, nor have the late Troubles in *Poland* afforded me any Reason to do so, for every one knows, that their Militia were neither regular nor disciplin'd, nay, I doubt much if they were sufficiently provided with Ammunition or Arms: But the Situation of this Country is very far different from that of *Poland*, for tho' our Militia have been very much neglected of late Years, yet before we could be invaded by any powerful Armado, we should have Time to discipline our Militia, and to form them into regular Regiments: It is very well known, that the Spanish Armado was above two Years in preparing, and I believe there is not now a Nation

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In Europe, besides ourselves, that could fit our such another in a shorter Time. In two Years, in the Half, in the fourth Part of that Time, there is not a Ploughman in *Britain* but might be made as good a Soldier as ever danced thro' his Exercises at a Review, and if he should dance thro' his Exercises for 20 Years longer, without seeing Action, he cannot be called a Veteran, nor can it be supposed he will behave as such in the first Action he happens to be in.

These Considerations, my Lords, have always convinced me, that 7 or 8000 Men are sufficient to guard this Island against any foreign Invasions, and I am sure they will always be sufficient for the Support of our Government, as long as the Affections of the People are carefully preserved, a greater Number can never, in my Opinion, be necessary, unless it be to support a wicked and oppressive Administration, against the general Repentment of the People, and this House will never, I hope, give Countenance to any such Design. From hence, my Lords, I must conclude, that we are for this next Year to keep up 17 or 18,000 Men purely on Account of the present War, and why we should as yet give ourselves so much Concern, or put ourselves to such an Expence about it, is what I cannot comprehend. We are, it is said, in a State of Doubt and Suspence, but were not we in the same State at the Beginning of the last Session? Were not the Consequences of the War as much to be dreaded at the Beginning of that Session as at the End, or as they can be at present? Nay, in my Opinion, they were more to be dreaded at the Beginning of that Session than at any Time since, for ever since that Time the Parties engaged have appeared to be pretty equally matched, and while they continue so, I am sure the Balance of Power can never be supposed to be in Danger, so that if his Majesty augmented his Land Forces, in Pursuance of the Power granted at the End of last Session of Parliament, it is so far from being a Reason for agreeing to the Augmentation now proposed, that unless I hear some better Reason than I have yet heard for it, I must conclude, it was an unnecessary Augmentation, it was putting the Nation to a needless Expence, and therefore we ought to be so far from approving it, by making a new Augmentation, that we ought to address his Majesty, to know who it was advised him to make the last.

With respect to the Plan of Peace, said to have been offered to the Parties now engaged in War, I am, my Lords, entirely in the Dark, nor can any Lord, as a Member of this House, draw any Argument from it, because nothing relating to our foreign Affairs, has been laid before this House. Whatever that Plan may be, I wish it may meet with the desired Success; but I am sorry to say, I have too good Reason to doubt of its meeting with any Success, for, from the View I have of foreign Affairs, even from that View which I take from publick Newspapers, I see of Op-

nion, the War now kindled in *Europe* cannot be so easily made an End of as some People imagine: Before that Flame can be extinguished, I am afraid much Blood must be spilt, great Princes must suffer, even Queens must weep, the Conduct of Ministers must be enquired into, and some must meet with that Punishment they deserve, before that Flame can be extinguished which has been raised by their Mismanagement.

But supposing, my Lords, that we had been made fully acquainted with this Plan, supposing that we knew it to be a reasonable and a good Plan, do we think that his Majesty's Measures, or any Propositions he may be pleased to make to foreign Powers, are to be enforced by an Addition of 7 or 8000 Men to his Land Forces? No, my Lords, his Majesty's Measures are, upon all Occasions, to draw their Weight from the Affections of his People, and from the sincere Advices of his Parliament, after we have been fully informed of our Circumstances with respect to foreign Affairs; for in case it should at last appear absolutely necessary for us to enter into the War, for the Sake of preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*, all the Men in the Nation, able to bear Arms, would be at his Majesty's Service, and every Purse be open to him; but till that Conjunction happens, the Strength and the Money of the Nation ought to be husbanded as much as possible, the Nation's Money ought not to be thrown away upon useless Augmentations, either by Sea or Land, which can no way contribute to intimidate our Enemies, and may amuse our Friends with vain Hopes of Assistance, when perhaps there is no such Thing designed.

The *Dutch*, 'tis true, my Lords, did reduce their Land Forces to about 32,000 Men soon after the Peace of *Utrecht*, but it is well known that the Reduction they then made was too great, and was loudly complained of even by some of their own Provinces: At that Time indeed there was almost a Certainty, that the Tranquillity of *Europe* would continue for some Years; every Nation in *Europe* was then groaning under the Burdens which the former War had brought upon 'em, so that it was very improbable any one of them would soon think of disturbing the Peace of any neighbouring State; and the *Dutch*, who had their Share of the Burden of the War, thought they might take Advantage of that Time of absolute Security to ease their People, and to recover a little from that Burden of publick Debts they were then labouring under, yet even at that Time, notwithstanding the State of absolute Security which *Europe* was then in, the Provinces of *Guelderland* and *Overyssel*, which lie most exposed, remonstrated strongly against the Reduction then made, and never ceased their Remonstrances till the Treaty of *Hanover* happen'd, which afforded them an Opportunity of pressing an Augmentation with Success, for at the Situation of that Country is very

different from the Situation of this, it is at all Times necessary for them to keep up a numerous Army. They have the Misfortune to be situated upon the Continent, and may consequently be suddenly invaded by great Armies; they have an extensive Frontier to defend, upon which they have above 70 fortified Towns, and in every one of these they must keep a Garrison, in many of them they must keep numerous Garrisons, so that 52,000 Men is really the least Number they can keep up, unless it be at some very extraordinary Conjunction, such as that which happened after the Treaty of Utrecht.

Altho', my Lords, there can be no just Parallel drawn between the Number of regular Forces necessary to be kept up in *Holland*, yet let us consider what we did at the Time the *Dutch* made this large Reduction: Did not we at the same Time reduce our Army to 7 or 8000 Men, and if at that Time we had followed the Example of the *Dutch*, we had reduced it to half that Number, if any Parallel then could be drawn between the *Dutch* and us, the additional 10,000 Men we now keep up, and which have been kept up for many Years, ought to be set against the 20,000 additional Forces raised by the *Dutch* upon the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Hanover*, and every Man must grant, that it is more than our just Proportion. But besides this 10,000 which last Year we agreed to keep up, for no other Reason but only on account of the War then broke out in *Europe*, have not we made a most extraordinary Addition to our Naval Force? Have we not now added no less than 22,000 Men to the Number of Seamen we kept up the Year before the War broke out, so that if we had actually reduced the 10,000 Land Forces kept up last Year solely on account of the War, neither the *Dutch* nor any other of our Allies could have said that we were behind-hand with them, in providing for the Preservation of the Balance of Power in *Europe*; but as the Case now stands, we have taken such an Alarm, and have put ourselves to such an Expence, that all the Powers of *Europe* seem to think we have done enough for them, as well as ourselves, and therefore neither the *Dutch*, nor any other Power of *Europe*, have given themselves the least Concern, or put themselves to the least Expence about the Preservation of that in which they are as deeply and more immediately concerned than we are.

If the Balance of Power, my Lords, were really in Danger of being overturned, we ought to take other sort of Measures than have as yet been taken. Our Treaty with *Denmark* can make no new Addition to the Security of that Balance, because the King of *Denmark*, by as solemn Treaty as can be made, was before obliged to assist the Emperor with all his Force; and if the Emperor could not depend upon that Treaty, we can as little depend upon the Treaty we have made, or any Treaty we can make: But upon the present Emergency, our Views should have been principally directed to another Quarter: There

is another Power whose Friendship and Alliance will always add great Weight to any of our Negotiations upon the Continent, and I am sorry to find there is not so good an Understanding between that Power and us as ought to be wished upon all Occasions, but particularly upon the present Emergency. As we have been refused all Insight into the Affairs of *Europe*, or into any of our late Negotiations, it is impossible for me to judge, whether the Balance of Power be in Danger or not, but by the Inaction of the *Dutch*, and by the Indifference shewn by several other Powers, with respect to the present War, I must conclude, that the Balance of Power is not as yet like to be in any Danger, if it is not, and we have no other Concern in the War, I must then certainly conclude, that the great Expence we have been at, as well as the additional Expence now proposed, are quite useless, and can serve no Purpose but that of over-loading the People with Taxes, and alienating the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, which, instead of adding Weight to his Majesty's Negotiations, will frustrate all his Measures for restoring the Tranquillity of *Europe*, and will render the Councils of this Nation contemptible in the Eyes of all our Neighbours.

To pretend, my Lords, that we must always augment our Land Forces when *France* augments theirs, is one of the most dangerous Doctrines I ever heard delivered in this House: It may as well be said, that because the *French* have given up their Liberties, and submitted their Necks to the Yoke of arbitrary Power, we ought to do the same. What have we to do, for God's Sake, with the Armies of *France*? They may march great Armies into *Holland*, *Germany*, *Italy*, or *Spain*, but can they march an Army into *Great-Britain*, or into any Part of our Dominions? We know they cannot, and we likewise know they cannot transport any great Number of Forces by Sea, nor can they transport any Number but by Stealth, as long as our Fleet is superior to theirs: And while we are united among ourselves, as long as his Majesty, or any of his illustrious Family shall retain the Hearts and Affections of the People, we have nothing to fear from any Number that *France* could, by Stealth, throw in upon us, tho' we had not a Regiment of what are called regular Forces in the Kingdom.

Let us consider, my Lords, what it was that chiefly contributed to destroy the Liberties of *France*: It was, my Lords, their Fears of Invasions from us: We had then large Possessions in that Country, from whence it was easy for us to invade them at any Time, and the continual Apprehensions they were under, of Invasions from us, afforded their Kings and Ministers a Pretence for prevailing with the People to alter the Form of their military Force: They altered the ancient Establishment of their Militia, and put the Power over them entirely into the Hands of the Crown: This gave the first Blow to the Liberties of the People; for soon after their Kings began

up regular Armies, entirely dependent on the Crown; and as France was the first of Europe where any such Army was, so the French were the first People in that lost their Liberties: If we should do the same Error, if we should now, of Invasions from them, do what merely did for fear of Invasions from might expect our Case would at last be the same; and then indeed they have of us a full Revenge; but we are much less excusable, because their Invasions, from us, were real, and ended upon Experience; whereas our own are so far from being founded upon Experience, that they must always be empty and ridiculous.

The Question was put upon the Motion, as a Division, carried in the Negative, 43.

Resolution was made by the L^{ts} of St—d, supported by L^{ts} B—, the L^{ts} of the L^{ts} of C—ld, the L^{ts} and the L^{ts} of W—ld: It was by L^{ts} H—y, the L^{ts} C—r, of F—ter, the D—ke of N—le, & H—ck.

24. His Majesty came to the House and gave the Royal Assent to, *An Act for the Punishment of Desertion, and for the Payment of the Army and their To. An Act to indemnify Persons who tried to make and subscribe the Declaration in the Act of Uniformity, and giving further Time for doing thereof. two Bills for repairing Roads, and to B.ks.*

27. A Committee was appointed to the Laws in Being relating to the Poor, and Settlement of the Poor, and what further Provisions might be for their better Relief and Employment. The said Committee having considered this Affair with great Care, came to several Resolutions as follows. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Laws in Being relating to the Poor of this Kingdom are; and, notwithstanding they impose strictness on Parishes, yet the Poor, in many are ill taken Care of.

That the Laws relating to the Settlement of the Poor, and concerning Vagrants, are to be executed, and chargeable upon the Parishes, and vexatious to the Poor, and advantage to the Publick, and in opposition to the good Ends for which intended.

That it is necessary, for the better Relief of the Poor, that a publick Body of Workhouses, Hospital or Hospitals, or Houses of Correction, be established in each County, and under proper Regulation.

That in such Workhouse or Workhouses, Persons, able to labour, be set to

Work, who shall either be sent thither or come voluntarily for Employment.

5. That in such Hospital or Hospitals, Foundlings and other poor Children, not having Parents able to provide for them, be taken Care of; as also poor Persons that are impotent or infirm.

6. That in such House or Houses of Correction, all idle and disorderly Persons, Vagrants, and such other Criminals as shall be thought proper, be confin'd to hard Labour.

7. That towards the Charge of such Workhouses, Hospitals, and Houses of Correction, each Parish be assessed or rated, and that proper Persons, be empowered to receive the Money so to be assessed or rated, when collected, and also all voluntary Contributions or Collection, either given or made for such Purposes.

8. That such Workhouses, Hospitals and Houses of Correction be under the Management of proper Persons, Regard being had to such as shall be Benefactors to so good a Work.

9. That such Persons as shall be appointed for the Management of such Workhouses, Hospitals, and Houses of Correction, be one Body Politick in Law, capable to sue and be sued, and of taking and receiving charitable Contributions and Benefactions for the Use of the same.

10. That for the better understanding, and rendering more effectual the Laws, relating to the Maintenance and Settlement of the Poor, it is very expedient that they be reduced into one Act of Parliament.

These Resolutions were reported to the House on the 2d Day of May, and on the 7th of the same Month were all agreed to without Amendment, except the 9th, which was amended, as follows, and then agreed to,

Resolved, That such Persons as shall be appointed for the Management of such Workhouses, Hospitals and Houses of Correction, be one Body politick in Law, capable to sue and be sued, and of taking and receiving charitable Contributions and Benefactions in Money, for the Use of the same, with proper Restrictions as to the Use of such Bodies politick.

Mar. 28. Mr Dundas presented to the House (according to Order) a Bill, for explaining and amending an Act past in the last Parliament of Scotland, in the Year 1701, intitled, *An Act for preventing wrong Imprisonment, and against undue Delays in Trials*. Which was read, and ordered to be read a second Time.

April 10. A Petition of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was presented to the House and read, representing, That Patronages have, since the Reformation, been deemed by the said Church a very great Grievance, and not warranted by the Word of God; and have at all Times been struggled against; that soon after the Revolution an Act of Parliament was made in Scotland, abolishing the Power of Patrons to present Ministers to vacant Churches; and at

the Union of the two Kingdoms the Establishment of the Church of Scotland, in all its Rights and Privileges, by that and other Acts of Parliament made or ratified after the Revolution, was declared to be a fundamental and essential Condition and Article of that Union, and at that Time it was the Right and Privilege of the said Church to be free from Patronages, but that by an Act passed in the 10th Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, *An Act to restore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of presenting Ministers to the Churches, vacant in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland*, the foresaid Act passed in the Reign of King William was rescinded, in so far as concerned the Power of Patrons to present Ministers to vacant Parishes, and other Advantages, which had been the chief Things bestowed on Patrons, in Lieu and Recompence of their former Right of Presentation, were never the less suffer'd to continue with them; and therefore praying the House to pass a Bill for repealing the foresaid Act of Parliament passed in the 10th Year of Queen Anne, in so far as concerns the Power of Patrons to present Ministers to vacant Churches, in order to restore the Church of Scotland to the Rights and Privileges she was possid'd of at the Union of the two Kingdoms.

Leave was, in Pursuance of this Petition, moved for, and accordingly given to bring in a Bill for this Purpose, and Mr Plumer, Mr Eveshine, Mr Forbes, Mr Areskine, Sir James Ferguson, and Mr Hume Campbell, were order'd to prepare and bring in the same, which Bill was presented by Mr Plumer on the 18th, but did not pass.

April 22. The Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons, was (according to Order) read a 2d Time, and a Motion made for its being committed, upon which ensued a long Debate, but as we have given the Substance of the Debates upon the same Bill in former Sessions, it is not necessary to give the Substance of this new Debate.

The Speakers for committing the Bill were, John P—, Esq, Member for W— in Dorsetshire, J— B—, Esq, Member for S— in Hampshire, D— B—, Esq, Member for L— in Wiltshire, G— L—, Esq, Member for O— in Devonshire, A— H—, Esq, Member for B— in Berkshire, L— P—, Member for B—, the M— of the R—, S— J—, Esq, Sir W— W—, and Sir J— H— C—: The Speakers against it were, G— F—, Esq, Member for H— in Wiltshire, J— C—, Esq, Member for E— in Suffolk, T—, L—, Esq, Member for P— in Hampshire, C— H—, W—, Esq, Member for M— in Hampshire, R— B—, Esq, Member for P— in Le—, F— L—, Esq, Member for E—, J— O—, Esq, Member for H— in Surrey, J— D—, Esq, Member for T— in

D—shire, T— C—, Esq, Member for S— in C—, H— P—, Esq, Member for S—, L— G—, W—, Member for B— in S—shire, Sir R— H—, Mr S— G—

A The Question being put for committing the Bill, it was, upon a Division, carried in the Negative, by 216 to 192.

The several Allotments of Quarters, (see p. 742 H), being laid before the House, it was moved, and the Judges were ordered to prepare and bring in a Bill for regulating the quartering of Soldiers during the Time of Elections. This Bill was accordingly prepared by them and presented to the House, being intituled, *An Act for regulating the quartering of Soldiers, during the Time of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament*, and was as follows, viz.

C **W**HEREAS, by the ancient common Law of this Land all Elections ought to be free: And whereas by an Act passed in the third Year of the Reign of King Edward the First, of famous Memory, it is commanded, upon great Forfeiture, that no Man by Force of Arms, nor by Malice or Menacing, shall disturb any to make free Election: And for as much as the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament is of the utmost Consequence to the Preservation of the Rights and Liberties of this Kingdom: To the End therefore that the same may be safely transmitted to Posterity, and for the avoiding any Inconveniences that may arise thereunto from any Regiment, Troop, or Company, or any Number of Soldiers which shall be quartered or billeted within any City, Borough, Town or Place, where any Election of any Member or Members to serve in Parliament, or of the 16 Peers to represent the Peerage of Scotland in Parliament, or of any of them, shall be appointed to be made.

F Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament, assembled, and by Authority of the same, that when and as often as any such Election shall be appointed to be made, the Secretary at War for the Time being (who is hereby required to take Notice of the Time appointed for such Elections or Election) shall and is hereby required at some convenient Time before the Day appointed for such Election, to issue and send forth proper Orders in Writing for the Removal of every such Regiment, Troop or Company, or other Number of Soldiers, as shall be quartered or billeted in any such City, Borough, Town or Place where such Election shall be appointed to be made: And every such Regiment, Troop or Company, or other Number of Soldiers as aforesaid, shall, upon the Receipt of such Order, accordingly march out of every such City, Borough, Town or Place, one Day at the least before the Day appointed for such Election, to the Distance of two or more Miles from such City, Borough, Town or Place, and shall not make any nearer Approach to such City, Borough, Town or Place

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Place as aforesaid, until one Day at the least after the Poll to be taken at such Election shall be ended, and the Poll Books closed.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in Case any Officer or Officers to whom such Order, from the Secretary at War for the Time being, (or other Person to whom the issuing out such Order as is aforesaid shall belong) shall be directed and delivered, shall neglect or refuse to cause such Regiment, Troop or Company, or other Number of Soldiers so quartered or billeted, as aforesaid, to march out of such City, Borough, Town or Place, at the Time and to the Place or Places in such Order specified, and shall be thereof duly convicted upon an Indictment, to be preferred at the next Assizes or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, to be held for the County where such Offence shall be committed, or an Information to be exhibited in the Court of King's Bench, within six Months after such Offence committed, which Information the said Court of King's Bench is hereby empowered to grant, every such Officer shall, for every such Offence, be forthwith cashiered and displaced from such his Office, and shall be thereby disabled to have or hold any civil or military Office or Employment within this Kingdom, or in any of his Majesty's Dominions, and shall likewise forfeit: And if any Officer or Soldier, who shall be ordered or directed to march out, as aforesaid, shall be found in any such City, Borough, Town or Place, during the Continuance of such Election, as aforesaid, and shall be thereof duly convicted, upon an Indictment to be preferred at the next Assizes or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer to be held for the County where such Offence shall be committed, every such Officer shall, for every such Offence, forfeit the Sum of

Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the Cities of London and Westminster, or the Borough of Southwark, for and in Respect of such Number of Troops and Soldiers only as are usually employed as Guards to his Majesty's Royal Person, or are usually quartered or billeted near to the Place of his Majesty's Residence, nor to any City, Borough, Town or Place, where his Majesty, or any of his Royal Family, shall happen to be or reside at the Time of any such Election, for or in Respect of such Number of Troops or Soldiers only as shall be attendant as Guards to his Majesty, or to such other Person of his Majesty's Royal Family, as is aforesaid, nor to any Castle, Fort or fortified Place, where any Garrison is usually kept, for or in Respect of such Number of Troops or Soldiers only whereof such Garrison is usually composed.

Provided likewise, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any Officer or Soldier, who shall have a Right to vote at any Election, as aforesaid, but that every such Officer and Soldier may freely, and without Interruption, attend

and give his Vote at such Election, any Thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

April 15. *The House of Lords went into a Committee on the said Bill, and the first enacting Clause being read, the Earl of A— stood up and took Notice, That if none but the Secretary at War should be obliged to send Orders to the Soldiers to withdraw at the Time of an Election, the Intention of the Bill might be easily defeated; because if any future Minister should have a Design to over-awe any Election, or any Number of Elections, he might get the Secretary at War removed just before the Elections came on, and no new one appointed till after they were over; and as the Bill then stood, any other Person acting as Secretary at War, might refuse to issue such Orders, by which the Intention of the Bill would be defeated; therefore he would propose, that after these Words, *The Secretary at War for the Time being*, the following Words should be added, *viz. Or such other Person to whom it shall belong*. Which Amendment was agreed to without any Debate.*

Then a Motion was made for leaving out the second enacting Clause, and these Words in the first Clause, viz. And every such Regiment, Troop or Company, or other Number of Soldiers, as aforesaid, shall upon the Receipt of such Orders accordingly march.

This occasion'd a strenuous Debate, in which the Argument for the Motion was in Substance:

MY Lords, by a Bill which we have this Session passed into a Law, I mean the Bill against Mutiny and Desertion, and the Articles of War which are settled and signed by his Majesty in Consequence of that Bill, we know that every Officer is oblig'd, under very high Penalties, to obey all such Orders as he shall receive from his Majesty's Secretary at War, or any Person as such: Therefore I must think it very unnecessary to lay the Officers under any new Obligation for giving Obedience to those Orders that are by this Bill to be sent him from the Secretary at War, with Respect to his removing from any Place where an Election is to be. For this Reason, my Lords, I am of Opinion, that the second enacting Clause of this Bill, which is next to be read to your Lordships, ought to be entirely left out, and instead thereof a Clause inserted for laying Penalties upon the Secretary at War, or other Person acting as such, who shall refuse or neglect to issue Orders, as directed by this Act; and if your Lordships agree with me in this Opinion, you must of Course leave out of the Clause now read to you these Words, to wit, *And every such Regiment, &c.*

If an Officer, my Lords, should disobey the Orders sent him upon any such Occasion by such Secretary at War, he might be tried by a Court Martial, and subjected to the Punishment of Mutiny, which is a much more severe Punishment than any I believe your Lordships

intend to inflict by this Bill; therefore it is very unnecessary, nay it would even seem a little ridiculous, to make a new Law for inflicting a Punishment less severe than that which is inflicted by a Law we have already passed this very Session of Parliament; and it would be a great Hardship upon Officers to subject them to so many different Sorts of Trials for one and the same Crime. Besides, my Lords, the Regulation, as it stands at present in the Bill, might be attended with very great Inconveniences; for if every Officer were laid under an absolute Necessity, not only to remove out of the Town, but not to return to it upon any Account during the Time of an Election, it would be impossible for the Civil Power to have the Assistance of the Troops in Case any great Tumult or Riot should happen at an Election: Nay, the Enemies of the Government might take the Opportunity of an Election for a new Parliament to assemble and form themselves into great Bodies, at those Places where they knew the Troops could not come to disturb them, by which Means they might be enabled to begin a general Insurrection, and might come to a very great Head before his Majesty could make any Use of those Troops which are given him by Parliament for preserving the Tranquillity of the Kingdom: Even our Enemies abroad might take an Occasion to invade us, and to land their Troops at some of our Towns upon the Sea Coast during the Time of an Election, when, if this Bill as it now stands should pass into a Law, none of his Majesty's Troops could come within two Miles of the Place, to dispute or prevent their Landing.

These Considerations, my Lords, convince me, that no one of your Lordships will be for allowing this Clause to stand as it is in this Bill, without making some conditional Provision or Exception; and I cannot comprehend how any such can be made, without subjecting the Nation to greater Dangers than those we propose by this Bill to avoid; for if we make an Exception, that the Troops shall leave the Town, and shall not return, unless some great Danger happens, or is to be apprehended; we must give a Power to some Person or other to judge when that Condition exists; and where to lodge this Power does not to me seem easy to determine: To lodge such a discretionary Power in the Returning Officer, or in any other Magistrate of a little Borough, would certainly be of the most dangerous Consequence to the Freedom of Elections; and it would be as dangerous to lodge it by an express Law in the Breast of the Returning Officer. Thus, to make this Restraint absolute, may enbroil the Nation in Civil Wars, and to make it conditionally may endanger the Freedom of our Elections; for which I must think it much better to lay the Officers under no Restraint or Obligation, but that which they are now under by the Mutiny Law, and the Mutiny Bill we have passed: By them the Officers will always be obliged to obey the Orders they receive from the Secretary at War, unless some

very sudden and unforeseen Accident makes it absolutely necessary for them to act otherwise; and in acting otherwise they will always be extremely cautious, because if they are not able to make the Necessity clearly appear, they will thereby subject themselves to the Laws against Mutiny.

I know, my Lords, it may be said, that as Trials by Courts Martial are very much under the Direction of the Crown, tho' an Officer should, on Occasion of an Election, disobey the Orders he had received from the Secretary at War, it would be in the Option of the Crown, or of the Ministers of the Crown, whether or no he should be tried before a Court Martial for such Disobedience; and consequently that some Officers would be ready to disobey them, as often as they knew that the Orders were sent only in Obedience to the Law, but that it was not intended or expected they should obey them; but it is certain, that no Officer would venture to disobey such Orders without private Instructions in Writing, under the Hand of some superior Minister; and to suppose that any Minister would venture to give such Instructions under his Hand in Writing, or that many Officers would observe such private Instructions, are Suppositions which, in my Opinion, there is not the least Ground to make; nay, I think it is almost impossible for us to make any such, if we consider, that if any Officer should behave in such an illegal Manner, or if any such Instructions should ever be divulged, a Complaint would certainly be made in Parliament against such Officer or such Minister, and both might expect the highest Punishment the Parliament could inflict.

But, my Lords, suppose that an Officer could, in such Case, hope to evade all Punishment before a Court Martial or in Parliament, yet even as the Law stands at present he could not hope to evade all Manner of Punishment; for if any Officer should remain in, or return to any Town during the Time of an Election, and should make use of the Troops under his Command for over-awing the Election, he might be indicted even at Common Law upon the Statute of *Edward the 1st*, called *Westminster the First*; by the 5th Chapter of which it is declared, That no Man shall by the Force of Arms, by Malice, or by Menaces, disturb the Freedom of any Election, under the Pain of grievous Fine and Imprisonment; which is so severe a Punishment that it is not to be supposed any Officer would subject himself to it at the Desire of any Minister, especially if such Officer were a Gentleman of Fortune and Figure in his Country, as most of our Officers are at present, and I hope always will be.

I hope, my Lords, I have now clearly shewn, that there is no Necessity for laying the Officers of the Army under any of the Restraints or Penalties proposed by this Bill, because they are already under as great Restraints and Penalties as can be supposed necessary for preventing their attempting to over-awe any Election, either by staying in, or returning to the

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where there is an Election, or by the Force of the Troops under their Command, disturbing the Freedom of the Election; and as it must be granted, that the Amendment I shall propose upon the next Clause, and for this Reason I have proposed to be left out of the Bill before you.

Answer'd to the Effect as follows, viz.

An Amendment now offer'd, my Lords, the Intention of the present Bill, and of all such Bills, seems to be very misunderstood; for it is certain, that of the same Nature with that now proposed, are designed as Limitations and Restrictions upon the Power of the Crown, or upon the Power of Ministers acting in the Crown. During his present Majesty's reign we are certain, that no Infringements will be made upon the Freedoms by Means of the Army, or by any other Means; but this ought not to prevent making such Regulations, as may be necessary for preventing such Infringements in any future Reign; and as it has been supposed, that Troops quartered in any Town, during the Time of an Election, might be some sort of Infringement upon the Freedom of that Election, therefore ever since we had any such a Standing Army in this Island, the Ministers of the Crown have thought themselves under a common Prudence, obliged to order the Troops to remove from every Town where Elections happened to be an Election, and to return to that Town till the Election was over. This has hitherto been the Prudence and Discretion of the Ministers for the Time being, and the Reasoning was, that we have never yet seen that a Standing Army would be a necessary evil for any succeeding Year; but now we have continued a numerous Standing Army for many Years, and are like to continue so for Years to come, it was thought not to leave that to the Prudence of Ministers, which might in some future Reign, be of use for the overturning of our Constitution; and therefore this House agreed upon a Motion which was made, for ordering the Ministers to bring in the Bill now before us: Reason I must think, my Lords, that the Opinion of this House that we need an express Law, to put it out of the Power of any future Administration, to do that which all former Administrations have, in regard to our Constitution, thought themselves, in common Prudence, obliged to do.

my Lords, was certainly your Opini-

nion when you agreed to the Order for bringing in this Bill; but from this Opinion we must now depart, or we must disagree with the noble Duke in the Amendment which he has been pleased to offer; for if your Lordships design by a new Law, to lay a Restriction or Limitation upon the Ministers of the Crown, the Execution of that Law is not surely to be intrusted with those upon whom that Restriction or Limitation is design'd to be laid; which would be the Case if the Motion now made to us should be agreed to. 'Tis true, the Officers of the Army are, by the Mutiny Bill and the Articles of War, obliged to obey such Orders as they may from Time to Time receive from his Majesty's Secretary at War, and in case of Disobedience, they are subjected to very great Punishments; but for this Disobedience they are to be tried only by a Court Martial, and whether any such Court shall be appointed, or whether any such Officer shall be tried before such Court when appointed, is entirely in the Power of the Crown, or more properly of the Ministers acting under the Crown, who are the very Persons whose Power was design'd to be limited when this Bill was proposed. Can we then suppose, my Lords, that an Officer who disobeyed such Orders at the Desire of a chief Minister, would ever be brought before a Court Martial, or tried for such Disobedience; Your Lordships cannot surely suppose any such Thing; and therefore you cannot, in my Opinion, agree to the Amendment now proposed, unless you have departed from the Design you had when the Order for bringing in this Bill was agreed to.

But further, my Lords, let us consider who are the Judges upon every Court Martial; they are all Officers of the Army, Judges whose Commissions depend absolutely upon the Pleasure of the Crown; and shall we leave any Thing relating to the Freedom of Elections, upon which the Preservation of our Constitution so much depends, to be tried only before such Judges? The noble Duke has told us that an Officer may, upon any sudden and unforeseen Emergency, disobey or act contrary to the Orders he receives from the Secretary at War; and is it not to be presumed that a Court Martial, composed of such Judges, will admit of any Emergency as a sufficient Excuse for disobeying such Orders, when they know that such Disobedience proceeded from private Instructions given by a principal Minister of State? Surely we have not yet forgot what was one of the principal Grievances complained of before the Revolution, what was one of the first Things redressed by the Revolution: The general Complaint was, and it was a Complaint but too well grounded, that the Judges Commissions were all during Pleasure; and therefore they were too apt to follow the Directions they received from the Crown in any Affair, where

the Ministers thought fit to give such Directions: Have not we then good Reason to be afraid that the Judges upon a Court Martial may, in future Times, do as other Judges during Pleasure have done in Times past; And shall we leave an Inroad upon the Freedom of our Elections to be punished only by such Judges? Your Lordships did not certainly intend any such Thing, when you gave Orders for drawing up the Bill now before us, and therefore the learned Judges have very wisely drawn it up in such a Manner as to subject the Disobedience of an Officer, in the Case now before us, to a Trial at Common Law, which is the only Method by which the Bill can be made effectual.

That the subjecting of an Officer to several Sorts of Trials for the same Crime, would be a Hardship upon the Officers of the Army, cannot, my Lords, be an Argument of any Weight, when we consider that the Preservation of our Constitution is in the other Scale. It has, in many Cases, been thought necessary to subject the Gentlemen of the Army to be tried by the Common Law as well as by a Court Martial: Even by the Mutiny Bill itself, if any Officer or Soldier shall take Quarters against Law, or shall disturb his Quarters, he is made liable to be tried by the Quarter Sessions, and if upon such Trial he be found guilty, if an Officer, he is to be immediately cashiered: and I hope your Lordships will think that an Officer's disturbing the Freedom of an Election, is an Affair of greater Consequence than that of disturbing his Quarters, and that therefore you will not think it a Hardship to subject him to a Trial at Common Law in the one Case as well as the other.

As to the Dangers and Inconveniences to which it is pretended we may be exposed, by laying Officers under an absolute Necessity of removing from any Place where there is to be an Election, and not returning till that Election be over, they are founded, my Lords, upon Supposition. I am sure much more unreasonable than that of supposing that some Minister may hereafter do what he ought not to do: For to suppose that any such Number of Men can meet at any Election, as may endanger the Government, to suppose that all those Men are such as will risk their Lives and their Fortunes by joining in an Insurrection, to suppose that they are all regularly armed and prepared for War, and to suppose that this Concert can be carried on without the Government's hearing a Word of it before the Day of Election, is carrying Suppositions, I must say, a great Length, and endeavouring to persuade us, to leave ourselves exposed to real Dangers, by frightening us with those which are altogether imaginary. Then with respect to Invasions: to suppose that an Invasion may be made, and the Troops landed just at the Time and at the very Place where an Election happens to be carrying on, we

must first suppose, that an Express has gone over to let the Enemy know the Day appointed for the Elections, that after their receiving this Account they embark their Troops, sail, and meet with such a favourable Wind as to bring them directly to the Place where the Election is on the very Day it begins, or within a few Days after, and to suppose that all this may be done in such a short Time as what usually intervenes between the appointing of the Day of Election, and that Day's coming on, is really carrying Suppositions a most extravagant Length. But, my Lords, if these were Suppositions that could be made, they would be of no Weight in the present Debate; for it is in all Cases a certain Maxim, that *Inter Arma silent Leges*: Upon any such Occasion the Troops not only might but ought to march into the Town where an Insurrection or Invasion happens, notwithstanding its being at the Time of Election, notwithstanding the Law now proposed, and notwithstanding any Law that is or can be made: In Times of such Danger Men are always indemnified for what they may be oblig'd to do against the Letter of the Law, and a particular Act of Parliament for that Purpose, has always been passed as soon as the Danger was over.

As for any little Riots or Tumults that may happen at the Time of an Election, I cannot see, my Lords, why there is any more Danger to be apprehended from them now than there was formerly, when we had no such Thing as regular Troops, either to prevent their happening, or to quell them when they did happen. In former Times the civil Power was always found sufficient for preventing Riots, or for quelling them and punishing the Authors of them, and considering the severe Law against Riots, which was lately made and is still in Force, I am sure it cannot be said that the civil Power is now less sufficient for that Purpose than it was formerly. Besides, my Lords, we all know, that a Riot or Tumult at an Election makes it a void Election, therefore it is always the Business of those who have the strongest Party to endeavour to prevent all such, and indeed there is seldom or ever any great Riot happens, but what is occasioned by those who have a Mind to make the Election void, or by the Magistrates, who preside at the Election, doing some signal Injustice to the Electors; but supposing that there may happen now and then a few broken Heads or bloody Noses at an Election, are we, on that Account, to have all our Elections carried on under the Terror and Influence of a Regiment of Soldiers? Or are we to give them a Pretence to be present at all our Elections, or to give every little Magistrate, or perhaps a Custom-house Officer, a Power to call them in when he has a Mind?

Even the noble Lords who have spoke for the Amendment seem to think it dangerous to give by Law to any Returning Officer, or Magistrate of a little Borough, a Power to call

in the Troops during the Time of an Election whenever he pleases; and they likewise seem to think it dangerous to give, by Law, a Power to the Officers themselves to remain in, or return to the Place where an Election happens to be, whenever they think it necessary; yet by the Amendment they propose, the Commanding Officer for the Time is to be vested with this very Power: The Secretary at War, indeed, is to be obliged to send his Orders for the Troops to remove, but as the noble Lords themselves have explained it, the Commanding Officer may disobey these Orders in case of any sudden and unforeseen Emergency, without running any Risk of being tried or punished by a Court Martial for such Disobedience; and we may depend on it, that such Emergencies will never be wanting when a prime Minister has a Mind that the Troops should remain in, or return to the Place where an Election is carrying on: Nay, it will always be in the Power of any Returning Officer, or Magistrate of a little Borough, or of any Custom-house or Excise Officer, to furnish the Commanding Officer of the Troops with such an Emergency; for we know that the Troops have always a general Order to be assisting to the Civil Power, and likewise to all Officers of the Revenue; and therefore the Returning Officer may at all Times pretend that he is apprehensive of a Tumult, and may demand the Assistance of the Troops, or a Custom-house or Excise Officer may demand their Assistance in seizing or searching for smuggled Goods, and this will be a sudden and unforeseen Emergency, that will always excuse the Commanding Officer of the Troops for disobeying the Orders he receives from the Secretary at War, when any prime Minister but insinuates, that such Excuse should be admitted of by the Court Martial, in case the Officer should ever be brought to a Trial for any such Disobedience.

I am really surpris'd, my Lords, to find those who are so apprehensive of Insurrections and Invasions, and so very apt to suppose Dangers from thence arising, at the same Time showing themselves so very little apprehensive of the Designs of future Ministers, and so unwilling to suppose, that the Constitution of this Kingdom and the Liberties of the People can ever be in any Danger from such Designs. I am sure, my Lords, there is nothing more natural than to suppose, that we may have in some future Reign an ambitious, rapacious, or wicked Minister, and as the Safety of such a Minister can consist in nothing so much as in destroying the Freedom of our Elections, we must necessarily suppose, that he will leave no Stone unturned for accomplishing that wicked Purpose; therefore we must likewise necessarily suppose, that he will send such private Instructions, as have been mentioned, to the Commanding Officers of the Troops, in all Places where he cannot influence the Election by any other illegal Means; and as such a Minister may probably

have the sole Management of his Master, it is well known what Lengths some Officers may go rather than risk their Commissions by disobeying his private Commands, or in order to recommend themselves to his Favour for Preferment: Such an illegal Obedience to Ministerial Instructions is not, indeed, to be apprehended from the present Officers of our Army but they are not immortal, and we do not, we cannot know by what sort of Men they may be succeeded; therefore I think it is absolutely inconsistent with the Preservation of our Constitution to leave those Officers, who may hereafter encroach upon the Freedom of our Elections, to be tried only by those who may be guilty of the same Crime, and at the sole Pleasure of those whose Interest it may be whose Safety may depend upon it, either not to try them at all, or to try them only in order to acquit them.

A Prosecution in Parliament is not to be apprehended, my Lords, either by Officers or Ministers, when by such illegal Means they have got a Parliament to their own liking; and as to Officers being subject to a Trial at Common Law, upon the Statute of *Edw. I.* I must observe, that if an Officer or any other should commit a Breach of the Peace, by openly endeavouring to over-awe an Election, or by openly intimidating any Returning Officer or Elector, he might be indicted, tried and punished at Common Law upon that Statute; but no Officer or Soldier can be indicted tried and punished at Common Law, by Virtue of that or any other Statute, for not removing from the Place, or for returning to the Place where an Election is carrying on; and the Design of this Bill is, at least I always took the Design of it to be, to prevent the Officers or Soldiers being present in any Town or Place upon any such Occasion; for if they are allowed to be present they may fall upon twenty Ways to influence, and even to over-awe the Election, without its being possible to prove any Over-Act against them, so as to indict them at Common Law upon the Statute of *Edward I.*

This was, my Lords, what made the Bill now before us necessary; the Design of the Motion was, and when your Lordships agree to that Motion I must think your Design was, to make it criminal in any Officer or Soldier, to be present in any Place during the Time of an Election, unless he was there as an Elector; but if your Lordships agree to the Amendment now proposed, you alter the whole Intention of the Bill; you make it indeed criminal in the Secretary at War not to issue such Orders as are directed by the Bill, but you do not make it criminal in an Officer or Soldier to be present in any Place during the Time of an Election, at least you do not make it a legal Crime for which he may be tried at Common Law: Nay, in my Opinion, it will not be so criminal after the passing of this Bill as it was before; for before the bringing in of this Bill, an Officer did not know but that he

fore the late King of Poland's Death, but upon that Prince's Death, they very wisely suspended that Resolution, so that they certainly have now 20,000 Land Forces on Foot, more than they would at this Time have had, if no War had broke out, therefore it may be properly said, they have made an Augmentation of 20,000 Men on Account of the present War, and to do them Justice as our Allies, and as being united in the same Interest with us, we can do no less than increase our Army to the Number now proposed, as being the least Number we can have, in Proportion to the Army our Allies the Dutch have at present on Foot.

The Number of regular Forces kept up within this Island in former Times is, I find, my Lords, an Argument constantly made use of when this Bill comes before us, but it is always in my Opinion, an Argument rather for than against the Number of Forces proposed by the Bill, for, considering the Difference between regular Forces and Militia, which the late Troubles in Poland have made sufficiently manifest, it must be granted, that the Number of regular Forces kept up in this Nation, or in any Nation, ought always to bear some Sort of Proportion to the Number of regular Forces kept up by neighbouring States, especially by those from whom the greatest Danger is to be apprehended, and as all the Nations of Europe have of late Years very much increased their Number of regular Forces formerly kept up, we must necessarily do the same, but in particular, we ought to consider our neighbouring Kingdom of France, the Nation from which we have the most to fear, and if we compare the Number of regular Forces now kept up by them, even in Time of Peace, with the Number they formerly kept up, I believe we shall find, that the Increase we have made in our Number of regular Forces, bears no Proportion with the Increase they have lately made, so that this Argument generally made use of against the Bill, is really, when rightly considered, one of the strongest Arguments that can be made use of in Favour of the greatest Number of Forces that was ever proposed to be kept up within this Island in Time of Peace, and considering the doubtful State we are in at present, considering the present dangerous Situation of the Affairs of Europe, I am surpris'd to see any Opposition made to the small Augmentation now proposed.

The REPLY was in Substance thus,

MY Lords, as every Day seems to furnish us with new Maxims in Politicks, which to me appear very extraordinary, so this Day has furnished us with a Maxim, that is not only extraordinary but inconsistent with our Constitution: We have been told, that the Number of regular Forces kept up in this Nation is always to bear some Proportion to the Number of regular Forces kept up by our Neighbours, especially by our Neighbours of France, from whom we are said to have most

to fear. My Lords, if we were so unlucky: as to be situated on the Continent, or to have any Neighbours that could come at us by Land, there might be some Truth in the Maxim now discovered to us, but as we have the Happiness to be surrounded by the Sea, as we have the Happiness to have a Fleet superior to any that can probably be sent against us, we have no Occasion to give ourselves any Trouble, or to put ourselves to any Expence, on Account of the Number of regular Forces kept up by any of our Neighbours: Our Neighbours may keep up as many Thousands, or as many Hundred Thousands as they please, but they cannot put Hundred Thousands on board Transports, and without putting them on board Transports they can do no Harm to this Nation: Nay, they cannot put any great Number of Thousands on board Transport Ships without our hearing of the Embarkation, and if we have the least Suspicion of their being designed against us, we can send our Fleet and lock them up, or perhaps burn their Ships in their Harbours, therefore we can never have Occasion to keep up in this Island any greater Number of regular Forces than are necessary for securing our Coasts against sudden and unexpected Invasions, which can never consist of above four or five thousand Men, and as guard us against such, I am sure a much smaller Number of regular Forces would be sufficient than has been kept up for many Years past in this Island.

We have likewise been told, my Lords, of the great Difference between regular Forces and Militia, which 'tis said, has been manifested by the late Troubles in Poland: But, in this Case, we ought to distinguish between Veteran Troops, and those that can only be called regular Troops: We ought also to distinguish between a regular well-disciplin'd Militia, and a meer Rabble or Mob, by Veteran Troops, I mean those who have been inured to Action, and are acquainted with Danger, and such I believe will always be found better than the best disciplin'd Militia, or even the best regular Troops that never look'd an Enemy in the Face, unless it was the Smugglers and Thieves of their own Country: But that there is any very great Difference between these last mention'd Troops, and a regular well disciplin'd Militia, is what I cannot admit of, nor have the late Troubles in Poland afforded me any Reason to do so, for every one knows, that their Militia were neither regular nor disciplin'd, nay, I doubt much if they were sufficiently provided with Ammunition or Arms: But the Situation of this Country is very far different from that of Poland, for tho' our Militia have been very much neglected of late Years, yet before we could be invaded by any powerful Armado, we should have Time to discipline our Militia, and to form them into regular Regiments: It is very well known, that the Spanish Armado was above two Years in preparing, and I believe there is not now a Nation

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In *Europe*, besides ourselves, that could fit out such another in a shorter Time. In two Years, in the *Hell*, in the fourth Part of that Time, there is not a Ploughman in *Britain* but might be made as good a Soldier as ever danced thro' his Exercises at a Review; and if he should dance thro' his Exercises for 20 Years longer, without seeing Action, he cannot be called a Veteran, nor can it be supposed he will behave as such in the first Action he happens to be in.

These Considerations, my Lords, have always convinced me, that 7 or 8000 Men are sufficient to guard this Island against any foreign Invasions, and I am sure they will always be sufficient for the Support of our Government, as long as the Affections of the People are carefully preserved; a greater Number can never, in my Opinion, be necessary, unless it be to support a wicked and oppressive Administration, against the general Resentment of the People, and this House will never, I hope, give Countenance to any such Design. From hence, my Lords, I must conclude, that we are for this next Year to keep up 17 or 18,000 Men purely on Account of the present War, and why we should as yet give ourselves so much Concern, or put ourselves to such an Expence about it, is what I cannot comprehend. We are, it is said, in a State of Doubt and Suspence, but were not we in the same State at the Beginning of the last Session? Were not the Consequences of the War as much to be dreaded at the Beginning of that Session as at the End, or as they can be at present? Nay, in my Opinion, they were more to be dreaded at the Beginning of that Session than at any Time since, for ever since that Time the Parties engaged have appeared to be pretty equally matched, and while they continue so, I am sure the Balance of Power can never be supposed to be in Danger; so that if his Majesty augmented his Land Forces, in Pursuance of the Power granted at the End of last Session of Parliament, it is so far from being a Reason for agreeing to the Augmentation now proposed, that unless I hear some better Reason than I have yet heard for it, I must conclude, it was an unnecessary Augmentation, it was putting the Nation to a needless Expence; and therefore we ought to be so far from approving it, by making a new Augmentation, that we ought to address his Majesty, to know who it was advised him to make the last.

With respect to the Plan of Peace, said to have been offered to the Parties now engaged in War, I am, my Lords, entirely in the Dark, nor can any Lord, as a Member of this House, draw any Argument from it, because nothing relating to our foreign Affairs, has been laid before this House. Whatever that Plan may be, I wish it may meet with the desired Success; but I am sorry to say, I have too good Reason to doubt of its meeting with any Success; for, from the View I have of foreign Affairs, even from that View which I take from publick News-papers, I see of Con-

nion, the War now kindled in *Europe* cannot be so easily made an End of as some People imagine: Before that Flame can be extinguished, I am afraid much Blood must be spilt, great Princes must suffer, even Queens must weep, the Conduct of Ministers must be enquired into, and some must meet with that Punishment they deserve, before that Flame can be extinguished which has been raised by their Mismanagement.

But supposing, my Lords, that we had been made fully acquainted with this Plan, supposing that we knew it to be a reasonable and a good Plan, do we think that his Majesty's Measures, or any Propositions he may be pleased to make to foreign Powers, are to be enforced by an Addition of 7 or 8000 Men to his Land Forces? No, my Lords, his Majesty's Measures are, upon all Occasions, to draw their Weight from the Affections of his People, and from the sincere Advices of his Parliament, after we have been fully informed of our Circumstances with respect to foreign Affairs; for in case it should at last appear absolutely necessary for us to enter into the War, for the sake of preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*, all the Men in the Nation, able to bear Arms, would be at his Majesty's Service, and every Purse be open to him; but till that Conjunction happens, the Strength and the Money of the Nation ought to be husbanded as much as possible, the Nation's Money ought not to be thrown away upon useless Augmentations, either by Sea or Land, which can no way contribute to intimidate our Enemies, and may amuse our Friends with vain Hopes of Assistance, when perhaps there is no such Thing designed.

The *Dutch*, 'tis true, my Lords, did reduce their Land Forces to about 32,000 Men soon after the Peace of *Utrecht*, but it is well known that the Reduction they then made was too great, and was loudly complained of even by some of their own Provinces: At that Time indeed there was almost a Certainty, that the Tranquillity of *Europe* would continue for some Years; every Nation in *Europe* was then groaning under the Burdens which the former War had brought upon 'em, so that it was very improbable any one of them would soon think of disturbing the Peace of any neighbouring State; and the *Dutch*, who had their Share of the Burden of the War, thought they might take Advantage of that Time of absolute Security to ease their People, and to recover a Title from that Burden of publick Debts they were then labouring under; yet even at that Time, notwithstanding the State of absolute Security which *Europe* was then in, the Provinces of *Guelderland* and *Overyssel*, which lie most exposed, remonstrated strongly against the Reduction then made, and never ceased their Remonstrances till the Treaty of *Hanover* happen'd, which afforded them an Opportunity of pressing an Augmentation with Success, for at the Situation of that Country is very

The Question being then put for agreeing to the Amendment, it was upon a Division carried in the Affirmative, by 70 to 35.

The Motion for the Amendment was made by the Duke of Newcastle, and supported by the Earl of O'Connell, the Earl of Warrwick, Lord Hume, and the Lord Chamberlain: It was opposed by the Earls of Arundel, Apsley, Albemarle, and Sandwich, Viscounts Bessborough, and Ossington.

At last the Preamble of the said Bill was read (the Preamble being always the last Part of a Bill which is read in a Committee upon a Bill) and a Motion was made, that these Words, viz. To the End therefore that the same may be safely transmitted to Posterity, and for the avoiding any Inconveniences that may arise thereunto from any Regiment of Troop or Company, or any Number of Soldiers, which shall be quartered or billeted within any City, Borough, Town or Place, where any Election of Member or Members to serve in Parliament, or of the 16 Peers to represent the Peerage of Scotland in Parliament, or of any of them, should be appointed to be made, should be left out; and that instead of these Words, viz. That it hath been the constant Usage and Practice, to cause any Number of Soldiers quartered in any Place appointed for electing Members to serve in Parliament, to remove out of the same during the Time of Election, should be substituted.

Upon this Motion was another Debate, in which the Argument for the Motion was in Substance as follows, viz.

MY Lords, I have joined heartily with your Lordships in every Step that has been taken towards the bringing in and passing the Bill now before us, and shall be ready to join in every future Step that may be necessary for completing so good a Work; but, my Lords, there is one Consideration that has all along given me a good deal of Concern, and the present I take to be the proper Time for explaining myself to your Lordships, and for offering something to obviate the only Inconvenience that is to be apprehended from the Bill as it now stands. It is an Opinion, my Lords, that almost universally prevails without Doors, that no Bill of this Nature is ever brought into Parliament, much less passed into a Law, but for remedying some Grievance that has been felt and complained of. 'Tis true, your Lordships may, and do often, from your Prudence and Foresight order Bills to be brought in, and Laws pass for the preventing Grievances in Time to come, tho' no such Grievance has before been felt or complained of; but these who are not acquainted with your Method of Proceeding in this Respect, these who are unacquainted with the Motives which may have induced you to bring in or pass any such Bill, are always more apt to impute it to your Experience in Times past, than to your Precaution in Time to come: This Consideration has all

along given me great Concern; I am afraid that evil-minded People may, from our passing of this Bill, take Occasion to throw unjust Reflections upon his Majesty's Government, as if some Use had lately been made of the Troops for over-awing or encroaching upon the Freedom of Elections; and as there is still a Party in the Kingdom disaffected to his Majesty and his Family, it is not to be doubted but that they will make use of this Handle for sowing Jealousies and Fears among his Majesty's best Subjects.

This Consideration, my Lords, weighty as it is, ought not to prevent our passing so good a Bill; but I think we ought to take all possible Precautions to prevent such a fatal Consequence; and this I think can only be done by leaving out some of the Words in the Preamble, and inserting others in their stead as I shall immediately propose. Your Lordships all know, that the bringing in of this Bill was not occasioned by a Complaint against any Use that has lately been made of the Regular Troops, your Lordships must be all sensible that his Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness is such, that he would by no Means permit any of his Troops to be made use of for over-awing or encroaching upon the Freedom of any Election; and therefore to satisfy the People, and to prevent his Majesty's Enemies from getting any Pretence for throwing Reproaches upon his Government, I hope your Lordships will agree to this Amendment in the Preamble, that these Words, *To the End, &c.* [moved as before mention'd]

The Answer was to this Effect, viz.

AS I have, my Lords, as firm an Attachment to his Majesty and the present happy Establishment as any Man in the Kingdom, I can never hear his Majesty's Name or his Government brought into any Debate without the utmost Concern; and it has of late become so customary to bring the sacred Name of the King into every Debate, that I wish there were some Order or some Regulation made for preventing the Practice in Time to come. Shall we never find Fault with any Measure taken by Ministers? Shall we never propose any Regulation for preserving our Liberties against any future wicked Administration, but we must be told, it will reflect upon his Majesty and his Government? My Lords, we are upon all Occasions to distinguish between the King and his Ministers, between the King's Government and the Ministers Administration: His Majesty and his Government are so sacred, they can never be the Subject of any of our Debates, and therefore ought never to be mentioned; but the Ministers and their Administration may often deserve our most severe Animadversions: This Distinction, my Lords, is not only known in this House, but is known to all the People of the Kingdom; and therefore, whatever Surmises may be raised, whether just or unjust they can never affect his Majesty or his Government,

verment, because if any Thing has actually been done which ought not to be done, every Man must suppose it was done without his Majesty's Knowledge, and will never meet with his Approbation.

With Regard to his Majesty then, My Lords, or his Government, your Lordships have no manner of Reason to be under any Concern about the Consequences of this Bill, or to alter or add any Words for preventing any Consequences it can be attended with. As to the Ministers Administration; indeed, I do not know but this Bill may occasion some Surmises that may affect them, and it is impossible to prevent such; for the very bringing in of this Bill will certainly give Ground to suppose that some irregular Use has lately been made of the Troops with respect to Elections. I shall agree with the noble Lords of the other Side of the Question in this, that it is the general Opinion that such Bills are seldom brought in but for remedying some Grievance that has been felt; nay I'll go farther, I believe there is a great deal of Reason for such an Opinion; for it is very well known, that when any Bill is offered for preventing a Grievance, one of the most powerful Arguments made use of against it by a certain sort of Men, who always oppose such Bills, is, that such a Grievance was never yet complained of, therefore why should you apprehend it, or make any Provision against it? And this Argument is generally found to be of such Weight, that People seldom venture to bring in or propose any Bill for preventing a Grievance till after it has been severely felt, and generally as well as loudly complained of. As this is generally the Case, I do not now see how it is possible to prevent such Surmises against the Administration, and what is now proposed to be inserted by the noble Duke, will, I am afraid, add Credit to such Surmises; for the Words he proposes to insert will certainly be taken by the Generality of People without Doors as inserted by the Ministers, by way of Vindication, and remember an old Saying, which upon this Occasion I must beg Leave to repeat; *Nescis quid mali secum fert Exprobratio*.

For this Reason, my Lords, the Words proposed to be inserted can, in my Opinion, no way contribute to the Vindication of the Ministry, and as they seem to imply a Compliment, not to his Majesty's Government but to the Minister's Administration, I think it below the Dignity of this House to pass any such Compliments. I think it inconsistent with the Honour of this House to pass such a Compliment when we do not know whether it be true or not; for as we have made no Enquiry, as not the least Proof has been laid before us, we cannot, as Members of this House, declare that it has been the Practice to cause the Soldiers quartered in any Place, appointed for electing Members to serve in Parliament, to remove out of the same during the Time of Election. Nay, I am sure

we cannot with any Justice say it has been the constant Practice, because it has been lately affirmed in this House by Persons of great Authority, and not contradicted, that it has not been the constant Practice; and therefore I hope even the noble Duke himself will agree to leave the Word *constant* out of the Amendment he proposes.

But now, my Lords, I come to the Words proposed to be left out, and there indeed we have Reason to apprehend Surmises, Surmises of the most terrible Nature, because they will not only affect the Administration but the Honour of this House; when the People hear that a Bill was brought in by the learned Judges, for transmitting safely to our Posterity those Rights and Privileges we receive from our Ancestors, by preventing the Influence of Officers and Soldiers in our Elections; and when they hear that we first struck out the Clause for subjecting Officers and Soldiers to a Trial at Common Law, and then struck out those sacred Words in the Preamble, will they not naturally surmise, that we struck that Clause out of the Bill, and those Words out of the Preamble, on Purpose that those Rights and Privileges, which we received from our Ancestors, might not be transmitted safely to our Posterity? Will it not be surmised, that the Necessity for such a Bill was so evident, that there was no With-standing the passing of some sort of Bill, but a Majority of this House had taken Care to leave out all those Words and Clauses, which the learned Judges thought were necessary for making it effectual? These are Surmises, my Lords, we ought highly to regard; and considering the solemn Manner in which the Bill was brought in, considering the Character of those who prepared it, considering the Importance of the Affair it relates to, we have great Reason to apprehend that there will be such Surmises.

The inserting of these Words at the End of the Preamble, shews the Care and Concern the learned Judges have for the Preservation of our Constitution; they look something like the Invocations which upon all such Occasion, the ancient Heathens made use of towards their Gods; so that there really seems to be something sacred in them, and I cannot but look upon it as a sort of Devotion when I argue against turning such sacred Words out of the Preamble of this Bill: These Words are no way inconsistent with the Compliment proposed to be inserted, so that if your Lordships should agree to make this Compliment, you may nevertheless leave the other Words standing as they are: I cannot really form to myself the least Reason for expunging them, unless it be to suppose, that you are afraid of giving the People too high a Notion of their Rights and Privileges, and too warm an Affection for them; which is an Apprehension I am sure none of your Lordships can entertain; and therefore I hope the noble Duke will either drop his Motion wholly, or at least the first Part of it: But if he insists upon the

Whole

Whole, it ought certainly to be separated, because some Lords may be for inserting the Words proposed to be inserted, and against leaving out the Words proposed to be left out; and other Lords may perhaps be of a quite contrary Opinion.

To this it was REPLIED in Substance as follows:

W HATSOEVER there may be, my Lords, in that Distinction between his Majesty's Government and the Administration of his Ministers, however well it may be understood in this House, I am afraid it is not so generally understood without Doors; and therefore I hope your Lordships will all agree with me in this, that it can be of no Service to his Majesty or to his Government, to raise groundless and false Surmises against the Administration of his Ministers: And as it cannot be said, as there cannot be the least Pretence for saying, that ever any Election was over-awed by the regular Troops, therefore I think it is absolutely necessary to insert in such a Bill as this, some Words for preventing any such Surmise; and I must think that no Words can be invented more proper for that Purpose than those that have been proposed. There may perhaps have been one, or a very few late Instances where the Troops did not remove from the Place of Election as usual; but if that Affair were enquired into, it would, I believe, appear, there were very sufficient Reasons for their not removing: such Reasons as, I believe, would convince every Lord of this House, that it would be of the most dangerous Consequence to pass this Bill in the Shape in which it was brought in. However, to avoid any further Dispute in this Particular, your Lordships may leave the Word *Constance* out of the Amendment that has been offered, and then I hope that Part of the Amendment will be unanimously agreed to; for to declare the Truth upon any Occasion, I can never take to be what is properly called a Compliment, nor can I take such a Declaration to be below the Dignity of this House, especially when necessary for preventing unjust Surmises, which, it must at least be granted, could be of no great Service to his Majesty or his Government.

As to the Words proposed to be left out, I take it, my Lords, to be a general Rule, that no superfluous and unnecessary Words ought to be inserted in any Bill, for the shorter any Law is it is certainly the better, provided the Meaning and Intension of the Law be fully and clearly expressed; any superfluous and unnecessary Words, inserted either in the Preamble or in any of its Clauses, serve only to confound the true Meaning and Intension of the Law, and to raise Doubts and Difficulties when it comes afterwards to be applied to any particular Case that may occur. Of this Nature I take those Words to be which are now proposed to be left out, I look upon them as altogether unnecessary and superfluous,

for the End and Intension of the Bill appears fully and clearly in every Clause of it, and therefore it is very unnecessary to declare in the Preamble for what End it was proposed or passed. This, my Lords, I take to be the true and the only Reason for moving to have those Words left out, and the Reason is so strong and so obvious that I think it is impossible the leaving them out should occasion any unjust Reflections against the Administration, or against the Honour of this House; and as the Reason for inserting the other Words is as evident as the Reason for leaving these out, I think there is no Occasion for separating the two Parts of the Question, being convinced, that all those who are against any one Part of it, will be against the Whole, as on the contrary, that all those who are for any one Part, will be for the Whole as it now stands.

After this, it being agreed to leave the Word *Constance* out of the Amendment, the Question was put upon the Amendments so amended, which, upon a Division was carried in the Affirmative, by 64 to 28.

The Motion for this Amendment was made by the Duke of Newcastle, and supported by the Duke of Chichester and Countess. The Speaker against it were, the Duke of Arundel, Lord Camden, the Lords Brouncker, and Countess.

April 16. Lord Downer reported from the Committee of the whole House the Amendments made by them to the said Bill, and the same being read by the Clerk, the Earl of Arundel moved for the recommending the Bill, upon which the Question was put, but upon the Division it was carried in the Negative, by 61 to 38.

The Amendments being severally read a second Time, PROTESTS were entered on their passing in the Affirmative, as recorded p. 379, 234. in our Magazine for May 1735.

April 25. The Bill for granting and continuing the Duties upon Salt, and upon red and white Herrings, for a Term therein mentioned, was read a third Time in the House of Lords, and a Motion being made for passing the Bill, Lord Brouncker stood up and spoke to this Effect, viz.

MY Lords, tho' the Arguments against this Duty, and against this destructive Method of raising Money, were so fully stated and explained when this Duty was last revived, that nothing now can be said upon the Subject; yet as there are now several Lords in this House who were not here at that Time, I must beg Leave to repeat one of the Arguments then made use of, and which is, I think, now stronger in several Respects than it was at that Time. Figures, my Lords, are stubborn Things, there is no twisting them into any Shape but that which is natural and right, and some Facts are so evident and so notoriously known, that they cannot be denied.

* See our Magazine for the Months of October, November, and December 1734.

sworn. From these, my Lords, it
 pear to every Man who understands
 mon Rules of Addition, that the Na-
 & in nine Years pay near 800,000 l.
 500,000 l. which by this Bill is to be
 the current Service of the present
 or as this Sum of 500,000 l. is to be
 ively borrow'd at an Interest of 4 per
 cent pay the Interest upon that whole
 very near it, for nine Years, which
 ditional Sum the Nation must at last
 amounting to near 180,000 l.. Then, my
 the Expence of raising and collecting
 for 4 Years longer, must likewise be
 by the Nation, and this will amount
 120,000 l. more; for according to
 st Computation, the Expence of col-
 this Duty has always been reckoned at
 l. per Ann. for England, and 5000 l.
 for Scotland; this amounts to a year-
 of 30,000 l. which in four Years a-
 as I have said, to the Sum of 120,000 l.
 my Lords, from Figures and Facts it
 that for the 500,000 l. now to be
 d, the Nation must, in nine Years,
 500 l. for Principal, near 180,000 l.
 rest, and 120,000 l. for Charges in
 g, being in all very near 800,000 l.
 we heard it, my Lords, strongly in-
 both this Session and last, that upon
 ent Emergency we ought to endea-
 give foreign Powers great Ideas of the
 and the Strength of this Nation, and
 Readiness to engage in the War, in
 should at any Time hereafter find it
 y to do. This, we have been told,
 blige them to set Bounds to their am-
 Views, and give Ear to those reason-
 ings of Peace which his Majesty was to
 But when it is spread abroad, that
 a Time of Peace, in a Time of pro-
 tranquillity, we are borrowing Money
 Rate of 60 per Cent. for the current
 if the Year, will any Power on Earth
 that we have any Wealth or Power
 that we dare engage in an expensive
 igerous War? Surely, my Lords, we
 mit, that there is some sort of Parallel
 the Circumstances of a Nation, and
 a private Man; and I submit it to
 adships, if you would not look upon
 a private Life as a Bankrupt, if he
 tempts to borrow Money at a Premis-
 ize per Cent. Therefore I must con-
 hat the Powers now engaged in War
 as the very Case now before us, look
 s Nation as Bankrupt, and will reck-
 s fit for engaging in a heavy War,
 iple in private Life would be for-
 izing an expensive Lawsuit: And whe-
 an Opinion can contribute towards
 the Powers engaged in War to let
 any of their ambitious Views, or to
 as to the reasonable Terms of Peace
 s Majesty is to propose, I leave to
 adships to judge?

no Answer was made, but the Quesi-
 ion, which being accordingly put, was

was carried in the Affirmative without a Di-
 vision.

Immediately after this Bill was passed, The Bill
 for enabling his Majesty to apply the Sum of
 one Million out of the Sinking Fund, for the
 Service of the Year 1735. was (according to
 Order) read a third Time, and a Motion made
 for its being pass'd; which being oppos'd, there
 ensued a long Debate, in which the Arguments
 against the Bill were to this Effect, viz.

I have often, my Lords, heard it made use of
 in this House, as an Argument for our a-
 greeing to what was then before us; that it
 would strengthen his Majesty's Hands, and
 add to the Credit and Esteem of the Nation
 among Foreigners: This, my Lords, is an
 Argument that, when properly applied, will
 always have great Weight with me, and I
 think it never was, nor ever can be more
 properly applied, than against our agreeing
 to pass this Bill. Hitherto, or at least till
 within this Year or two, the Credit and the
 publick Faith in this Nation have always been
 in great Esteem among Foreigners, because
 they saw we had not only a Power to pay off
 honourably all the Debts we contracted
 during the last heavy War, but that we had
 the Wisdom and the Will to do so; and had
 actually set apart a considerable and a grow-
 ing Fund for that honest Purpose: This our
 Friends observed with Pleasure, because from
 thence they took us to be in a flourishing Con-
 dition, and expected we would soon be free
 of all former Debts, and consequently soon
 in a Condition of giving them the same pow-
 erful Assistance we had given them in the last
 War, in case they should at any Time be un-
 justly attacked: This our Enemies looked on
 with Envy, with Dread, and with Aw, be-
 cause they saw we were in a Condition to re-
 venge any insults they should offer, and to
 give a Check to their ambitious Projects: But
 the Bill we have just now pass'd, and the
 Bill now before us will quite change the
 Scene: To see us in the Time of a profound
 Peace, not only continuing but mortgaging
 one of the heaviest and most dangerous Taxes
 under which our People groan: to see us lay-
 ing violent Hands upon that sacred Fund
 which has been set apart for the Payment of
 our Debts, which stands actually mortgaged
 to the publick Creditors, will make the whole
 World believe that the Nation is reduced to
 the lowest Ebb: This will of course transfer
 the Pleasure from our Friends to our En-
 mies: The former may, perhaps, pity and
 bemoan, but the latter will most heartily de-
 spise and contemn.

My Lords, when the Sinking Fund first be-
 gan to be nibbled at, I was afraid of the Con-
 sequence, and I foretold what has now come
 to pass. I foretold, that the next Step would
 be to apply the Whole to the current Service
 of the Year*, and I am afraid there are some

* See Supplement to the Gentleman's Ma-
 gazine for the Year 1734 p. 622.

amongst us who already begin to think of taking it a Building instead of a Sinking Fund; I am afraid there are some who have already formed a Project of making it a Fund for contracting new Debts, instead of being a Fund for paying off the old; and this I am the more afraid of, because of the new Doctrine we have heard advanced in this House, That the publick Creditors have no Manner of Right in the Sinking Fund, That they have no Title or Right to demand any Thing of the Government but the regular Payment of their Interest. This, my Lords, was to me a Doctrine entirely new, a Doctrine which gave me the utmost Concern, because I looked on it as a Prelude towards the mortgaging of that sacred Fund, for bringing a new Debt upon this Nation; and the Application which is to be made of that Fund by the Bill now before us, I look on as a paving of the Way for that pernicious Project; so that what I am this Day to say upon this Subject, I shall say by Way of taking my Leave of that sacred Fund for ever, unless your Lordships Wisdom and Prudence, or some very unexpected Accident, gives me a most agreeable Disappointment. But I hope your Lordships will now take this Doctrine into your Consideration, and will this Day dismiss it with that Contempt it deserves, in order to prevent the pernicious Consequences with which it is fraught. For my own Part, my Lords, I have always looked upon Bills, upon which any Sums of Money have been borrowed, as Contracts between the publick and the private Persons who lent their Money upon the Credit of such Bills; and when considered as such it is certain, all the Clauses and Conditions of them ought to be most religiously observed, and most punctually fulfilled. In this Light let us consider the Sinking Fund: The Taxes from which that Fund arose were all at first mortgaged to the Creditors of the Publick, every Shilling arising from such Taxes were, by the express Words of the Bills by which those Taxes were first established, mortgaged for Payment of the Principal and Interest, or at least the Interest of what Money was lent upon them; the Laws by which those Mortgages were made are still subsisting, they stand as yet unrepealed; they cannot be repealed but by the Consent of those who lent their Money upon them, or by the Consent of those Persons who now stand in the Place of the first Lenders; and while these Laws stand unrepealed, while there is a Shilling due upon any of the Mortgages thereby established, it is a Breach of publick Faith to apply any Part of the Produce of those Taxes to another Use, without Consent of those who have now a Right to the Mortgage. I do not know, indeed, but in this Case the tacit Consent of the publick Creditors may be thought sufficient; but this is not the only Consideration; we ought to consider what is the Interest of the Nation in general, and every Man who considers the general Interest, must conclude,

that the sooner we pay off our publick Debts, the less they will cost us in the End, the less Interest we shall pay for them, and the sooner it will be in our Power to free the People from some of those Taxes under which they now so heavily groan.

I have already shewed, my Lords, what a Prejudice the Bill now before us may be to the Credit and Esteem of the Nation abroad; and as I look upon it as some Sort of Incroachment upon that National Faith which is engaged to the Creditors of the Publick by so many solemn Acts of Parliament, I must think it will do a great Injury to our publick Credit at Home, among all Men who seriously reflect, and consider the Consequences of Things: These are fatal Consequences, but these, my Lords, are not the most fatal! The diverting of this sacred Fund, and applying it to the current Service of this Year, is, in my Opinion, one of the greatest Injuries that can be done to his Majesty and his Family: To apply this Fund to current Services, in order to prevent the People's being sensible of any new Expence that has been brought upon them, and to enable Ministers to provide for that Expence which their Measures have made necessary, without laying any new Tax upon the People, may perhaps be a good temporary Expedient for an Administration; it may give a Minister an Opportunity to vaunt, that he has relieved the Landed Interest, that he has charged them with but one or two Shillings in the Pound, and by this he may put off the evil Day for the Time of his Administration: But this, my Lords, is ruining his Master, it is an undermining of the Government; Administrations are fleeting Things, Ministers are always changing, a mean temporary Expedient may do for a Minister who has no View beyond the Term of his own Administration; but his Majesty's Government is permanent. I hope it will endure in him and his Family for ever; and to make use of any little temporary Expedient, which may in this End greatly endanger or distress his Majesty's Government, or the Government of any of his Family, is a most imprudent Step; at present, my Lords, I shall call it by no worse a Name. The Bill now before us I must look on as such an Expedient; it is nothing but a temporary Expedient for concealing from the People the Expence which the Nation is to be put to for this ensuing Year: In a few Years the People, who are now eased by this Expedient, will all be gone, in a short Time few or none of them will be alive, to express their Gratitude for the Ease they now meet with; and as the Ease given to the present Generation, will fall with double Weight upon Posterity; they must necessarily groan heavily under the Burden, they will have Reason to complain, they will have Reason to murmur, and most of them may, from that only Cause, become disaffected to his Majesty and his Family.

If we have any Respect, my Lords, if we

have any Regard for the illustrious Family now upon the Throne, this Consideration ought to make us tremble; when we hear any such Expedient mentioned as that now before us: But there is still another Consideration which ought to have great Weight: If we have a Mind ever to be free of that Load of Debt the Nation at present labours under, particular Care ought to be taken to make a proper Application to the Sinking Fund during all Times of Peace; for if this Nation should happen to be engaged in a War, we cannot suppose that the Sinking Fund will amount to near so much as it does at present, I am indeed afraid it would, upon such an Emergency, almost entirely vanish; and this ought to be particularly taken Notice of by those who may now perhaps be forming Projects for raising new Debts upon the Credit of the Sinking Fund. The true Nature of this Fund is very little understood by those who imagine, that it has been all got from the Diminution of the Interest payable to the Creditors of the Publick. It is very well known, that by the Diminution of Interest in the Years 1717 and 1727, we got in the Whole but 697,000*l.* annual Income, and out of this Sum we ought to deduct the annual Sum of 100,000*l.* since added to the Civil List; we ought to deduct the Salt Duty, which has been lately taken from the Sinking Fund, and made a Fund for contracting a new Debt, and we ought to make many other Deductions I could name, all which added together amount to the yearly Sum of above 600,000*l.* so that properly speaking it is but a most inconsiderable Part of the present Sinking Fund that can be said to arise from the Diminution of Interest payable to the Creditors of the Publick.

The real and the chief Foundation of our present Sinking Fund is to be looked for, my Lords, in a very different Article; the greatest Part of it arises from the Increase of our Taxes above what they produced in Time of War. The Produce of those Taxes, which were imposed for Payment of any Money raised during the War, was computed according to what they brought in yearly at that Time; but now in Time of Peace, every one of those Taxes produces a great deal more yearly than it did at that Time, and it is from this Increase that the greatest Part of our present Sinking Fund truly arises. This will appear evident from comparing the Produce of our Customs and Excise now in Time of Peace, with what they produced in Time of War. In Ten Years of Peace, at least a Sort of Peace, from *Christmass* 1722, to *Christmass* 1732, the Customs produced, upon an annual Medium, 1,603,805*l.* whereas in the last ten Years of the War they produced, upon an annual Medium, but 1,260,732*l.* the Difference of which is 343,073*l.* yearly Produce more in Time of Peace than it was in Time of War; but there having been an Alteration made since the Year 1712, and before the Year 1722, in Relation to the Drawbacks of the old Subsidy, and in Relation to the Duties on Coffee, Tea, Cho-

colate and Brandies, which, since the Year 1712, and before the Year 1722, were taken from the Customs and turned into Excise, the Produce of both these Articles, which we may reckon at least at 200,000*l.* annually, ought to be added to the annual Produce of the Customs for the ten Years, from *Christmass* 1722 to *Christmass* 1732, or it ought to be deducted from the annual Produce of the Customs in the last ten Years of the War, in either of which Cases it will make the Difference between them 543,073*l.* yearly Increase in the Branch of our Customs only. Then, my Lords, with Respect to the Excise, we shall find, that the Excise on Beer and low Wines (without including that on Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Brandies) for three Years, from *Midsummer* 1729 to *Midsummer* 1732, at an annual Medium, amounted to 1,238,902*l.* and the same Excise in three Years of the War, from *Midsummer* 1709 to *Midsummer* 1712 (being only three Years after the additional Third) was, at an annual Medium, but 897,662*l.* the Difference between which two Produces is 341,240*l.* yearly Produce more in Time of Peace than it was in the Time of War; and these two yearly Increases amount to the Sum of 884,313*l.* which comes all in yearly to our Sinking Fund, by the Increase of our Taxes now in Time of Peace, more than they produced in Time of War. 'Tis true it may be said, that the Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Brandies, have likewise greatly increased, and therefore the whole Sum of 200,000*l.* ought not to be deducted from the 1,260,732*l.* let us then deduct a proportional Sum, which is 157,224*l.* the Produce of the Customs in Time of War will then appear to have been, at a Medium, 1,103,508*l.* but then the Increase of the Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Brandies, or the Difference between 200,000*l.* and 157,224*l.* which is 42,776*l.* must be added to the Produce of the Customs in Time of Peace, in which Case the Whole will amount to 1,646,581*l.* so that the Difference comes out to be the same.

I hope your Lordships will excuse me for making use of so many Calculations; for the Affair now before us is of such Importance, that it deserves the most serious, the most minute Consideration. Figure, my Lords, cannot err, and by them it evidently appears that near 900,000*l.* of our present Sinking Fund arises annually from the Increase of our Customs and Excises: Can we suppose that such an Increase would continue if this Nation should be involved in War? Are not we rather to suppose, that both would suddenly decrease, and would in a short Time come to the same, or very near the same Standard they were at during the last War? In such a Case, could we hope to discharge any great Part of our Debts yearly, by Means of our Sinking Fund? Could we hope to contract new Debts, or to support a heavy and expensive War upon the Credit of such a Fund? Those who are just sinking and ready to perish, may catch

hold of any Twig, may build their Hopes upon any Chimera; but I hope this Nation is not yet reduced to such a Condition as to trust to a Twig, which must sink as soon as we catch hold of it; I hope we will never place our Security in any Thing but what has a solid and a lasting Foundation; and a solid and lasting Foundation we can find no where, but in the real Wealth and hearty Affections of our People: While the People are loaded with Debts they cannot be said to have real Wealth; while they are over-burdened with Taxes we cannot expect their hearty Affections; and as nothing can be so effectual for clearing them of their Debts, for relieving them from their Taxes, and for gaining their Affections, as a most religious Application of the Sinking Fund to the Uses for which it was originally intended, I must therefore be against the Misapplication proposed by the Bill now before us.

To this it was answered in Substance, viz.

MY Lords, it is to me really surprising to hear some noble Lords declaring the great Concern they have for the Credit of this Nation abroad, and at the same Time, with the same Breath, doing all they can to lessen the Credit and the Esteem of this Nation among Foreigners, by endeavouring to establish it as a Maxim, that even the Parliament cannot dispose of the Sinking Fund to any Use but that of paying off some Part of our Debts, contracted before the Year 1716; for if it were so, it is certain no foreign Power would have such a high Notion of the Power and the Strength of this Nation as they would naturally have, if they knew that we had a Million *Sterling* coming in yearly, without laying any one Tax upon our People, which we might, as we thought fit, apply, either to the paying off some of our old Debts, or towards raising Forces for our own Defence, or for assisting our Friends, or punishing our Enemies. I must therefore think that every Man, who has a true Regard for the Credit of this Nation among Foreigners, will, when he considers the Affair thoroughly, endeavour to establish the contrary Maxim; and I hope this House will, by passing the Bill now before us, endeavour to convince all Foreigners, that we have a Power, when we think it necessary, to apply the Revenue of the Sinking Fund towards their Assistance or Correction. When Foreigners consider what great Expence we have been at this Year in augmenting our Forces both by Sea and Land, and that notwithstanding such an Expence we have laid but two Shillings in the Pound upon our Land, I am sure it will give them a greater Opinion of the Wealth and the Power of this Nation, and will contribute much more towards our Credit among them, than the paying off a Million of our Debt could possibly have done: They will consider, that we may continue the same Forces as long as we have a Mind, without

raising any new Taxes upon the People, and that whenever we find it necessary we may make very considerable Additions, by only increasing our Land Tax to what is usually paid in Time of War; and therefore we must conclude, that the Methods taken this Year for raising Money for the current Services, are the most prudent that could have been taken for establishing the Credit and Esteem of this Nation abroad; and that they are no way inconsistent with any Obligation we are under to the Creditors of the Publick, I shall endeavour to demonstrate. Even supposing, my Lords, the publick Creditors had a Right to insist upon it, that the Sinking Fund should never be applied to any Thing but the paying off some Part of the Debt due to them, yet it has been admitted that their tacit Consent would be sufficient for giving the Parliament a Power to apply it to other necessary Purposes; and as no Objection has been made by any of the publick Creditors to the Application now proposed, as every one of them is, I believe, glad to hear of its being so applied, therefore, from any supposed Right in them, no Objection can be made to the Bill now before us; so that at present it seems to be an unnecessary Dispute, whether the Creditors have any Right in this Fund or no. However, as it may, in my Opinion, very much lessen our Credit abroad, as it might subject this Nation to very great Inconveniences, to suppose that even the Parliament could not dispose of the Sinking Fund to any other Purpose, if the Creditors should think fit to object to that Disposal, I hope your Lordships will give me Leave to state that Matter in the Light in which it appears to me.

If the publick Creditors, my Lords, have any Right to demand, that the Sinking Fund shall never be applied to any Use but to the paying off so much of their Principal yearly, that Right must arise either from the Reason and Spirit, or from the express Words of those Acts of Parliament by which the Sinking Fund was first created. With respect to the Reason and Spirit of those Acts of Parliament, it must be deduced from that Cause upon which they were principally founded; and it is well known that the Project, which gave Rise to those Acts of Parliament, did not proceed from any Terms offered by the Creditors: They never so much as thought of offering to give up a Part of their yearly Interest, in order to establish a Fund for paying off their Principal; but the Foundation of that beneficial Project, and the true Cause of those Acts of Parliament was this, the natural Interest of Money had decreased so much, and the Credit of our publick Securities had become so extensive, that some Gentlemen, who had the Good of their Country much at Heart, thought it was proper to take Advantage of the happy Circumstances the Nation was in at that Time, in order to lessen the Interest payable to the Creditors of the Publick; for this Purpose they founded the Inclinations of some of the

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ading Men in the monied Companies, her rich Men in the Kingdom, to see would lend the Government any large Money at an Interest of 5 per Cent. it was no sooner proposed than it was so; by which it was found, that the Government could borrow at 5 per Cent. as Money as would be sufficient to pay off Debts then redeemable by Parliament, bore an Interest of 6 per Cent. or above: the Project was soon brought to Maruad when the Proprietors of these Debts they were like to be paid off, they chose to accept of a less Interest for their Money to take their Principal when they know where to place it out to any Advantage: They were so far from demanding additions, they were so far from intruding the Government should lay themselves under any Obligations, that they readily n, and were glad of being allowed to of the Interest that was offered them; by the Government should without hecd, without any Consideration, lay ves under a perempory Obligation, to the Savings made by that Reduction of t, to the paying off the Principal, is cannot comprehend, is what cannot, he supposed.

, my Lords, with respect to the ex- fords of these Acts of Parliament, by the Sinking Fund was established, let aine the Acts themselves, to see if we id in any one of them such Works as libly be understood to mean, that the Fund thereby established should, in re Times, be inviolably applied to the off the publick Debts, without having he Power, even of the Parliament it- to apply that Fund to any other s. The Acts by which the Sinking as first established, are, *The Act for ing the Duties and Revenues settled ing of the four Lotteries, which is the General Fund Act: The Act for ing several Funds of the Bank of d: And the Act for redeeming the und of the South Sea Company;* which Acts were all passed in the third Year are Majesty; and in the Preamble of ne of them the Decrease of the com- ter for Money, expressly assigned Cause for passing them, without the ice taken of any Covenant between ick Creator and the Government, the sure Application of the Sinking hen established, which would certainly received, if there had been any such or if any such Thing had been intend- ble Preamble of the Act for redeem- k Fund is very remarkable.—It re- that the Government and Company of the f Bank, proposed that the common Interest for Money is very much less- under your Majesty's most advantageous are calling.—And soon after are these ble Word.—So as they may be fully and fully Sunk, the M^{ost} Honour-
4.

1718, inclusively; and so as the future Pay- ments of the said Sum of 88,751 l. 17 s. 10 d. Farthing, may be secured to them, from the said Feast-day till the Redemption thereof, and so as the said yearly Sum be made re- deemable upon one Year's Notice:—Here, my Lords, is the Contract between the Government and the Bank fully recited, and nor one Word mentioned of a Covenant between the two contracting Parties, about the Appli- cation of the Sinking Fund: And in this Act, when the Surplus or Excess occasioned by the Reduction of Interest comes to be disposed of, it is expressly declared and enacted, *That the Excess or Surplus which at any Time shall or may be produced by the several Rates, Duties, Revenues, and Incomes thereby appro- priated, shall attend the Disposition of Par- liament, and be applied according to All or Aids of Parliament in that Behalf, and not otherwise.*—By these Words, my Lord, this Excess or Surplus is so far from being ap- propriated to the paying off our Debts, that it is, in as expref. Terms as could be desired, left to the future Disposition of Parliament.

The Preamble to the South-Sea Act, my Lords, is much to the same Purpose, the Words are—*And whereas the said Govern- nor and Company are contented, in regard the Rate of Interest is very much lessened, to accept, after Midsummer 1718, one Annuity of 500,000 l. being after the Rate of 5 l. per Cent. per Ann. for the said ten Millions.*—Here your Lordships likewise see the Reason why that Company was contented to take of 5 l. per Cent. Interest: It was because the common rate of Interest was very much lessened: This, my Lords, is the only Reason expressed, and if there had been any other Reason it would certainly have been expressed. In like manner, the Excess or Surplus of the South-Sea Fund, are by this Act expressly declared to attend, from Time to Time, the Disposition of Parliament, and to be applied according to All or Aids of Parliament in that Behalf, and not otherwise.—From 2 Words it is to me as evident as Words can make it, that this Excess or Surplus was then designed to be disposed of at any one Time, or to any one particular Use, but was to attend the Disposition of Parliament.—From Time to Time.—So that I am far from the Bank nor the South-Sea Company can pretend to have, from either of these two Acts, any Right or Property in the Produce of the Sinking Fund.

The only other Act by which the Sinking Fund was established is that I have mentioned, which is called the General Fund Act, and in the Preamble of this Act likewise, my Lord, the Cause or Consideration for passing the same is expressly mentioned to be, That the common Rate of Interest for Money had been very much lessened; after which the End and Intention of the Act likewise mentioned in these Words,—*Now, in the End a suffi- cient Fund may be effectually provided for Payment of all the Annuities which shall be payable in*

Debt upon the Nation, I mean the growing Interest for that Money which ought to have been paid off. By the very Bill now before us we bring a new Debt of 40,000*l.* upon the Nation: This Sum, 'tis true, in *English* Money, has but a small Sound, but in *French* Money it makes above 800,000 *Livres*, and what will a *Frenchman* think of this Nation when he hears, that now, in a Time of Peace, we have not only neglected to pay off a large Sum of old Debt, but have contracted a new Debt of near a Million of their Money? Will he not say, that we are either mad, or that the People are already so loaded with Taxes, or have so little Confidence in their Governor, that they will not patiently submit to pay any additional Tax? Can this, my Lords, add to the Credit or Esteem of the Nation among Foreigners? Can it contribute to render any of his Majesty's Measures effectual?

But this, my Lords, is not the only Step we have this Day made to our Ruin, we have made another most terrible Step, we have contracted another new Debt of above ten Millions of *French Livres*, which must confirm every Foreigner in his Opinion of the pitiful Circumstances we are reduc'd to. In order to save laying another Shilling upon Land, we have this Day made a second Mortgage upon the only Tax we had to mortgage, and therefore I am surpris'd to hear it so much as insinuated that we have, or that Foreigners will believe we have a Tax of 2*s.* in the Pound upon Land, which we may lay on when we please, and which we may apply towards increasing our Forces in Case of a War; for whoever considers what we have this Day done must necessarily conclude, that we have not at most above a Shilling in the Pound Land Tax, which we can apply towards increasing our Forces either by Sea or Land; and how short that Sum would be of the Expence necessary for supporting a War, every Foreigner, as well as every one of your Lordships, may easily judge.

The tacit Consent of the Money Companies may, perhaps, be some Sort of Excuse for what is propos'd to be done by this Bill, but it is far from being an Authority absolutely sufficient; for such an Authority can only be obtained from the general Courts of the respective Companies: Such a tacit Consent as we have at present may flow from the Negligence, perhaps the Fraud of the Managers, which the Proprietors may afterwards find great Reason to complain of; and when they begin to make such Complaints against their Managers, they will then certainly complain loudly against those who made a Handle of such a tacit Consent, in order to take away what properly and of Right belonged to them. Nay, my Lords, as all Companies and Corporations are something in the Case of Infants, even their express Consent could not justify the Application of the Sinking Fund to any other Purpose, unless there were really a Necessity for such Application; and I am convinced that no such Necessity can be pleaded at present; for, in my Opin-

ion, we had no Occasion to be at any extraordinary Expence, no more than any other of our Neighbours not engaged in the War; and if there had been an apparent Necessity for any such Expence, our People would have agreed to raise it by some new or additional Tax, rather than to have had that sacred Fund diverted from the Uses for which it was originally intended.

I have read, my Lords, in a Pamphlet lately hawked about, some sophistical Arguments for proving, that the publick Creditors have no Right or Interest in that Fund, which every Man allows was principally intended for their Payment, and without which it is certain they never can be paid; but I little expected ever to have heard those Arguments repeated in this House: However, as they have been most minutely repeated in this Day's Debate, I hope your Lordships will excuse me for endeavouring to shew wherein their Fallacy consists; and in so doing I hope I shall be able to convince every Lord in this House, that the Creditors of the Publick have a Right in the Sinking Fund, not only from the Reason and Spirit but from the express Words of the Acts of Parliament by which it was established; and indeed the Words are so express that I am astonish'd to hear their Right controverted, especially in this House, where a most religious Regard for private Property has always been preserved.

My Lords, when a Motive founded upon private Interest, as well as a Motive founded upon publick Interest, can be assigned for any Project, I am always apt to imagine, that the Motive founded upon private Interest gave the first Rise to the Project, and was the principal Cause of its being carried into Execution: And, according to this Rule, if we examine the Project for establishing the Sinking Fund we must believe, that the first Rise of it proceeded not from any Gentleman who had only the Good of his Country much at Heart, but from some Gentleman who had the Good of his own Family as well as the Good of his Country much at Heart. Before the Year 1716 the Proprietors of the Redeemables had indeed an Interest of 6 *per Cent.* secured to them by Law, but as there was no Fund then settled for the Payment of their Principal, they could have no Expectation of ever being paid, or at least not till the Terms of the Irredeemables should be all expired, and in such a long Time they did not know but that the Distresses of the Publick might put a Stop to the Payment of their Interest, as well as disappoint them entirely of their Principal. In this dangerous Situation no Man of common Prudence but would conclude, that it was better (at least for his Family) for him to have but 5 *per Cent.* Interest, and a certain Fund established for paying off the Principal in a short Term of Years; and from thence the Project for reducing the Interest, and thereby establishing a Sinking Fund, originally and principally proceeded: Ministers, or perhaps some of their Pro-

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tors, might have had a Project in their
 for reducing Interest, but till it came
 the Heads of some of the chief monied
 in the Kingdom, it was nothing but a
 2, a meer Chimera; and for this Reason
 convinced, that the Project never came
 y Perfection till the Managers of the
 and South-Sea Companies offered, not
 to accept of an Interest of 5 per Cent. for
 was due to their respective Companies,
 first the Government with Money at the
 Interest, for paying off the other Re-
 deables, who should refuse to accept of such
 A interest: However, whether they made
 B their, or only agreed to the Propositi-
 on made to them, is not material, but
 the other must have been the Case
 that Project could be carried into Exe-
 cution, and as we must suppose that the
 the Repayment of their Principal Mo-
 was the chief Thing they had in View,
 possible to suppose that they would
 such an Offer, or agree to such a Pro-
 position, without stipulating that the Sinking
 thereby to be established, should be
 directed to the paying off the Principal?
 impossible to make any such Supposition,
 therefore their Right to the Application
 s Fund arises in the most clear and evi-
 dent Manner from the Reason and Spirit of
 satisfaction upon which those Laws were
 ed.

er this Contract and Agreement was
 between the Government and the two
 anies, and not till then, it began to be
 le to carry the Project into Execution,
 one of the first Steps taken was for the
 of Commons to resolve, *That all Sav-
 ings the proposed Reduction of Interest, should
 wards discharging and reducing the Nation-
 al Debt.* These, my Lords, are the express
 s of the Resolution: They are absolute
 unconditional, and from that very Mo-
 every Man who had any Share, or after-
 purchased any Share in the Redeema-
 must have believed, that by his accept-
 5 per Cent. instead of taking his Money,
 thereby acquired a Right to have the
 gs applied to the Payment of the Prin-
 cipal, which Right he must have thought as
 te and unconditional as was the Re-
 solution of the House of Commons upon which
 s founded: And now to pretend, that
 was no Contract or Agreement between
 Government and the two Companies, or
 en the Government and any of the pub-
 lic Creditors, because that Contract was not
 und particularly set forth in the Pream-
 ble of the several Acts of Parliament, is such
 hing at Words, as I believe would hard-
 ly be made use of by a common Lawyer in
 any Court. It cannot so much as be pre-
 tended, that without the Assistance of the two
 Companies the Government could then
 borrowed, at 5 per Cent. as much Mo-
 ney would have been sufficient for paying
 off the Redeemables; and as they could

have no other Motive from private
 for agreeing to assist the Government
 only the Right they were to acquire
 Savings got by a general Reduction of
 A interest; therefore, tho' it had not been e-
 stipulated, we must conclude it was im-
 their Agreement, and if they had no
 Right but by Implication, it would be
 them injustice to rob them of such a Ri-

I must now beg Leave, my Lords, to
 a little upon the several Acts of Parli-
 by which this Right is, I think, clear-
 ly established. With Regard to the Preamble
 B Bank Act, it is indeed recited in this
 well as the others, That the common
 Interest of Money was very much less
 but this was not the real Cause of en-
 the Acts, on the contrary I believe, the
 common Rate of Interest being lessened
 chiefly owing to the Resolution upon
 these Acts were founded; however
 C necessary to make this a Pretence, no
 to induce the Proprietors of the two C-
 ompanies to approve of what their Manage-
 rs done, but to induce as many of the
 Redeemables as it was possible, to ac-
 cept of the 5 per Cent. Interest that was to be
 them; in this Preamble are likewise
 some Stipulations that related particu-
 larly to the Bank; but as this Act relates partly
 D to the Bank, the General Contract, and
 general Stipulation, by which the publick
 Creditors were to acquire a Right, to have
 Savings appropriated to the Payment of
 Principal Sum, could not be recited, as
 in the Preamble of this Act, nor in the
 preamble of either of the other two, becau-
 se the Bank was not to acquire a particular an-
 E nte Right to the Savings that were to
 be by the Reduction of their Interest; the
 South-Sea Company to acquire a par-
 ticular and separate Right to the Savings
 were to arise by the Reduction of the In-
 terest; nor were the other Redeemables
 to acquire any such Right to the Savings
 Reduction of their Interest, but all of
 F were to acquire a general and joint Right
 to those Savings that were to arise by the
 Reduction of the Interest payable to them
 therefore it would have been improper
 would have been absurd, to have recited
 Agreement in any one of the Acts, or
 to have recited it at all; the only propo-
 sition of mentioning the Agreement was by
 forming it, and that was done by a ge-
 G neral Clause in one of the Acts, as I shall in-
 troduce shew to your Lordships.

With respect to the Disposing Clause
 Bank Act, as well as the Disposing Clau-
 se of the South-Sea Act, it is evident that
 they refer to some Act or Acts of Parli-
 that were to be made, for the Application
 of those Surplusses or Excesses, in Pursu-
 H of that Agreement which the Government
 made with the Bank and South-Sea
 Companies: When these two Acts were de-
 liberated upon, it was not determined, whether that

Appropriation was to be made by one or more Acts of Parliament, or whether it was to be made by a particular Act for that Purpose, or by a Clause in some other Act; but it is plain, the Parliament then thought it might be done by one Act, otherwise it could not have been said—*according to Acts or Acts of Parliament*—for if that Appropriation had not been designed to have been made by Parliament, but yearly as the Surplusses or Excesses arose, it must necessarily have required the passing of many Acts of Parliament for that Purpose; and in such Case the Words in this Clause must have been—*according to Acts of Parliament in that Behalf*—it would have been ridiculous to have said—*All or Alls*—in relation to a Thing which could not possibly be executed by one Act: But the Truth is, it was at that Time resolved, to appropriate all those Surplusses or Excesses that should arise by all or either of these three Acts, to the Payment of Debts contracted before that Year; and it was resolved, that this Appropriation should be made by some Act or Acts to be passed in that very Session of Parliament; but that it should be left to future Parliaments to apply the Surplusses so appropriated, to the Payment of such of those Debts contracted before the Year 1716, as they should think proper: This was the only Power that was to be left to future Parliaments; and on account of this Power only the Words from Time to Time are inserted in the Disposing Clause of the *South Sea Act*.

As the Preamble of the *General Fund Act* relates only to the Creditors, whose Interest was by that Act to be reduced, therefore no Notice could be taken in the Preamble of that Act of the Appropriation intended, because that Appropriation was to be general, and to comprehend all the Surplusses arising by that and the other two Acts passed in the same Session of Parliament; and from hence the noble Lord may had a very good Reason why no such Words as he was pleased to mention could be inserted in that Act: But, my Lords, before this Act was passed it was determined, that the Surplusses to arise by those three Acts might be properly and sufficiently enough appropriated to the Uses intended by the Agreement between the Government and the Bank and *South Sea Companies*, by a general Clause in this last Act; and therefore, immediately after such a Disposing Clause as is in each of the other two, there is inserted in this Act a general Disposing Clause, in such express and peremptory Terms, that I must beg Leave to read it to your Lordships. — *All the Monies to arise from Time to Time as well of the Excess or Surplus, by Virtue of an Act made this Session for redeeming the Funds of the Bank of England, and of the Excess or Surplus by Virtue of an Act made likewise this Session, for redeeming the Funds of the South-Sea Company, as also of the Excess or Surplus of the Duties and Revenues by this Act appropriated as aforesaid, and the surplus Monies*

of the said general yearly Funds, by this Act established, shall be appropriated to the discharging the Principal and Interest of such National Debts as were incurred before the 25th of December 1716, and are declared to be National Debts, and not provided for by Parliament, in such Manner as shall be directed by any future Act, and to or for no other Use whatsoever.—This Clause, my Lords, is so explicit, and so express and particular, with respect to the Appropriation of the Surplusses arising from these three Acts, that I am really prodigiously astonished to hear it said in a serious Debate in this House, that the Proprietors of the Debts here mentioned have not, by this Act, as full a Right in these Surplusses as can possibly be given them by Act of Parliament. To pretend, that this Clause was designed only as a Direction to the Commissioners and Officers of the Treasury, is really most extraordinary. Does not every one of your Lordships see, must not every Man see, that the Words must then have run thus—*shall be applied in such a Manner as shall be directed by any future Act, and to or for no other Purpose whatsoever?* Is it not evident, that if no immediate Appropriation had been intended, these Words—*appropriated to the discharging the Principal and Interest of such National Debts as were incurred before the 25th of December 1716, and are declared to be National Debts, and not provided for by Parliament,*—must necessarily have been left out?

From what I have said, my Lords, it must I think demonstrably appear to your Lordships, that where-ever the Project for establishing the Sinking Fund, by reducing the Interest payable to the Creditors of the Publick took its Rise, it was impossible for the Government to execute this Project without the Assistance, as well as the Agreement of the Bank and *South Sea Companies*: That besides the publick Advantage, which might perhaps be some Inducement to them, they had likewise their own private Advantage, because they thereby rendered the Payment of their Principal secure, which would have otherwise been extremely precarious: That as they had an Inducement from their own private Advantage, we must from the Nature of Things presume, that they made the securing them in the Enjoyment of this private Advantage, an express Condition in their Agreement, as well as in their Promise to assist the Government in the Execution of the Project; and this Clause which I have read to you we must therefore look upon as a Clause expressly stipulated by these two Companies, and which they then looked on as an absolute Security for the Enjoyment of that private Advantage they had in View: We must for this Reason confess, that these two Companies have a Right in the Sinking Fund, not only from their previous Contract, but from the very Words of this Clause; and if the other Redeemables had taken or called for their Money, these two Companies must have paid

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consequently their Right in the and would then have extended to ue of all the Redeemables whose then reduced. Must we not then conclude, that those Redeemables call for their Money, but accept- interest of 5 per Cent. come in Place Companies, and have a Right to Benefit of their Contract? This,

I wonder to hear in the least con- in this House, where so great a Re- always been shewn to Equity, and appears to have been the Intention of the Time of contracting.

the Transaction between the Go- and the South Sea Company in the 1716 and 20, from the whole Tenour ansation it appears, that the Com- well as the Government, supposed har the Sinking Fund, and Increase ould remain appropriated to the

the publick Debts contracted be- Year 1716, and to that Use only, either the Company or the Govern- ofe, that any one of the Proprietors eemables would have subscribed his

the South-Sea Company, if he had by to give up the Right he then eing paid his Principal out of the and? Or could either of them sup- the Annuities would have sub- eir Annuities at any Price into the

Company, if they had thought that thereby to accept of a much smaller without any Security for their Prin- indeed without any tolerable Cer- their Annuities being continued, so they were then by Law payable.

positions, either in the Company or vnement, would have been ridi- d that neither of them made any ars almost from every Clause in the on the whole Tenour of the Act it hat the Meaning and Intention of

as was, that the Sinking Fund, and se thereof, should remain appropria- Payment of the publick Debts con- fore the Year 1716, and that it ver be applied to any other Use,

this Assurance it certainly was, that mables, as well as the Irredeemables, l so readily into the South-Sea Fund, certainly the Design and the Inten- l the contracting Parties, both in the 5, and in the Year 1720, and now i that there were no such Contract,

reditors have no Right in the Sink- , merely because this Contract is not e Preambles of these Acts, in as ample a Manner as a Conveyancer haps have recited it in a Dced be- vate Parties, is a Method of Reason- fine not to be used in this House.

ue, my Lords, after a certain Provi- nide, not only for paying the yearly o the publick Creditors, but likewise g off their Principal in a small Num-

ber of Years, in a Term that was within every Man's View, and in such a short Term, that it was not probable this Country would, in that Time, meet with any such Disaster as might interrupt the Payment either of Prin-

A cipal or Interest, it then began to be an Advantage to be among those Creditors who were the last to be paid off; and the South-Sea Company, by a Clause in this last Act, wisely put themselves among the last who were to be discharged: But if the Doctrine now broached should prevail, if two or three more Misapplications, such as that now before us, should be made, this would soon cease to be an Advantage: the only Contest would be

B who would be first paid off, because every Man would begin to be afraid that an entire Stop would be put to the Annuity as well as the Payment of the Principal, before the last Creditors could be paid off.

C That the Landed Interest ought not to be loaded with any unnecessary Charge, is what every Man will acknowledge; but our present Land-holders are all, I hope, Gentlemen of better Sense than to desire that their Posterity should be ruined, for the sake of giving them a small present Relief, and I am per- suaded there is not a Land-holder in En-

gland would either murmur or complain at his being loaded with four Shillings in the Pound, if he saw that it was absolutely neces- sary for the Preservation of his King and Country: But this, my Lords, is the Diffi-

D rence, and the true Cause of this new Doc- trine, when any additional or new Tax is imposed, the People feel the Weight of the annual publick Expence: this puts them upon enquiring into the Necessity for that Expence, and when they can see no Necessity for it,

E they not only murmur, but those Murmurs become dangerous to the Ministers who sub- ject the Nation to such an unnecessary Ex- pence: Whereas no Man feels what is taken from the Sinking Fund, therefore no Man ac- quires into the Necessity of that Expence which

F occasions its being plundered, and for this Reason it will always be looked on by Mini- sters as a Fund which they may squander with Safety; but this may, and will, probably at last, fall heavy upon some Prince of his Majesty's Family: At the same Time that he sees almost all the Revenues in the Nation mortgaged for old Debts, he may find him- self engaged in War, as expensive as was that War which occasioned those Debts; and this is

G so melancholy a Prospect, that the meer Possibility of its existing must give the most afflic- ting Sorrow to every Man who has the Security and Honour of the present Royal Family very ly at Heart.

H That the greatest Part of our present Sinking Fund is owing to the yearly Increase of our Taxes being much greater now than it was a Time of War is, my Lords, what cannot be controverted, and that this Increase is owing to the Peace we enjoy, is what can be easily

I think, be demonstrated for granting that the

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the

the

Increase of the yearly Produce of our Taxes is owing to the Increase of our People, to the Increase of our Luxury, and to the good Management and Exactness in collecting our Taxes, yet as these three depend upon the Peace we now enjoy, therefore it must be granted, that the Increase of the yearly Produce of our Taxes depends also upon that Peace. If we were engaged in a foreign War, we should be obliged to send a great Army abroad, supposing we sent only 20,000 Men, we must allow that an Army of 20,000 effective Men would carry at least 30,000 of our People out of the Kingdom; and considering the many Taxes our People pay at present, we may reckon that every Man and Woman in the Kingdom, one with another, pays at least a Penny a Day towards the publick Expence; so that if by the War 30,000 of our People should be carried out of the Kingdom, by that one Article there would be a certain Decrease in the Produce of our Taxes, to the Amount of near 46,000*l.* yearly; to which must be added the Decrease that would be occasioned by our sending out great Fleets yearly; for tho' our Ships of War be generally furnished with the necessary Provisions at home, yet none of the Seamen on board consume so much of the Provisions of their own Country, or contribute so much to the Taxes, as they would do if they were living at home. With Respect to our Luxury, it is a Maxim which always holds true, that People are never so luxurious in Time of War as they are in Time of Peace; and as the Luxury of our People would decrease, we must therefore expect that the Produce of Taxes would decrease. But, my Lords, the greatest Decrease of all would be occasioned by its being impossible to collect our Customs so regularly, or to prevent Smuggling in Time of War so much as we do in Time of Peace: We should have our Coasts full of Privateers, and those Privateers would not only make it impossible for our Custom-house Ships to guard our Coasts against Smugglers, but they often become Smugglers themselves; and where a great Profit is to be got, it would be impossible to prevent our People's dealing with them. These Considerations must shew to your Lordships, that our Sinking Fund would be on a very uncertain Foundation for supporting a heavy and expensive War.

As to the Effect to our Power of altering, or annulling any Law, it is not at present, my Lords, the Question before us; but this I have always been extremely cautious of doing, and such Alteration, Amendment or Repeal, might probably hurt the Property of private Men; and the Bill now before us must certainly be looked on as a Repeal of all those Laws, by which the Sinking Fund has been appropriated to the paying off the Debts contracted before 1716, and tho' that Repeal may not immediately much injure the Property of the Creditors of the Publick,

yet it is laying a Precedent by which their Property may at last be entirely annihilated; for the Necessities of State may at last be made an Argument for seizing, not only upon that Fund, which ought to be applied to the paying their Principal, but upon those Funds which ought to be applied to the Payment of their Annuities; and if ever that happens they will not only feel, but will complain loudly of the Bill now before us. The Sinking Fund is as strongly and as firmly established for the Payment of their Principal, as the other Funds are for the Payment of their Annuities: In both Cases I can look upon the Parliament only as the Trustees of the People, and as such I must, indeed, doubt whether we have a Power to do what is proposed by the Bill. Let me suppose, my Lords, a Gentleman who has a great Mortgage upon his Estate, has settled 3000*l.* a Year Rent Charge out of his Estate in Trustees, 2000*l.* whereof to be applied by them yearly towards paying the Interest, and a 1000*l.* to be applied yearly towards paying off so much of the Principal Money due upon the Mortgage; suppose this Gentleman should afterwards grow a little extravagant, that he should apply to his Trustees, and tell them he had Occasion for that 1000*l.* a Year, for the necessary Uses of his Family, and that as the Mortgagee did not want his Money, they might let alone paying off any Part of the Principal for that Year, in order to supply those Necessities which his Extravagance had brought upon him: Now, my Lords, I should be glad to know whether the Trustees could comply with such a Request, or if they did, whether the Heirs of that Gentleman would be bound, by a Court of Equity, to approve of what the Trustees had done; I am apt to believe they would not; however, as I am no Lawyer. I shall not be positive, but would be glad the noble Lord upon the Wool-Sack would give the House his Opinion upon the Case.

The Objection, that if the publick Creditors had a Right in the Sinking Fund, it could not be applied towards reducing any of those Taxes which are most grievous upon the Poor, is an Objection that has already been * made, and then received a full Answer, † but as it is now again repeated, allow me, my Lords, to repeat the Answer.—The publick Creditors have a Right to have the Sinking Fund applied yearly to the Discharge of some of those Debts which were contracted before the Year 1716; but the Parliament may apply it to the Payment of which of those Debts it pleases: As our Taxes are all mortgaged for the Payment of some one or other of those Debts, no Tax can be reduced till the Debt for which it

* See Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine 1733, p. 101 F. † See ib. p. 703 C, D.

is mortgaged be paid off; so that the applying the sinking Fund to the Payment of those Debts for which our most grievous Taxes are mortgaged, in order that the Tax might then be reduced; is not in the least inconsistent with that Right which the publick Creditors have in the Sinking Fund; which Right is, in my Opinion, as good as the Right they have in the Funds appropriated for the Payment of their Annuities, and therefore I cannot but give my Negative to the Bill now before us.

The Question for passing the Bill being at last put, it was carried in the Affirmative, without a Division.

The Speakers in this Debate were, against the Bill, Lrd C⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻, Lrd B⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻, and the E^l of A⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻: And for the Bill, the Lrd H⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻, the D^{uke} of N⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻, and the E^l of I⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻.

DEBATE on the Scotch wrongous Imprisonment Bill.

The Bill for explaining and amending an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, in the Year 1701, intitled, An Act for preventing wrongous Imprisonments, and against undue Delays in Trials, was, after a long Debate for two Days, at last, upon a Division, passed in the H^{se} of C⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻, May 5, by 139 to 131; and on May 9, the said Bill was read a 2^d Time in the H^{se} of L^{ds}, when a Motion was made by the E^l of S⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻ for having the said Act, read to the House, where upon the E^l of I⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻ spoke to this Effect, viz.

MY Lords, I shall readily join with the noble Lord in the Motion he has made for having this Act, to which the Bill refers, read to your Lordships: This I will the rather agree to, because it has of late been industriously reported, that the Liberty of the Subject in Scotland is no Way secured: It has, I know, been confidently asserted, that the Subjects in that Part of the Island are still in a State of absolute Slavery; but when your Lordships have heard that Act read, you will see that there is no Manner of Ground for such Reports. Your Lordships will see that the Scots have not been idle, whenever they had an Opportunity for securing their Liberties, or for amending, explaining or enforcing that Part of their Law which relates to the securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject: Therefore I hope your Lordships will give all possible Attention to the reading of this Act; and as there are some Law Terms and Expressions in it which some of your Lordships may not perhaps so well understand, I shall beg Leave, after it is read, to give some short Explanation of them, from which I hope I shall be able to make it appear, that the Act stands no Way in need of any Amendment or Explanation, and that the Bill now before us, instead of securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, will render them more uncertain and precarious than they were before,

The Act being read, his Lordship stood up again, and, after giving a short Explanation of the Scotch Law Term, went on to this Effect:

THUS your Lordships may see, that no Man in Scotland can be taken up or imprisoned, unless an Information in Writing, and signed by the Informer, be first exhibited against him; and when any Person is to be sent to Prison, the Magistrate who commits him is by Law obliged to express in his Warrant of Commitment, the Crime he is charged with, or the Cause of his Imprisonment; and further the Jailor, or Keeper of the Prison to which he is committed, is obliged to deliver to the Prisoner a Copy of his Warrant of Commitment: Then, my Lords, with Respect to Trials, if a Prisoner be not brought to his Trial within a certain Number of Days in the Act limited, he may apply to the proper Court, and upon such Application that Court is by Law obliged to bring him to an immediate Trial, or otherwise to discharge him. And, lastly, my Lords, with Respect to Bail; if the Crime with which any Prisoner is charged be bailable, it is expressly ordered by the same Act, that the Judge or Magistrate before whom he is brought upon any such Charge, shall admit him to Bail, and shall not require Bail for any great or immoderate Sum; nay the Law goes further, it limits the Magistrate to a certain Sum for which he is to take Bail, according to the Rank and Quality of the Person accused; and the Sums so limited are by this Act so small, that even the Parliament of Scotland thought fit afterwards to increase them to double the Sums first appointed. From these few Observations, your Lordships may see that the Liberty of the Subject in Scotland is as fully secured by this Act, as the Liberty of the Subject is in England by the Habeas Corpus; nay with Respect to bail, the Liberty of a Subject in Scotland is, in my Opinion, better secur'd, because the Sum for a Man is to give Bail, is there limited and ascertained; whereas in England the Sum for which a Man is to give Bail is left intirely to the Discretion of the Judge or Magistrate who is to take the Bail. 'Tis true in Scotland, an Information upon Oath is not required; but that proceeds from the whole Spirit and Tenor of their Laws, by which an Oath is deemed so sacred, that it is not presumed that any real honest Man will voluntarily subject himself to it, and whoever does so, is called an ultroneous Witness, which is in that Country always deemed a good Reason for suspecting his Evidence; and in all criminal Matters, the Lawyers and Judges of Scotland have always been of Opinion, that no Witness ought to be examined upon Oath against any Man, but in a publick Court, and in the Presence of the Prisoner, when he and his Counsel have an Opportunity, and have always full Liberty to cross-examine the Witness, and to make him explain fully every Thing he says.

His Lordship next spoke to the several Clauses of the Bill, and endeavoured to shew the bad Consequences with which they would be attended, and concluded with his being against committing the Bill, for the Reasons he had offered; and because that if there was any Cause for altering the Law of Scotland, he thought such a great Alteration as was proposed by that Bill, ought not to be made, but after the most full and mature Consideration, which he believed they could not have Time for, so near the End of a Session of Parliament.

L—D C—t answered in Substance,

MY Lords, as I cannot pretend to any Knowledge in the Law of Scotland, much less to such a thorough Knowledge of that Law as the noble Lord who spoke last, I am at some Loss when I rise up to speak to the Bill now before us. I will grant, my Lords, that the Scots have provided as well for their Rights and Liberties as they could, and that they have formerly endeavoured to prevent all the Dangers and Encroachments which could then be foreseen; but it is impossible, it would be vain in any Man, or in any Set of Men, to pretend to guard against all the Dangers that may thereafter arise. The Facts or Events which gave Occasion for bringing this Bill into the other House are not, 'tis true, before us; but it is certain, and I have even heard, that some Things have happened lately in that Country which shew, that all the Incroachments that may be made upon the Liberty of the Subject, are not sufficiently guarded against by the Act of the Scotch Parliament which has been now read to you: These late Occurrences, we may suppose, gave Rise to this Bill in the other House; and as there are a great many Gentlemen in that House who thoroughly understand the Law of Scotland, we must suppose that they made it fully appear to the House, that some such Bill was necessary, before the Bill could pass in that House.

This, my Lords, is a general Reason at least for our not rejecting this Bill; but from the Objections the noble Lord has been pleased to make to it, I plainly see there is a Necessity for passing some such Bill. It is, I think, most unreasonable that any Man should be deprived of his Liberty, and subjected to the Danger and Expence of a Trial, perhaps for his Life and Fortune, upon a Vague and general Information, not sworn to, but only signed by the Informer; which he may perhaps have given out of Malice, or in a Passion. I shall always think that some Sort of Evidence is necessary before a Subject be imprisoned, or so much as prosecuted for any Crime; and I am sure the least Evidence that can in such a Case be required, is the Oath of one Witness. Another particular Reason for evincing the Necessity of some such Bill is, that I find it is neither the Law nor the

Custom of Scotland; to examine the Person accused before he is committed to Prison, yet this I must think ought always to be done, because, by such Examination, the Magistrate who grants his Warrant may find, that the Information upon which he granted the Warrant was false and malicious. This, my Lords, I am convinced of from Experience; for when I had the Honour to be in a Place of high Trust under the Crown, there was a Fellow came to me and gave me an Information upon Oath, of no less a Crime than High Treason, against some Persons in *Whopping*, which Information was so clear and distinct, and the Facts so probable, that I had not the least Reason to doubt of it; however, as it was my Duty, I ordered the Persons accused to be brought directly before me; and, upon examining them, I very soon found that it was a false and a villainous Information, given by a Fellow who had sun deeply in their Debt, and had taken that Way to get free of what he ow'd them; whereupon I dismissed the Persons accused, and had the Informer immediately secured. Of this Story I acquainted his late Majesty, who was so good as to order the Attorney General to prosecute the Fellow for Perjury, of which he was accordingly convicted, and for which he suffered severely.

His Lordship then proceeded to examine the Objections made to the several Clauses of the Bill, most of which he not only endeavoured to answer, but to shew, that from each of them there arose a strong Argument for the Necessity of passing some such Bill. Some of the Objections however he admitted, but shewed, that they might be very easily removed by Amendments which might and certainly would be made in the Committee; and concluded with saying, That he hoped he had said enough to persuade their Lordships that they ought to commit the Bill, where they might make what Alterations and Amendments they thought proper, and if any of their Lordships should not be pleased with it when so altered and amended, they might throw it out upon the third Reading; but this was not complied with; on which a Protest was enter'd, see p. 234 H, 235.

The Question having been thus carried against committing this Bill, it was therefore of Course rejected.

Thursday, May 15, the King came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to several Bills. (See p. 273, and his Speech, p. 228, 229.)

P. S. Our Readers being desirous that we should be as particular as we could in our Account of the Proceedings in Parliament, we here subjoin some Passages relating to the Debate on augmenting the Forces, which we were not favour'd with when we publish'd our October Magazine.

PROCEEDINGS in the present Parliament, 1735. Sess. 1

Addition to the Debate on Augmenting the Forces.

Feb. 14. T—d An—, Esq, made the Motion for 8,000 Men to be added to the Land-Forces. (See the Arguments for it, p. 568-9.) On the same Side (besides the Speakers mention'd before, p. 577) spoke the following Gentlemen of Scotland, D—s F—, Esq, (Ld Ad—te) C—s A—ns, Esq, (Sol—r Ge—l) and J—s D—nd, Esq, And against the Motion, the following Gentlemen not mention'd before, Ld A—ch, I—ps G—ns, Esq, Ld A—'s S—f—r, and Sir J—s B—rd. J—s D—nd, Esq, spoke concerning the Forces the Dutch had on Foot, and their Disposition to act in Concert with his Majesty.

P—ck L—ay, Esq, argu'd for the Number propos'd, and the Necessity of them to guard against Invasions at such particular Conjunctions as the present.

R—s D—s, Esq, stood up next against the Motion, and mention'd the bad Purposes for which the Forces were employ'd, and instance'd the drawing up the Regiment in the Abbey Clost at Edinburgh, to overawe the Election of the Scotch Peers, or overawe the Elections of Commoners, and to induce such Places as were conceiv'd to wish for Troops, to vote for Counties, or others to have the Troops remov'd from them.

D—s, F—, Esq, (his Majesty's Advocate) answer'd, That the drawing up the Troops in the Abbey Clost was an ordinary Muster or Exercise of Arms, and the Abbey Clost an ordinary Place for such Musters, and that there was great need of armed Force in Scotland, without which he said the notorious Inclination there to Smuggling and Cheating the Revenue, and to mutiny and resist the Execution of legal Process, could not be quell'd, and concluded with disapproving the Proposal for hiring Foreign Troops. See p. 284.

J—s E—ne, Esq, said, he was loth to take up the Time of the House, and just after Four of his Countrymen had spoke: But the Affair of the Troops at the Election of the Scots Peers had been so misrepresented, and there being none who us'd to speak that knew the Truth of the Matter, he stood up, and first took Notice of the Inconsistency of a Standing Army with the British Constitution, I believe, said he, none in this Parliament, nor in any former Parliament, has had the Confidence to say it was consistent with our Constitution, and nor dangerous to our Rights and Liberties. A Standing Army has been kept up, it is true, from Year to Year, and sometimes augmented, by pretending the Exigencies of the Times, but such Exigencies, that the same, or other such, may to the World's End be pretended, so that if the same mean and low Spirit continue in Britain, a Standing Army is for ever to be the Oppression of this once flourishing Island. These Arguments are indeed too general to be dwell'd on, when the Question is not, Whether to have an Army, but, Whether to augment

it? Since it seems granted on all Sides we must have an Army for this Year Britain must for one Year longer have that Badge and great Mean of Slavery, if so dangerous to have any, it was dangerous to add to it; and if Exigencies requir'd such an Army as we had last Year to 18,000 Men) yet we behov'd to Exigencies that requir'd so large an Army as 8000 more, before we ought consider.

The Pretext made use of is, that the Dutch are to be Mediators between Contending Powers of Europe, and aim'd Mediators cannot effectually yet the Dutch are to be unarmed, by Sea, but are to add nothing to the Forces, as was but now acknowledg'd, other Day we were told, That as we increase our Fleet, the Sea being our Barrier, so would the Dutch augment their Troops, their Barrier being by Land now we see that our Neighbours are with us the Honour and the Advantage of Mediating, and we are to bear all the Burden: Yet it seems neither they nor indeed to be Mediators, for his Majesty's Speech says only, that his good Offices the good Offices of the States General been accepted of, and as some Gentleman openly in the House deny'd, that we be Mediators, they explain'd the Advantage of these good Offices to be no more than to allow us to make Proposals for Powers in War. And is this all the Matter for which our domestick Army be augmented so greatly? — If an Army is necessary for this Purpose, the augmentation is too little: But any Addition in our present Circumstances the Way to make us be regarded by tentates at War: They know our Cause we are under vast Debts, much when contracted for no purpose, or for bad Purpose, and to see us acting wisely and frugally to have Money and Credit as formerly give Britain the Weight it formerly had they know that then we could raise at Home, and Hire Abroad, but they never believe us noticeable for having or 26,000 Men in our Army at Home nor a Farthing in our Pockets. After seems hard to be believed that it was in fact we were to be Mediators, or at least to be so, or that we are any ways at the Consequences of the present War: For some Years ago we were the Mediation, and then refus'd it, not to shew our Modesty, and that we were vain as to take on us to offer Laws to a Nation superior to Britain, which it obsequiously courted: And to say, I dreaded the Progress of the Arms French and their Confederates, one tempted to think but a Pretext, for Men as administer the British Affairs have fairly foreseen it, and would not be

at the Consequences of their own Actions: Since all flow'd from the Introduction of *Don Carlos* into *Italy*, which was done by our own Fleet; Tho', adds he, I am, in my own private Opinion, so little perswaded of the Wisdom of that Expedition, that I hope the 30.000 Seamen voted the other Day are designed for a better Purpose; and better make an idle, tho' expensive Show of them at *Spun-head*, than send them abroad to do Mischief: And all this appears from our succeeding Conduct: For it would be a high Reflection to suppose the Intelligence of our Ministry to be bad, that they knew not of the Alliance when forming betwixt *France*, *Spain* and *Sardinia*, and they could not but see the Consequences of it: Yet they did nothing to stop that Treaty, nor when it was finish'd, to stop their powerful Armies to enter *Italy*, where they have had so great Success, and our Trade in which Country is now as precious as our Trade in *Spain*: They likewise must have foreseen the Progress of the *French* Arms on the *Rhine*, for who did not know, that the Emperor, having a great Army in *Italy*, was over-power'd by a greater, and that *France*, in the *German* War, having nothing to apprehend from *Italy* or *Spain*, as in former Wars, could not but be an over-match for the Emperor on the *Rhine*? Therefore as all this has happen'd, having been foreseen and help'd on by our own Ministry, the Fear said to arise from thence must be but an affected Pretence, as well as the Mediation which we had formerly refus'd, and now did not pretend was offer'd to us: Nay, if it was otherwise, yet this Augmentation of our Army was not the right Way to make us considerable in the Mediation, nor a good Way to act for ourselves, since we were not like to be attack'd this Year.

He next proceeded to what *Ld* Advisee had said about the Use of Troops in *Scotland*, and regretted that such Things should be said of that Country by a Gentleman whom he regarded so much, and whose Worth and Learning he was not a Stranger to: That he durst assert the Law and the Execution of legal Process in *Scotland* had five Course without the Assistance of Troops: That he had heard of no remarkable Instance of the Interposition of Troops in such Cases, but when it was done illegally by those in Power and Office, to the Oppression of the Subjects, and Overthrow of their Liberties, and contrary to Law: Instances of which he could give, and that he hoped would in due time be adverted to, and meet with deserved Rebuke: That there were more Instances of Mixing and Tumult in *England* than in *Scotland*, and more Running of Goods in a few Days on the *Thames*, than in all *Scotland* for a Year: Then he shew'd in a true Light the Drawing up of the Regiment in the *Abbey Chapp*, at the late Faction of the *Peters*. He added, That for many Years back he had not heard of any real Good the Army had done in *Britain*, but making Roads thro' the Mountains of the *Scott* Highlands, which was performed by an Handful.

Col. H—y^d took up Mr Er—ne, as if what he had said about the Regiment in the *Abbey Clois* had reflected on him, whose Regiment it was, and endeavour'd to shew that it was but an ordinary Meeting there, and that nothing could be meant by it, since the Regiment march'd from Town at Mr *Dundas's* Election; that he deserv'd Thanks and not Blame for his Conduct by the Gentlemen of that Country, but that some wish'd there had been Mobs and Tumults, and from their Disappointment proceeded their Complaints.

Mr E—ne rose to reply to this, but Sir J—es C—ll got up too; and tho' Mr Er—ne was first up, and call'd unto to speak; yet he yielded to let Sir J—es speak before him.

Sir J—es argued for the Necessity of Troops in the Highlands, and thought they ought to be continued, tho' the Highlanders were at present, for the most Part, well affected; and instant'd in the Advantage the having Troops in *Scotland*, was in the Year 1715, and call'd Mr E—ne to remember that the Rebellion was then rais'd and carry'd on by his Brother the late Earl of *Mar*. [For this he was call'd to Order by a great Cry, and would have been censur'd had Mr E—ne desir'd it; but instead thereof he answer'd to the following Purpose,

T HAT when he last rose to speak, it could not be to answer the Member who had now spoke (Sir J—es) for then he had said nothing; and that he might for the same Reason pay by all that the worthy Gentleman had yet spoke. (Here Sir J—es C—ll got up again; but the House would not allow him to interrupt. Mr E—ne went on) that the Hon. Gentleman, who spoke before, meaning the Colonel, could not, on the least Reflection, imagine that any Thing said was meant against him, who he (Mr Er—ne) had never, that he knew of, seen in his Life till now; and that the Colonel was not then in *Scotland*, and therefore could not be blam'd for any Thing done by his Regiment; that Mr Er—ne blam'd not even his Officers; present, not doubting but they had Orders; that this was not the Time to argue that important Matter and flagrant Encroachment on the *British* Liberties, which might come to be enquir'd into afterwards; yet the Account he had given of it was just, notwithstanding the Answer. That the Regiment had been muster'd, and in the Field but a Day or two before, and therefore the Meeting on that Day was not an ordinary one; that it could not be without a Design, and a bad one, that on such a Day the 3 Companies at *Leith* were march'd to join those at *Edinburgh*, and kept altogether under Arms during the Election, and then march'd back to *Leith*; and that other Facts, equally or more gross, could in due Time and Season, be made appear to shew that it was done on a bad Design; that their marching from *Edinburgh* at the

Election for the County, proves only they were not in the Wrong at that Time, tho' they were prodigiously wrong at the Election of the Peers. That the Acculation of wishing for Mobs and Tumults was injurious, and weak as unjust. If meant against those for the Majority, what could they gain by it? And still less could the Minority reap any Advantage from it, except to put themselves in the Wrong, when they had no Reason to hope they would meet with Pardon and Indulgence. That Muriney was the stale Pretence of those who wanted a Handle to oppress by superior Power. By mobbing, the Minority could only expect such Ruin to themselves as had befallen his Kinsman by the Rebellion, which an Hon. Member had with so much Discretion and Justice, objected to him; that the Objection was so entirely from the Purpose, he would pass it by unanswer'd, as well as the rest of what that Hon. Gent. had said, did not the high Nature of it require him to speak to it; that he had suffer'd more by it than any Man, except his deceas'd Friend and Relation, who was at the Head of it; that his Principles and Conduct, with Respect to the present Establishment, ever since he enter'd on the World and Business, had been uniform and firm in all Times and Situations, as every Body knew, who knew him, and as the Objector and his Friends had often acknowledg'd; and if now his greatest Enemies could bring an Instance to the contrary, he consented to have it reckon'd, that he had always been a Traitor; that, therefore, if the Occasion of flinging out this at him, and the Air with which it was done, had not look'd so unfavourably, he must, in Justice to the Gentleman who spoke it, have thought he intended to do him Honour, by shewing his Loyalty to have been so unconquerable, that his nearest Relations, and with whom he had so great Connexion, could not shake or diminish it.

C—s Ar—ne, Esq; (Solicitor) took up the Debate about the Regiment in the Abbey Cloß. His main Argument was from the Distance betwixt the Abbey and the Parliament Cloußes. And, that therefore, these Troops could not over-awe the Election at the latter.

It growing late no Answer was given to this, and the Question was carry'd for the Augmentation by a Majority of 53, the smallest that had been known for many Years.

On the PLAY-HOUSE Bill.

March 5. Sr J—s B—d mov'd for a Bill to restrain the Number and scandalous Abuses of the Play-Houses, and particularly represented the Mischief done by them in the City of London, by corrupting of Youth, encouraging Vice and Debauchery, and greatly prejudicing Industry and Trade; and how much these Evils would be increas'd if another Play-House should be built as projected, in St Martins Is Grand. At this Motion many in

the House seem'd to smile; but Sr J—s being seconded by S—s S—s, Esq; Wm P—s, Esq; &c. and at length by Sr R—s W—p—le, tho' at first it seem'd to be receiv'd with a Sort of Disdain, the Case was at length alter'd, and it was spoke for both by Young and Old. A J—s Er—s, Esq; Member for K—s's C—s in Scotland, reckon'd up the Number of Play-Houses, (viz.) The Opera House, the French Play-House in the Hay Market, the Crown's Garden, Drury-Lane, Lincoln's-Inn fields, and Goodman's-fields Theatres; then said, It is no less surprizing than shameful, to see so great a Change for the worse in the Temper and Inclinations of the British Nation; which, tho' cheerful and facetious formerly, yet was sedate and solid; but now so extravagantly addicted to lewd and idle Diversions, that the Number of Play-Houses in London was double to that at Paris; so that now we exceed in Levity our fluttering, fiddling Masters the French, from whom we had learned these and many other Imperinencies, as much unsuitable to the Mien and Manner of an English or Scotchman, as they were agreeable to the Air and Lightness of a Monsieur. It is astonishing, added he, to all Europe, that Italian Eunuchs and Signora's should have set Salaries equal to those of the Lords of the Treasury and Judges of England, besides the vast Gains which these Animals make by Presents, by Benefit Nights, and by performing in private Houses; so that they carry away with them Sums sufficient to purchase Estates in their own Country, where their Wildom for it is as much esteem'd, as our Vanity and foolish Extravagance, laugh'd at and despis'd.

The Necessity of some such Bill being at length made evident to the Satisfaction of the House, it was ordered, *namine contradicte*, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for the Restraining the Number of Houses for playing of Interludes, and for the better Regulating common Players of Interludes; and that Sr John Bernard, the Master of the Rolls, Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sr Tho. Sanderfon, Mr Sandys, Mr Pulteney, Sr Edw. Stanley, Mr Taibet, James Erskine, Esq; Mr Attorney General, Mr Solicitor General, and the Lord Gage, do prepare and bring in the same.

April 3. The said Bill being presented by Sr J—s B—d, was read a first Time, and order'd to be read; but after several Petitions against it, and being divers Times under Consideration of Committees of the whole House, it was dropt April 30 on Account of a Clause offer'd to be insert'd therein, without which it was suggest'd his Majesty would not pass it: The Clause was to ratify and confirm (if not enlarge) the Power of the 1d Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household over the Players; which the worthy Gentlemen who promoted the Bill apprehended was either too great already, or had been too far exercised, in the Case of Italy, an Opera; and therefore they thought it more advise-

able to wait another Opportunity to get a Bill of this kind pass'd, rather than to establish by a Law a Power in a single Officer, to much under the Direction of the Crown, which

Power might be exercis'd in an arbitrary Manner, and consequently be attended with mischievous Effect.

N. B. We shall be under no small Concern, if through Mistake any Misrepresentations have been made, in the foregoing Account of the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament; and consequently very ready to rectify the same on due Information given, as we have been to add the three foregoing Pages omitted in all other Accounts of the Proceedings of this Session; tho' their coming so late has hinder'd our Publication some Days. Our Readers will perceive by these and some other Particulars, no where else to be found, that had we been able to have observ'd our former more acceptable Method of giving the Debates, we should certainly have done it, tho' 'twould have taken us up more Room.—We must not omit our Thanks for the Favour of the foregoing Additions; nor to add, that the further Assistance promised will be always gratefully acknowledg'd.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

BE it known to all Men by these Presents, That the Prizes hereafter mention'd will be given to the Persons who shall, before the 11th Day of June, 1736, make and send to Mr SYLVANUS URBAN, at St John's Gate, London, the 4 best Poems intitled THE CHRISTIAN HERO, viz.

- I. To the Person who shall make the BEST will be given a GOLD MEDAL (intrinsic Value about Ten Pounds) which shall have the Head of the Rt Hon. the Lady ELIZABETH HASTINGS on one Side, and That of JAMES OGLETHORPE, Esq, on the other, with this Motto.—ENGLAND MAY CHALLENGE THE WORLD, 1736.
- II. To the Author of the Second, a compleat Set of Archbishop Tillotson's Sermons.
- III. To the Author of the Third, a compleat Set of Archbishop Sharpe's Sermons.
- IV. To the Author of the Fourth, a Set of Cooke's Sermons.

All the Poems judg'd proper for the Press shall be inserted in our Magazine for that instant June, and the three following Months. Or as many as we can conveniently bring into the said Months. In the beginning of October Three eminent Poets shall be solicit'd to determine the Merit of the Pieces, and one or two Persons of Distinction (on whose Honour the Judges [if they should desire to be conceal'd] may safely depend for making a Secret of their Names, and the Candidates for giving a true Account of the Votes) will be requested to receive and declare their Opinions.

The Prizes will be deliver'd to the Candidates, or their Order, immediately after the Decision is made, by Edward Cave, at St John's Gate: Who (tho' not for absolutely limiting a Genius) should esteem it a Convenience to him, if the Writers find it not otherwise to them, for each Poem to come within the Compass of a Page, or under 130 Lines.

Note, This will not diminish the FORTY Pounds design'd for the Annual Prize, which we intend to propose in our Magazine for JANUARY.



OUR former Obliging Correspondents in the EPIGRAM Way, are desired to exercise their Genius again with regard to a new Proposal of that Kind, from which none need despair of having something in Return, who shall have 3 Epigrams inserted. No Candidate is to send less than 3, nor more than 5, or to exceed 12 Lines in one Epigram. All the Epigrams to be receiv'd before May 11, 1736. They need not be sent all together, but one or two at a Time as each Writer has Opportunity, signing all with the same Name, Cypher or Motto, and signifying with the last Epigram, which he will pitch on to stand for the most considerable Prizes, to prevent the Difficulties found in determining the former, when the Competition lay between Sets of 3 each.

- I. To the Author of the best Epigram a Set of Magazines bound, gilt and letter'd.
- II. A Set of Magazines stich'd.
- III. A Set of Cooke's Sermons, bound and letter'd.
- IV. A Set of Ditto stich'd.
- V. Two Histories of the Order of the Garter.
- VI. A Dozen Lesser Duties of Man, print'd for the Colony of Georgia.
- VII. Half a Dozen Ditto to each Author who has 3 Epigrams inserted.

T N-



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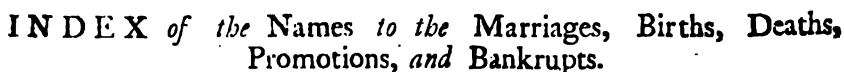
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